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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

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1056 L.S.—2

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Sher Singh, Prof. (Jhajjar)

Shetty, Shri K. K. (Mangalore)

Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P. (Ahmednagar)

Shivappa, Shri N. (Hassan)

Shivnath Singh, Shri (Jhunjhunu)

Shukla, Shri B. R. (Bahraich)

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Raipur)

Siddayya, Shri S. M. (Chamarajanagar)

Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda)

Singh, Shri D. N. (Hajipur)

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap (Phulpur)

Sinha, Shri C. M. (Mayurbhanj)

Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir (Barh)

Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore (Muzaffarpur)

Sinha, Shri R. K. (Faizabad)

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad)

Sivaswamy, Shri M S. (Tiruchendur)

Sohan Lal, Shri T (Karol Bagh)

Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh (Jamshedpur)

Solanki, Shri Pravinsinh (Anand)

Solanki, Shri Somchand (Gandhishahr)

Somasundaram, Shri S D (Thanjavur)

Stephen, Shri C M (Muvattupuzha)

Subramaniam, Shri C (Krishnagiri)

Subravelu, Shri (Mayuram)

Sundarsanam, Shri M. (Narasaraopet)pet)

Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur)

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr)

Suryanarayana, Shri K. (Eluru)

Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Madurai)

Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar (Koppal)

Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur)

Swell, Shri G. G. (Autonomous District)

T

Tarodekar, Shri V. B. (Nanded)

Tayyab Hussain, Shri (Gurgaon)

Tewari, Shri Shankar (Etawah)

Thakre, Shri S. B. (Yeotmal)

Thakur, Shri Krishnarao (Chimur)

Thevar, Shri P. K. M. (Ramanathapuram)

Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani (Balrampur)

Tiwari, Shri R G (Bilaspur)

Tiwari, Shri D N (Gopalganj)

Tiwary, Shri K N (Bettiah)

Tombi Singh, Shri N (Inner Manipur)

Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur)

Tulsiram, Shri V (Peddapalli)

U

Uikey, Shri M G (Mandla)

Ulaganambi, Shri R P. (Vellore)

Unnikrishnan, Shri K P (Badagara)

V

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Gwalior)

Veeriah, Shri K. (Pudukkottai)

Vekaria, Shri (Junagadh)

Venkatasubbiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)

Venkatswamy, Shri G. (Siddipet)

Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri)

Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Ujjain)

Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai (Indore)

Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad (Nawada)

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Chandigarh)

Vijay Pal Singh, Shri (Muzaffarnagar)

Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra (Baghpat)

Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mandi)

Viswanathan, Shri G. (Wandiwash)

Y

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri G. P. (Katihar)

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh (Budaun)

Yadav, Shri N. P. (Sitamarhi)

Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)

Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad (Khagaria)

Yadav, Shri D. P. (Monghyr)

Z

Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri (Rampur)

LOK SABHA

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Dr. G. S Dhillon

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri G G. Swell

Panel of Chairmen

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Shri N. K P. Salve

Shrimati Sheila Kaul

Dr. Saradish Roy

Shri Era Sezhiyan

Shri S. A. Kader

Secretary

Shri S L. Shakdher

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The Minister of Finance	Shri Y B Chavan
The Minister of Defence	Shri Jagjivan Ram
The Minister of External Affairs	Sardar Swaran Singh
The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals	Shri Dev Kanta Borooah
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The Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning	Shri Mohan Dharia
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri K. R. Ganesh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Shri I. K. Gujral
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The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation	Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy.
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture	Shri Annasahib P. Shinde
The Minister of State (Defence Production) in the Ministry of Defence	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
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The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Shri Dharam Bir Sinha
The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Kedar Nath Singh
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	Shri G Venkat Swamy
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	Shri Balgovind Verma
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XXIX — First Day of the Eighth Session of the Fifth Lok Sabha — No. 1

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 23, 1973/Sravana 1, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER Hon. Members, as we meet today after an interval of two months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of five of our esteemed friends and colleagues

We were deeply grieved to learn that two of our sitting Members, Shri S Mohan Kumaramangalam and Shri K Baladhandayutham were killed in an air crash in Delhi on the 31st May 1973 The tragic death of Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam was a shock to the entire nation Coming from a patriotic and illustrious family son of a distinguished father, Dr Subbarayan, who was also a member of the Union Cabinet, Shri Kumaramangalam had endeared himself to the people by his conviction in his ideals and the zeal for his mission He was a lawyer, journalist, trade unionist and politician He participated in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment. He was connected with a number of trade unions and championed the rights of workers in many labour disputes He entered politics while he was a student and came under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi during the Second Round Table Conference days While at Cambridge, he joined the Labour Party and took active part in the student unions During 1943 to 1948, he served on the editorial staff of the *People's War*, a Bombay weekly He distinguished himself as a lawyer and he was appointed the Advocate-General of Madras in 1963 but resigned the post the following year Later, he served as a member of Air India and Indian Airlines Boards and as Chairman of the Indian Airlines After his election to Lok Sabha in 1971 from Pondicherry, he joined the Union Cabinet as Minister of Steel and Heavy Engineering and was later appointed as Minister of Steel and Mines During his short term in the House, he had come to be known as a very forceful, outspoken and convincing debater He was simply in his habits, very affable. A promising career has been cut short by the cruel hand of destiny in tragic circumstances

Shri K Baladhandayutham, who was also killed in the same air crash on the 31st May was a sitting member of the House from the Coimbatore constituency of Tamil Nadu A Member known for his dedication to the cause of socialism he entered politics in his student days He was convicted in Tirunelveli conspiracy case and sentenced to death Later the death sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life After his release in 1962 he again plunged into politics He was elected to Lok Sabha in 1971 and during his two years' term, he proved himself to be an active parl a-

[Mr. Speaker]

mentarian He used to take active interest in the proceedings of the House championing the cause of the working classes He was a member of the Committee on Public Undertakings during 1971-72 and also served on some Select Committees on Bills

The third sitting member to have been snatched away from us was Shri D R Chavan, Minister of State for Law, Justice and Company Affairs, who died of heart attack on the 8th July, 1973, at the age of 57. He was elected to this House from Karad constituency of Maharashtra Earlier, he had been a member of the Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1957—70 He had also been a member of the Bombay Legislative Council during the years 1954-56 He joined the Central Council of Ministers as a Deputy Minister in 1962 and became a Minister of State in 1969 He held different portfolios with dignity and distinction As a Deputy Minister he was attached to the Ministries of Defence, Food and Agriculture, Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation and as Minister of State in the Ministries of Petroleum and Chemicals, Mines and Metals, Supply and Law, Justice and Company Affairs As a Rehabilitation Minister, he did so much for the ousted people of border areas in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir after the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war A soft-spoken and very affable person, Shri Chavan was an alert and competent Minister An eminent patriot, able administrator, good parliamentarian and scholar, he was a man of deep erudition and culture He was associated with a number of co-operative movements and took keen interest in the welfare of peasants and was a very popular figure in his State, and I have no doubt that those who came in contact with him were impressed by his simplicity, selflessness and devotion to duty

The two former colleagues who passed away during the inter session were Dr. D. S. Raju and Shri Abid Ali.

Dr. D. S. Raju was a member of the Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1957—70 representing Rajahmundry constituency of Andhra Pradesh He had been Union Deputy Minister of Health during the years 1962-64, and of Defence during 1964-67 A medical practitioner, he was associated with a number of educational, social and health organisations and was founder-President of some of them He took keen interest in the welfare of Harijans and did a lot of work for his State By his affable nature, he made himself endeared to one and all. Popularly known as Col Raju, he was a permanent Commissioned Officer in the Indian Medical Service during the years 1934—45 and later a member of INA He passed away at Visakhapatnam on the 7th June, 1973, at the age of 69

Shri Abid Ali had been Deputy Minister of Labour from 1952—62 He was elected to Rajya Sabha in 1952 and continued to be a member of that House till 1970 Earlier, he was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council during the years 1947—52. Starting his career as a *mazdoor* in a textile mill at Kanpur, he rose to be a Deputy Minister in the Central Government A veteran trade union leader, he had actively participated in India's freedom struggle and was jailed twelve times and once received even bullet injuries In 1925, he was deported from Singapore and Malaya for his anti-British activities A staunch nationalist, he emphatically opposed the partition of the country A man of the poor, he was a founder member of the Indian National Trade Union Congress and was its Vice-President since its inception He was also founder and office-bearer of a large number of other trade union organisations He represented Indian workers at ILO and other oragnisations as leader of the Indian workers'

delegation first in 1946 and several times thereafter. He was a member of the ILO Governing Body and of ICFTU. He was an international representative of the Indian National Trade Union Congress since 1963, and Vice-President of the ILO Conference, Geneva, in 1967. He passed away at Bombay on the 27th June, 1973 at the age of 74. In his death, the country has lost a great labour leader who throughout his life championed the cause of the poor and the down-trodden.

I have also to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Madhav Sadashiv Golwalkar, poularly known as Guruji, who passed away at Nagpur on the 5th June, 1973 at the age of 67. Shri Golwalkar was a leader who had a great organising ability and by the force of his personality, scholarship and deep conviction to his mission, had acquired a prominent position amongst intellectuals in public life Although there might be many who might have differed with his ideology and politics, he tireiessly strove to serve the country in his own way His passing away has been a loss to public life of the country.

We deeply mourn the loss of all these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, we meet in sorrow and with a sense of loss. Death has struck again and in the last two months, we have lost many eminent people, healthy and ailing, young and old, people of very different types and beliefs. We in Government are still unable to reconcile ourselves to the death of Shri Kumaramangalam and Shri D. R. Chavan.

Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam was a person of remarkable intellectual and human qualities. He was sincere and intense in his beliefs and yet he had a mind open to suggestion and conviction and was always interested and willing to hear other points of view. He devoted all his energy and eloquence to serving the cause of the country, specially the under-privileged masses in an indefatigable and selfless manner. His fight against the British, his championship of trade union workers and radical causes and his eminence as a lawyer expounding liberal radicalism are well-known. He was devoid of any posturing. He made and retained the friendship of very large number of people, many of whom perhaps did not agree with his views.

He was in this Parliament and in Government for just a little over two years but he came to be recognised as a great parliamentarian and a dynamic Minister. He was a fine example of the constructive revolutionary. He initiated many new programmes but was still on the threshold of his career and had much to achieve.

Shri D. R. Chavan was with us longer He was a national worker and legislator of long-standing, a man of staunch loyalties, deep sincerity and conscientiousness. He began his political work as a champion of the cause of kisans and early in his life became prominent in the co-operative movement. He attained a very special position in the hearts of the people of Satara district and was one of the popular figures of Maharashtra, indeed of our organisation and our country.

He was a Member of Parliament continuously for 16 years. As a Minister, he had solid achievement to his credit and as an administrator, he acquired wide experience and made a significant contribution to the functioning of more than one Ministry. In

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

all that he did, he took a personal and special interest.

Shri Abid Ali was a veteran leader who started life as you have said, as a labourer, and rose to be a moulder of labour policies of free India. He joined the national movement in the khilafat days in Bombay and suffered imprisonment many times. His capacity for hard work was specially noticed at the time of the Bihar earthquake. In whatever he undertook he was sincere and conscientious

Another colleague who had sat on the Treasury Benches and whose death we mourn today is Dr. D. S. Raju He was a brilliant physician and the moving spirit of many social service oragnisations He was a freedom fighter. As a Member of the Lok Sabha for two terms and the Deputy Minister of Health, and later of Defence, he earned the regard of Parliamentarians He was a man who made friends wherever he went.

The tragic air crash at Palam in which Kumaramangalam was killed was particularly cruel towards the trade union movement and one of the most dedicated labour leaders of the south, whose life was abruptly cut short, was Shri Baladandayuthan. He entered public life as a studen' leader in the late thirties and from then on, his life was one of secrifice, suffering and service You have already mentioned that he was sentenced to death for his seditious activities and the sentence was later reduced to life imprisonment He was known for his single-minded devotion to the cause of the down-trodden and the underprivileged

Another eminent personality, who was not a Member of this House, was Shri Golwalkar. He was a scholar and a man of forceful beliefs. You have rightly said that many of us disapprove his basic ideology but he made an impress on his followers.

We mourn the departure of these distinguished sons of the country and offer our sincere sympathy and condolences to the families and coworkers.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I share the sentiments expressed here at the tragic incident of the air crash of 31st May, causing death to 48 including Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam and K. Baladhandayutham. I also mourn the death of Shri D. R. Chavan and Dr. D. S. Raju and Shri Abid Ali. I request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved families.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr Speaker, as you have said, and the Prime Minister also, the sorrowful sentiments which all of us feel here today have been heightened considerably in two cases by the tragic circumstances in which they lost their lives in what appears to have been an entirely avoidable accident However that is the way that destiny operates. Regarding Mr Mohan Kumaramangalam, I have a feeling of great personal loss because he was a close friend of mine since the days we were at Cambridge together. I do not wish to dwell on his record because his record is well-known At all times when he was an ordinary worker in the ranks of the political movement upto the day of his passing away, everyone who came in contact with him knows how informal he was in his attitude and how affable he was. Throughout his career he was inspired by a sense of mission, of a vision and to the best of his ability and judgment he tried to carry out his mission whatever position he happened to be in

You have referred to him as a distinguished lawyer Before he became that distinguished, he was a humble lawyer appear mainly in industrial courts on behalf of the working classes. And, I can say, he has appeared in scores of cases on behalf of

the workers without taking fees of any kind or asking for any fees. He suffered in the cause of the country's independence and later on, when he at the end of his career rose to such eminence in the ranks of the Government, even if some of the things he did or said were controversial to some people, nobody will deny the touch of dynamism which he brought to everything he did.

We particularly remember him for the fact that during his tenure as Minister of Steel, he did so much to try to bring about a new structure, a new system of democratic industrial relations between the management and the workers in the steel industry. I do not know if what he did will endure but anyway, his contribution will be a lasting one Secondly, it was under his auspices that the very radical measure of nationalisation of the entire coal industry was carried out. He was the steward who piloted this measure and that too will be an enduring tribute to his work.

As far as our own comrade, Shri Baladandayutham, is concerned, whose name you always had some difficulty in pronouncing, he was known to everybody as Balan. I do not wish to say very much about him because we have suffered a very grievous loss in his passing away. A very brilliant parliamentary career was cut short. He had distinguished himself in so many other walks of the democratic movement and struggle. He spent altogether more than 12 years in jail, including the period when he was sentenced to death and later on it was commuted into life imprisonment. Throughout his life, he was the most convinced and dedicated socialist that one could imagine, giving his all to the cause of the workers.

Shri D. R. Chavan was well known to us. He was here for a long time and served in so many ministries I always found him very friendly and congenial, doing his work in a quiet and business like way, never boasting very much about it.

Dr. Raju was also a very friendly and affable man, very quiet and unassuming. During his stint at the Defence Ministry, I came in contact with him quite a good bit. I would never have suspected, till I knew, that he was having within him this fire of patriotism which burnt so strongly—he was very unassuming about it—that he joined the INA and risked a great deal.

Shri Abid Ali was a man who rose from such a humble origin in the ranks of the working class and spent almost his entire career connected in one capacity or the other with the labour movement. I remember him telling us once that when he was working as a doffer boy at a very early age in the textile mills he used to earn 6 or 8 annas a day and that was his total income. There is no doubt that he was a great patriot We used to have rather fierce controversies with him on the floor of the House, because politically he was a very outspoken man and sometimes we crossed swords. But nevertheless, he was a dedicated man who served the cause of Indian labour in many ways and we are deeply grieved at his passing away

On behalf of our Group, I would request you to convey our condolences to the families of the bereaved

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Mr. Speaker, whenever this House assembles for a session, it has been our sad duty to offer homage to our departed colleagues. But this time the task is heavy and poignant.

In the tragic death of Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam we have lost a dynamic administrator, an erudita scholar and jurist and, above all, a

[Shri Sezhiyan]

dedicated public worker I was closely associated with Mohan from 1955 when he entered the Life Insurance trade union movement in Madras In spite of his heavy work as a leading light in the Madras bar, he never grudged time to champion the cause of the workers and, as rightly pointed out by Mr Indrajit Gupta, he never accepted any remuneration for the precious work done to the working classes. When he became a Minister, within a short spell of two years, as though he was aware of the destiny he tried to implement whatever he dreamed and whatever he wanted to do on the ideological plane

Mr Baladhandayutam, well-known as Balan was my predecessor at the Annamalai University In the student movement we were close together Even when he was underground he used to visit me often and share his views and experiences As a devoted partyman he dedicated his entire life to the student movement and working class movement and thus became a tireless and sincere champion of their cause

Mr D R Chavan distinguished himself in every portfolio given to him He was very thorough in his work and meticulous in his approach He endeared himself to all his colleagues and Members of Parliament from 1962 onwards

Dr Raju was such a benevolent and affable man that though he distinguished himself as an MRCP, instead of enriching himself with the profession, he offered his services to the rural poor through many philanthropic organisations started by him

In the death of Shri Abid Ali we lost an able and devoted trade union leader

I also associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you, Sir, and by the Leader of the House in the death of Shri M S. Golwalkar.

On behalf of my party and myself, I join others in offering my heartfelt condolences to the members of the bereaved families and homage to the departed persons

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, दुख की गहरी छाया में आज हम मिल रहे हैं। वैसे मृत्यु जीवन का धर्म होता है, किन्तु जब वह आकस्मिक और दुर्घटना के रूप में आती है, तो उस की दुखद वेदना शतगुणित होती है। श्री मोहन कुमारमंगलम और श्री बालदण्डायुतम जैसे अपने साथियों और सहयोगियों का एकाएक दुर्घटना में चले जाना तो एक भारी आघात है।

श्री मोहन कुमारमंगलम के बारे में बहुत दिनों से मैंने सुना था, किन्तु इस लोक सभा में उनसे प्रत्यक्ष रूप से परिचय होने का सौभाग्य मुझे मिला। विचार में विभेद होने के बाद भी व्यवहार में बहुत आत्मीयता का भाव उन में प्रकट होता था। उनके साथ बिल्कुल नजदीक का नाता निर्माण हुए बिना नहीं रहता था। ही वाज ए लवेबल पर्सनैलिटी। व्यक्ति कौन विचार रखता है, यह बात महत्व की नहीं है, बल्कि वह विचार के साथ एकरूप हो कर निष्ठा के साथ काम करता है, यह बात महत्व की होती है। और उस दृष्टि से वह अपने विचार के बड़े पक्के थे किन्तु अत्यन्त विनम्र भाव से और कुशलता से अपना विचार लाने की वह कोशिश करते थे और अन्त तक उन्होंने कोशिश की।

श्री बालदण्डायुतम तो हमारे पीछे ही हमेशा बैठे रहते थे। हसमुख और ऐसे एक जवान कार्यकर्ता का उठ जाना यह अत्यन्त ही दुखदायी बात है।

व्यक्तिगत रूप से श्री डी० आर० चव्हाण जी से मेरा पिछली लोक सभा मे सम्पर्क हुआ। वैसे तो अनएग्जूमिंग थे, किन्तु एक बार सम्पर्क मे आए तो अत्यन्त ही मिलनसार और घनिष्ठ सम्पर्क बढाने मे माहिर थे एक बडे प्रेमिल व्यक्ति जिन्हे हम कहें ऐसे वह थे। उन का भी अचानक निधन बडा ही दुखदायी है।

डा० डी० एम० राजू का परिचय तो पिछली लोक सभा मे मिला था। देखने मे अत्यन्त शांत और सरल भाव के थे। पता नही लगता था कि उन के अन्दर एक ऐसी चिनगारी छिपी हुई है क्योंकि उन का सारा ही जीवन ऐसे ही क्रान्तिकारी कार्यों से भरा हुआ है। उन का भी जाना बडा ही आघातपूर्ण है।

व्यक्तिगत रूप से श्री आबिद अली को मैं जानता नही था। किन्तु जो राजकीय रूप मे उन से परिचित हैं वह तो उन के कार्यों से सहमत और परिचित जरूर हैं।

पूज्यनीय गुरु जी का महा-निर्वाण— यह तो हमारी भारतीय परम्परा में पले हुए एक तपस्वी और कर्मयोगी के जीवन की समाप्ति हम कहेंगे। उन के विचार से कई लोग सहमत थे और कई लोग असहमत थे। किन्तु राष्ट्रीय चरित्र-निर्माण मे लगातार जीवन की आखीरी श्वांस तक अपनी समिधा को समर्पित कर के उन्होंने अग्निकुण्ड को जलाया। इस राष्ट्रीय जीवन की ज्वाला को प्रज्वलित करने के हेतु ही उन के जीवन की परिपूर्ति हुई।

इन सारे ही दिवगत महानुभावो का निर्वाण देश मे एक अपूरणीय क्षति का निर्माण करना है। उस को पूरा करना— यही हमारे लिए दायित्व आ जाता है।

इन दिवगत महानुभावो के प्रति सदन मे जो भी भावनाए प्रकट की गई उन के साथ मैं अपने को और अपने दल को सम्बद्ध करता हू और भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हू कि वह दिवगत आत्माओ को सद्गति प्रदान करें। आप से नम्र निवेदन है कि हमारी यह शोक सम्वेदना सतप्त परिवारो तक पहुचा दे।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगूसराय): अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक अजीब सी जिन्दगी है इस पार्लियामेंट की। हम हर सेशन की कार्यवाही आंसू पी कर ही शुरू करते है। मालूम नही कि ब्रिटेन मे जहा औसत उम्र लोगो की ज्यादा हुआ करती है वहा पार्लियामेंट का प्रत्येक सेशन क्या इसी प्रकार शुरू होता है? मगर हमारे यहा प्रत्येक बार बिना नागा पहला स्वर जो हम से निकलता है वह दुख और शोक का स्वर ही होता है। ऐसा लगता है कि यह साज शायद इसी मिराब से शुरू होता है। मगर इस के बाद कर्तव्य का बडा कठोर पथ—उस से आपसी

[श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र]

मुकाबिले, उस में कभी तल्खियां और कभी मीठापन और फिर एक स्नेहपूर्ण वातावरण मे एक परिवार की तरह रहना—इसी परिवार के हमारे तीन सदस्य अभी-अभी जो हमारे साथ थे वह बिछुड़ गए । मेरा मतलब श्री मोहन कुमारमंगलम, श्री बालदण्डायुतम और श्री डी० आर० चव्हाण से है । इस के बाद हमारे दो और साथी थे जो कल तक हमारे बीच थे—श्री आबिद अली भाई और डा० डी० एस० राजू ।

जहां तक श्री मोहन कुमारमंगलम और श्री बालदण्डायुतम का सवाल है मैं देखता हू कि मौत ने उन का बराबर मुकाबला नही किया । किसी झाड़ी मे छिप कर किसी पर वार कर देना और उस को खत्म कर देना फनेहयाबी मे करार नही दिया जा सकता और इसलिए उन की जीत ने मौत के सामने शिकस्त नही कबूल की । जब हम ने पिछली बार उन को यहां काम करते हुए देखा था तो जिन्दगी की लहर चढ़ाव पर मालूम होती थी । कभी ऐसा नही लगता था कि जिन्दगी की लहर उतर रही है, कुछ नीचे आ रही है । लेकिन एकबारगी मौत ने धोखे से छिप कर उन पर वार किया और उनका खत्म कर दिया । श्री मोहन कुमारमंगलम एक असाधारण प्रतिभा और योग्यता के व्यक्ति थे । हम लोग छात्र आन्दोलन के दिनों मे उन को जानते थे और उस समय भी उन की योग्यता की बड़ी शोहरत थी । यहां आ कर हम ने उन की प्रतिभा का निखार देखा और मैं इस बात को कभी नही भूलूंगा कि जो लुत्फ उन के साथ मुकाबिले में आते थे वह शायद फिर न मिलें और संसदीय जीवन का सब से बड़ा लुत्फ यही होता है जो ऐसे मुकाबिले आया करते है । बाद मे जब हम मिलते थे तो उन के मिलने का तरीका, वह भी बराबर दिल के ऊपर हावी रहेगा । वह बड़ी स्पष्टता से और बड़ी निर्भीकता से अपने विचारों को रखते थे । वह चिलमन के पीछे बैठ कर रहने वालो में नहीं थे ।

श्री बालदण्डायुतम हमारे बड़े करीब यहां बैठने वालो मे थे और उनका रिक्त स्थान बराबर याद दिलाता रहेगा कि एक बड़ा सौम्य, बड़ा संजीदा आदमी हमारे बीच से चला गया । जो उनकी आखो के ऊपर देखता वह उनकी आखो मे बड़ा प्रभावित होता । इतनी गम्भीरता, इतनी संजीदगी उनकी आखों मे थी । शायद ही हमारे बहुत से साथियो को यह मालूम हो कि उनमें कितनी योग्यता थी और संसदीय योग्यता भी उन मे कितनी थी ? जब कभी एक दो बार वह यहां बोले तो एक बड़ा जादू लोगो के ऊपर कर गये । इसलिए मैंने कई बार सोचा है कि यहां बहुतो की सादगी के पीछे कितनी योग्यता छिपी पड़ी है यह हमारे सदस्यो को पूरी तरह नही मालूम है । वह बहुत बार नही बोलते हू । परन्तु असाधारण प्रतिभा अपनी असाधारण सादगी के पीछे छिपा कर रखते है ।

जहां तक हमारे डी० आर० चव्हाण साहब का सवाल है, हम लोगो ने बहुत दिनो तक साथ काम किया है और एक सहपाठी मित्र की तरह भी कई बैठकें उन के साथ गुजारी है । अभी छुट्टियो मे जब वह बीमार थे तो उनसे मुझे मिलने का अवसर हुआ था । मुझे अभी

भी याद है कि जब मैं उनके घर से चलने लगा था, यही करीब डेढ महीने की बात है, तो उन्होंने मुझे आश्वास्त किया था कि मिश्रजी मुझे कोई चिन्ता जनक बीमारी नही है। मैं अब अच्छा हो गया हूं और पूरी तरह बहुत अच्छा जल्द हो जाऊंगा। उन के घर से हमारे पार्लियामेंट्री मिनिस्टर श्री रघुरमैया जी का घर दस कदम पर है और मुझे उनके घर आना था। लेकिन मुझे अभी तक याद है कि उन्होंने मुझे अपनी गाड़ी में बिठा कर ही दम लिया। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं आपको यहां से पैदल नही जाने दूंगा। शायद इसी तरह का शील-सौजन्य बहुत कम आदमियों के यहां मिलता है। वह अपने विचारों के भी बड़े दृढ थे। लेकिन अपने विचारों को बड़ी स्निग्धता से और बड़ी मृदुता से रखना जानते थे। शुरू से ही किसान और मजदूरों के हितों को उन्होंने अपने सामने रखा और आखीरी दम तक ये हित उनके सामने रहे।

अब हमारे ये दो साथी जो हमारे पुराने जमाने के साथी थे लेकिन हम लोगों के लिए तो बराबर के साथी रहे और बराबर हम उनकी याद करेंगे वह हमारे आबिद अली भाई और डा० डी० एम० राज है। श्री आबिद अली भाई की ऐसी शख्सियत थी शायद मुल्क ने उनको पूरी तरह से नहीं पहचाना। मुल्क उन्हीं को जानता है जो बड़ी जगहों पर पहुंचे हैं और वहां खड़े हो कर बुलन्द दिखाई देते हैं। मुल्क को शायद यह मालूम नही कि आबिद अली उन लाखों में से थे जिस ने जूते सीने के काम से शुरू किया था। जूते सीने का काम, झाड़ू लगाना और सफाई करना यह काम उनका था और ऐसा अरसा गुजरा, शायद छोटा अरसा नही, जब वह कब्रिस्तान में रहते थे और वहीं रह कर अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करते थे। तीन कब्रों की जगह थी जिन में दो कब्रें आ चुकी थी और एक कब्र की जगह बाकी थी जहां आबिद अली रहते थे और वहीं से अपनी जिन्दगी गुजारते थे। ज्वार और दाल खाकर अपनी जिन्दगी बिताने वाला और आठ नौ रुपये महीने की तनख्वाह वाला आदमी कितना ऊंचा आया यह हमारे आजाद हिन्दुस्तान के लिए फख्र की बात है। लेकिन इससे भी बड़े फख्र की बात होती जब इससे भी ज्यादा ऊंची जगह पर वह आते। मेरी कल्पना है कि आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में यह झुना सीने वाला आदमी जो इतनी ऊंची जगह पर आया अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रमिक संघ का भी अध्यक्ष बना कभी उसकी मूर्ति बनेगी और यहां के लोग याद करेंगे कि ऐसी नीची जगह से, ऐसी छोटी जगह से उठा उठकर आने वाला आदमी यह था। वह दो सैट कपड़ा रखते थे। तीन सैट कभी नहीं रखते थे। एक बार जब वह एक सैट कपड़ा धो रहे थे और दूसरा सैट कीचड़ में गिर गया तब उन्होंने फैसला किया कि तीसरा सैट भी बनवाना चाहिये। कपड़े भी ऐसे थे कि पैबन्द पर पैबन्द लगते जाते थे लेकिन वह कपड़े बदलते नहीं थे। एक बार जब वह खादी भंडार में आए वहां खादी खरीदी तो आधा गज खादी का टुकड़ा फाजिल रहता था। खादी बेचने वाले ने कहा कि आधा गज का टुकड़ा रख लीजिए इस से बनियाइन या रूमाल बनवा लीजिएगा। उन्होंने कहा कि इस की क्या जरूरत है, मैं तो पुराने कपड़े के बनियान और रूमाल बनाता हूं—यह थे आबिद अली, कितनी बुलन्द

[श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र]

थी उनकी शक्तिस्रोत । यही सत्य भवन है जहां वह साइकिल पर चढ़ कर आते थे और अपनी झोली मे अपना खाना रख कर लाते थे । कांग्रेस पार्लियामेन्ट्री पार्टी आफिस मे अपने हाथ से टाइप राइटर पर अपनी चीजे छापते थे । हम ने भी एक-आध बार उन के खाने मे हिस्सा बटाया था, कितना सीधा सादा और और कितना मुकम्मिल खाना होता था ।

आबिद अली भाई के बारे मे सोचते है और बोलते है तो ऐसा लगता है कि मेरी जिन्दगी पवित्र हो रही है और जो भी उन के जीवन को पढ़ेगा , उस का जीवन भी पवित्र होगा । उन्होने 'मजदूर से मिनिस्टर' नाम की किताब तो लिखी, लेकिन बाद मे वह "मिनिस्टर से मजदूर" नाम की किताब लिखने वाले थे—उन की वह मुराद बाकी रह गई । ऐसे व्यक्ति बहुत कम हैं जिनकी जीवन-वृत्ति इस प्रकार पूरी हुई है कि जो जहा से निकले , फिर वही पहुच गये—उन मे एक थे डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, जो सदाकत आश्रम से निकले और राष्ट्रपति भवन होते हुए फिर सदाकत आश्रम की तपोभूमि मे पहुच गये और दूसरे थे आबिद अली भाई जो वापस वहीं पर पहुंचे, मजदूरो के बीच मे पहुचे । मैं इनके बारे मे क्या कहु—मजदूरो के कितने सच्चे हितैषी और साथी थे—यह हमारे अन्य साथियो ने बताया है । आखिरी दम तक उन के जीवन में तीन बाते थी, जिन के बारे मे वह बराबर कहा करते थे—एक—कांग्रेस, दूसरे मजदूर और तीसरे—गांधी । इन तीनों बातों को लेकर , तीनो तत्वो को लेकर वह दुनिया से गये हैं । उन्होने बराबर गांधी जी के रास्ते पर अपने जीवन को रखा और मजदूर आंदोलनो को भी उसी रास्ते पर चलाने की कोशिश की ।

हमारे डा० डी० एम० राजू छिपे हुए .ल थे और मैं तो समझता हूं कि बहुत कम आदमियो को पता है कि डा० राजू कितने ठोस समाजवादी थे । आन्ध्र के कितने लोकप्रिय नेता थे—कि जब पहले चुनाव मे आये थे तो मेरे ख्याल मे —हो सकता है कि मेरी स्मरण शक्ति धोखा देती हो—लेकिन पहली दफा जब वह आये तो बिलकुल प्रतिद्वन्दी हो कर आये थे किसी ने उन का विरोध नही किया था । इतने लोकप्रिय नेता थे । उन्होने आजाद हिन्द फौज मे नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के साथ शिरकत की थी । उन मे कितनी सौम्यता, गम्भीरता और विचारो मे दृढ़ता थी , उस के बारे में पूरा बयान करना मुश्किल होगा ।

ये तो हमारे एक श्रेणी के भाई थे, जिन का समद के साथ सम्बन्ध था । लेकिन एक विशेष श्रेणी मे हमारे गुरु गोलवरकर आते है और कई मायने मे वह एक विशेष श्रेणी के व्यक्ति थे भी । यह कहना जरूरी है कि हमारे उन के साथ बहुत सैद्धांतिक और दूसरे मतभेद थे, यह वक्त इस बात का तकाजा करता है कि मैं यह भी नही मानता, उस का इजहार कहीं और किया जायेगा और पहले भी करते रहे हैं, लेकिन इतना कहकर कहूंगा कि वह बड़े मनीषी थे, चिन्तक थे, तपो-पूत व्यक्ति थे, भारतीय संस्कृति के बड़े ज्ञाता थे, और मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि वह बड़े कर्म योगी और आत्म-ज्ञानी थे, तभी कैन्सर के रोगी होते हुए भी जिन्दगी के आखिरी सांस तक अपने कर्तव्य को निभाया । इस में संदेह नहीं कि

उन में अद्भुत संगठन शक्ति थी, उन का चरित्र और उनका व्यक्तित्व प्रेरणा का स्रोत था, तभी तो लाखों-लाख कार्यकर्ताओं को उन्होंने प्रेरित किया, इतनी बड़ी संस्था को आगे बढ़ाया।

इन सभी विभूतियों के प्रति मैं अपने दल की तरफ से श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं और साथ-साथ सरकार के प्रति भी संवेदना जाहिर करता हूं, जिस सरकार ने अपने दो मंत्रियों को खो दिया है — एक बड़ी हानि इस सरकार को पहुंची है। मैं आपसे इस बात की भी इजाजत चाहूंगा कि विमान दुर्घटना में जो हमारे कुछ भाई भी मरे हैं, चूंकि उन के दूसरे साथियों के प्रति हम संवेदना जाहिर कर रहे हैं, इसलिये अन्य भाइयों के प्रति भी मैं श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं और उन के परिवारों के प्रति भी अपनी संवेदना जाहिर करता हूं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर इन साथियों के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि व्यक्त करता हूं।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): On behalf of the Swatantra Party in the Parliament, I associate myself with the sentiments of sorrow expressed in this House for our departed colleagues and some of the distinguished leaders of the country.

I first came in contact with Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam in a Joint Committee meeting of the Lok Pal and Lok Ayukt Bill when he came to give evidence. He was a dynamic personality and his brilliant exposition of his ideas simply attracted me and I thought that there is a great future for him and I was pleased to see him as a Cabinet Minister after the last elections. Even though we crossed swords on various points, he kept the level of discussions very high and never tried to hit the opponent below the belt. He was brilliant and his participation in the debate produced something original. We never expected that we shall lose him so soon. It was only the other day in 1962 that I participated in painful ritual at the sad demise of his illustrious father, Subbaroyan. He was a great administrator, scholar and sportsman. Like his father, Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam also took every criticism with the sporting spirit. Especially, Mr Mohan Kumaramangalam's loss is a national loss and I mourn for his passing away.

Shri Baladhandayutham was a Member of the Communist Party of India and though he was a new-comer to this House, he created a tremendous impact by his devotion to duty and by his parliamentary activities. We never expected that the cold hand of death will snatch away such a young man so soon from us.

I knew Shri D. R. Chavan. We came together in 1957 to this Lok Sabha and always he came to the Lok Sabha with a very big margin. I think he defeated his rival with a margin of more than 2 lakhs of votes. That goes to prove how popular he was in his constituency. He always acquitted himself with competence in the responsibilities given to him in the various Ministries. He took great interest in the co-operative movement. He was an able administrator and extremely popular. We are very sorry to lose a competent Minister in the Government.

Dr. D. S. Raju was a great social worker. He joined the INA and was the personal physician of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. I personally knew him since the last 25 years because his constituency is quite close to Orissa.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

He was the founder of various institutions in Andhra Pradesh. The Rajahmundry Medical College is a creation of Dr. D. S. Raju. We expected lot from him, but one had to reconcile to the verdict of the destiny and we sincerely mourn for his loss.

I know Mr. Abid Ali as the Deputy Minister for Labour. He was a great trade union worker, a freedom-fighter and, at the same time, he was a great liberal also. As pointed out by my distinguished colleague, Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra, Mr. Abid Ali's life is a life of dedication and it will inspire the younger generation as to how a man from the lowest position can come to prominence in our public life.

Mr. M. S. Golwalkar, popularly known as Guruji, was a nationalist from the core of his heart. Though we did not agree with him on some points, get, we must appreciate that his life was life of dedication and sacrifice. He was a great organiser and had a tremendous following in this country. His passing away will naturally create a vacuum

Sir, on behalf of the Swatantra party, I express my condolences and sympathies to the bereaved families and I request you to convey these to them. I further appeal to you to permit my friend Mr. Piloo Mody who would like to speak on Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam just for a minute. He was a very dear friend of him.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): If you will permit me, Mr. Speaker, I will take just one minute to add my tribute to those which have already been paid, because, in a very real sense, Mr Mohan Kumaramangalam was a very worthy opponent. Sir, the whole world knows that we disagreed violently with everything that he said, thought and did. But we also know that whatever he said and did was genuinely felt and honestly believed. There was something that was very honest and clean about Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam and this is what has impelled me to participate and add my tributes to him. He was a brilliant man, a really intelligent man, an intellectually honest man, keen and affable. In these days it has become such a rare thing and it was a real pleasure to have him perform amongst us even when one disagreed with him totally.

Sir, I for one had reconciled myself to spending the rest of my life fighting him. Unfortunately it has turned out the other way round. Sir, I think that when he participated in the debate here, he was so erudite, so articulate and so precise in what he wanted to convey that it was sheer delight to listen to him.

I think, Sir, that society is enriched by the participation of people like Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam and that is why, I think, that India is a great deal poorer as a result of having lost him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, words are too inadequate to express our deep sorrow at the sudden, too tragic and too shocking death of Shri Kumaramangalam and Shri R. Baladhandayutham. None of us had expected that such promissing lives would be snatched away from our midst so soon but it is unfortunate that it has happened.

Tributes have been paid to Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam by all our friends here. I only want to add that although we had many duels in the House and exchanges of hot words, and even pungent words, we were all charmed by the quality of his warm heart when we were outside.

I also want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that after he nationalised the coal industry and the way he was undertaking to reorient and reorganise the steel industry, he did not lead any ostentatious life of

a Minister, aloof from either the officers or the employees or the workers. It was a characteristic feature in him that whenever he went either to the coal area or to any steel mill, everywhere, he used to meet personally the staff, the employees, the workers and the labourers and managed to create a sense of purpose in them. That was a striking feature in him. I really felt that perhaps he would be able to do something positive not only by his personal dynamism and his personal contact and efforts but by imparting his own spirit among the workers and his other colleagues.

As for Shri Baladhandayutham, he was a devoted worker of the Communist Party who contributed much in his own area for the cause of the down-trodden.

About Dr. (Col) Raju, I had the privilege to know him quite intimately. Certainly, he had the glory of being elected thrice to the Lok Sabha but his real glory lay in his participation in the freedom struggle of India as one of the Colonels of the Indian National Army or Azad Hind Fauj He was the personal physician of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose for many years He used to say that he would write about his personal recollections about Netaji. On occasions he used to say On many occasions, I used to ask Netaji not to take so many cups of tea, but he told us that whenever there was work till mid-night or after mid-night, he used to take 30 cups of tea, and if he had to work for the whole night he used to take 50 cups of tea. The greatness of a man lies in many of these tit-bits of his life. Dr. Raju wanted that he should write about his recollections about the personal life of Netaji but he could not do so. He was also a passionate constructive worker, and he was calm in nature and did a lot for the people in his area

About Shri D R Chavan, when the was Minister of Rehabilitation, I found some special characteristic in him Whenever I went to him, taking the cause of the unfortunate refugees, I found what keen human interest he took, and he showed that he possessed a heart for the common and down-trodden people.

As for Shri Abid Ali, I did not have the privilege to know him personally but I know that he rose to eminance as a labour leader from the commeners He was not graft in the labour movement but he grew as a labour leader from among the members of the labour community itself.

About Guruji Golwalkar, he was not only scholarly but he did not lead the life of a recluse as is the case with almost all scholars He was a patriot, and he imparted the spirit of patriotism, dedication and spirit of service to the national causes to thousands of young men in our country during the last four decades

Sir, on behalf of my party we pay our tribute to the memory of these departed souls and also convey our deepest condolences to the members of the bereaved families

DR KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) Sir on behalf of the United Independent Parliamentary Group, I wish to express our sense of great grief at the passing away of these great friends leaders and patriots

Mr Kumaramanglam and Mr Baladhardayutham went under the most tragic circumstances Nobody in the country was prepared to believe that such great men disappeare from our Indian political scene in such a short, tragic accident I had the honour of sitting next to Mr Kumaramangalam only a couple of weeks before he passed away at a public function I found that he was perhaps one of the most brilliant men we had in Parliament a dynamic personality, and a very, very clear and versatile mind I also had the honour of knowing his

[Dr. Karni Singh]

great father, Dr. Subbarayan. I think the passing away of Mr. Kumaramangalam at this time when the country needed great leaders like him has created a vacuum that will be felt for a very, very long time.

Mr. D. R. Chavan, Mr. D. S Raju and Shri Abid Ali were old colleagues and friends; very fine men, very efficient Ministers in their own time, and their loss will be felt by us for a very long time The passing away of these great men is not only a personal loss to us but it is a national loss.

Guruji Golwalkar was a great national leader, and I think he was one of those few eminent personalities who showed to the country a great sense of self-sacrifice and I feel that at a time when India could have used the services of such great men they have left us and left the task of running this country at a most difficult and crucial period.

On behalf of our Group, I wish to request you to kindly convey our deep sense of grief and condolence to the bereaved families.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to associate myself with the sense of anguish expressed by yourself, by the Prime Minister and other colleagues of this House at the passing away of eminent personalities and great sons of our country in this mid-session period during the last two months.

Much has been said about the personalities of those who have left us recently. As far as Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam is concerned, he was a man of great stature and a man of eminent personality. He has served the country and the nation in various capacities as an eminent advocate, as an eminent journalist, an eminent labour leader and also as an eminent minister. It is really sad that his brilliant career was cut short because of the Boeing crash and the country is left poorer today by his passing away.

As far as Mr. Baladhandayutham is concerned, he was really a dedicated socialist and also a person of great conviction and courage with whom I had personal contacts.

As far as Dr. D. R. Chavan is concerned, he served the country in various capacities as a member of the Maharashtra legislature, a Member of Parliament and also as Minister in charge of various departments. He was a man who was unassuming and also of a charming character.

Dr. D. S. Raju also has served this country in various social and health organisations as an eminent doctor, and, as has been said, he was also associated with the Indian National Army and carried on great sacrifices to secure the independence of this country.

As far as Mr. Abid Ali is concerned, I had the good fortune to be with him in the Rajya Sabha some years back I was really very much impressed by his personality. Though we differed in political outlook, but still, I respected the personality of Abid Ali because of his strong convictions and sacrifices in the cause of the freedom of this country He was a freedom fighter right from the days of the Khilafat movement; he sacrificed everything to achieve freedom for our country

With these few words, I request you to convey our feelings of sorrow and anguish, on behalf of my group, to the families of those who passed away.

SHRI K MANOHARAN (Madras North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Anna DMK Group, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House, by you

and the leaders of the various political parties regarding the demise of Mohan Kumaramangalam, Baladhandayutham, D. R. Chavan, Dr. D. S. Raju, Abid Ali and Mr. Golwalkar.

So far as Mohan Kumaramangalam is concerned, he has been an outstanding lawyer, able administrator, first-class orator and a skilful debater. He was a man of conviction, courage and impeccable honesty and integrity. As a lawyer and Advocate-General of the Government of Madras and a Minister here, he played eminent roles in this country and his contribution in all these directions was commendable. It is really extremely tragic that he was killed when the country wanted him most. He was emotionally devotional and devotionally emotional. While referring to Mr. Kumaramangalam, Mr. Indrajit Gupta said that it was a personal loss to his party. So far as I am concerned, I must say it is a personal loss for the Anna DMK party also. He was a man of sacrifice, dedication and devotion. He was a determined man thoroughly striving for the working classes.

Mr Baladhandayutham was a good colleague of mine; he was a fearless fighter in the past for the downtrodden and the underprivileged. His was a life full of trials and tribulations and challenges. He ably braved them all and successfully led his life. He was a brave and droughty champion of the proletariat section and his loss is a severe blow to the trade union movement.

Mr. D. R. Chavan was a very good administrator and as a minister he proved himself to be a very nice and charming character throughout his career as a minister.

About the other people—Dr. Raju, Abid Ali and Golwalkar—I bemoan the death of all these people, and I request you, on behalf of my group, to convey our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families of these departed souls.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my group, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and so many other leaders here. Except in the case of Shri Golwalkar, all the other leaders were intimately associated with us for long, long years. Mr. Chavan was known to us in the mid-forties along with Mr. Khadilkar as one among the leaders of the peasants and workers party during those days, and as and when these eminent people came into the Indian political scene, we worked with them and all of them were working for the cause of the downtrodden and the working class movement; they were intimate friends. Their loss is more a personal loss, though a national loss. Therefore, I also wish to express the sorrow of my group and my own feelings of sorrow on the demise of these persons and I request you to convey them to the members of the bereaved families.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahemedabad): May I join you, Mr. Speaker, and the Leader of the House and all other esteemed colleagues, in paying homage to so many illustrious men whose passing away we mourn today. We have lost several eminent Indians; they were men of rich variety and they came from different walks of life. The great tragedy is that some of these illustrious men whom we have lost were men who lost their lives in the terrible and ghastly tragedy of the Boeing crash. While we are thankful that some of our other colleagues have survived, we are none the less sorry for two of our great colleagues who have been lost for ever.

Speaking about Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, this morning when I entered the Lobby, I felt that I would almost come across him; it is difficult to believe he is no more with us. Shri

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

Kumaramangalam had a sense of mission, he had the courage of his convictions. His bright intelligence, undoubted debating skills, scholarship and erudition will always be remembered and acknowledged by the generations yet to be born. He had a charming personality, he was always smiling and joking wherever you met him, in the House or in the Lobbies or in the Central Hall.

Shri Baladhandayutham was a champion of the underdog. He led a dedicated life in the service of the down trodden and will be gratefully remembered so. Shri D. R. Chavan had been a gentleman-parliamentarian, sincere, hardworking and silent, a man of few words and a friend of the farmers and workers. Dr. Raju was a great popular and social worker and leader from Andhra Pradesh. Shri Abid Ali's was a life-long devoted service to the trade union movement. Shri S. N. Mishra just now mentioned that he had read his autobiography I had read it in Gujarati, "*Majoornath Minister*". It is full not only of romantic reminiscences; it tells us how a man with dedication can rise to the highest in the ladder by sheer ability and sincerity; he was a great nationalist.

Shri M S. Golwalkar, known as Guruji, was well-known for his undoubted patriotism. He built up discipline and national character among youth and citizens and this he did—this is more important—by his personal example of plain living and high thinking He was a man who led an ascetic life All these illustrious sons of India came from different walks of life It is natural that all of us in some way or the other differ from these eminent men But differences and controversies are the very part and essence of democratic temper and democratic society. We all meet in this House to try to understand and know each other. The problems in the country are expressed by different people All these we have lost in the death of so many of our esteemed colleagues. The public life of this country has become poorer and the responsibility on our shoulders has come greater to see to it that this salt of variety, richness and differences and the temper of democracy and living society are not lost for ever. May I request you to kindly convey my sense of personal loss and the condolences of this House and heart-felt sympathy, to all the bereaved families of the many illustrious people of this country who have been taken away from us.

श्री एस० एम० शमीम (श्रीनगर) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, जाने वाले कभी नहीं आते, जाने वालो की याद आती है। मैं इस मौके पर उन बिछडे हुए साथियो का मातम करने के लिए जो खडा हुआ हू तो किसी रस्म या रवायत का पालन करने के लिए खडा नही हुआ हूं लेकिन मै उस दिली सदमे का इजहार करना चाहता हू जो एक इतहाई खौफनाक और गैर मुतवक्के हादसे के नतीजे के तौर पर सारे मुल्क के कल्ब पर छाया। आज उन साथियो की मौत मे से दो मौते इसलिए ज्यादा तकलीफदेह है और अजीयतनाक भी कि उनकी मौते तबई मौते नही हुई, बीमारी से या बढापा आखिर पहुचने की सूरत मे साथियो का जुदा हो जाना यह तो जिन्दगी का अटल कानून है लेकिन अगर बगौर मुताअयन किया जाए तो दो बहुत ही अजीम और खूबसूरत शख्सियतो की मौते एक लिहाज से कत्ल के बराबर है। आज जो इनक्वायरी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आई है उससे यह सदमा और ज्यादा गहरा हो जाता है। श्री मोहन कुमारमगलम की खूबसूरत और दिलेराना शख्सियत आज भी हमारे दर्म्यान

मौजूद होती अगर इंडियन एयरलाइंज का कप्तान अपनी जिम्मेदारियो को निभाने की कोशिश करता। मुझे अफसोस है कि मोहन कुमारमंगलम आज हमारे बीच मे मौजूद नही हैं, उनका खिलता हुआ चेहरा, मुस्कराते हुए होंठ हम देख नही सकते है। वह जब यहा से दाखिल होते थे तो आज भी इस वक्त मुझे गुमान होता है कि अभी वह शायद किसी काम से बाहर गए हो और अभी आ जाएगें। उनको अपने सामने मौजद न पाकर मुझ पर क्या गुजरती होगी इसका अदाजा आप नही कर सकते है। यह इसलिए नही कि मेरा उन से कोई जिमनी जाती रिश्ता था। यह इसलिए कि मेरे जैसे लोग और वे लोग जिन को उनकी मुखालिफत करनी होती थी उनको अपनी सतह को ऊचा करना पडता था। ऐसे मुखालिफो की कमी नही है जिन से निपटने के लिए अपनी सतह को नीचे लाना पडता है। लेकिन वह एक ऐसी शखसियत थे जिन के खिलाफ बोलने के लिए अपनी जिमनी सतह को ऊचा करना पडता था। मुझे अफसोस है कि उनकी दिलेराना शखसियत इस एवान मे मौजूद नही है। इस एवान के दरो दीवार गवाह है कि जिस दिन से वह इस एवान मे आए उस दिन से उन्होने अपनी शखसियत के जादू से तमाम मैम्बरो पर चाहे व मुखालिफ हो या माफिक हो ऐसा तिलस्मा कायम किया कि जो उनकी मौत मे भी टूटता नही है। उनके हाथ उठाने का अदाज उनका गुफ्तगू करने का तरीका, उनका मुस्कराना बिखेरने का दिल रुबा अंदाज, यह

वान बहुत दिनों तक मिस करेगा।

श्री बालदडायुतम मेरी दाई साइड पर बैठते थे। उनके अकायद के बारे मे मुझे मालूम नही है। उनकी जाती जिन्दगी मे क्या हैसियत थी यह मैं जानता नही हू। लेकिन यह मैं जानता हू कि उनके चेहरे पर जो एक किस्म की मुकदस जिन्दगी तारी रहती थी, शराफत और गहरी शराफत के जो आसार पाए जाते थे, मेरे दोस्त मुझे माफ करेगे अगर मैं यह कहू कि आजकल की दुनिया मे अगर वे नायाब नही तो कामयाब जरूर है। उन्हे इस बात का जोम नही था, गरूर नही था कि वह मैम्बर, पार्लियामेंट हैं। उन्हे जिम्मेदारी का एहसास बहुत सताया करता था। वह बहुत कम बोलने वाले, गुफ्तगू करने वाले शख्स थे। उनकी कमी से, उनके रुखसत से जो हम महरूम हुए है वह पूरी कौमी जिन्दगी का नुकसान है।

श्री आबिद अली, डा० राजू श्री डी आर चव्हाण की मौत का हमे गम है अफसोस है। यह अफसोस इसलिए और भी ज्यादा है कि हर बार जब भी हमारा सैशन शुरू होता है हमे अपने आप को यह याद दिलाना पडता है कि हमारी जिन्दगी बहुत ही मुख्तसिर है। इन तमाम मौतों से एक ही सबक सीखना चाहिये। जिन्दगी का वक्फा बहुत ही काम है। इसलिए जितने भी नेक और अच्छे से अच्छे काम हो सकते है वे तकमील तक पहुचने चाहिये और हमारे पीछे सिर्फ वे ही बाते याद रखी जाएगी जिन का ताल्लुक हमारी अवामी जिन्दगी से है। बिलकुल खसूस मेरी गुजारिश है कि श्री मोहन कुमारमंगलम और श्री बालदडायुतम जिन को एक इदारे

[श्री एस० ए० शमीम]

की मुजरमाना और जाफराना शाही ने उनकी फैमिलीज से छीन लिया और मिसिस मोहन कुमारमंगलम और मिसिस बालदंडायुतम के सामने हम मुजरिम के तौर पर खड़े हैं हम सारी कौम की तरफ से न सिर्फ इजहारे मातम करे बल्कि उन से माफी मांगे और दुआ करे अल्ला ताला से कि वह तमाम फैमिली को सब्र का दान दे ।

[श्री ए॰ एस॰ शमीम (शरी नगर) :

जनाब स्पीकर साहब - जाने वाले कभी वापस नहीं आते - जाने वालों की याद आती है - मैं इस मौकेपर पर ान बिछुड़े हुऐ साथियों का मातम करने के लिऐ जो खड़ा हुआ हूं तो किसी रस्म या रवायत का पालन करने के लिऐ खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूं - लेकिन मैं इस दिली सदमे का इजहार करना चाहता हूं - जो एक इन्तिहाई खौफनाक और गैर मतवक्का हादसे के नतीजे के तौर पर सारे मुल्क के कल्ब पर छाया है - आज इन साथियों की मौत में से दो मौतें इस लिऐ ज्यादा तकलीफदह हैं और अजीयत नाक भी कि इन की मौतें तबई मौतें नहीं हुईं बीमारी से या वक्त आखरी पर पहुंचने की सूरत - ान साथियों का जुदा होना तो जिन्दगी का अटल कानून है लेकिन अगर बगौर मुताला किया जाऐ तो दो बहुत ही अहम शख्सियतों की मौतें इस लिहाज से कत्ल के बराबर हैं - आज जो इन्क्वायरी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई है इस से यह सदमा और ज्यादा गहरा हो जाता है शरी

मोहन कुमार मंगलम की खूबसूरत और दिलेराना शख्सियत आज भी हमारे दरमियान मौजूद होती अगर इन्दिरा गांधी और उन के कुछ साथी अपनी ज़ाती दिलचस्पियों को पूरा करने की कोशिश करते - मुझे अफसोस है कि मोहन कुमार मंगलम आज हमारे बीच में मौजूद नहीं हैं - उन का खिलता हुआ चेहरा - मुस्कराते हुऐ होंठ हम देख नहीं सकते - वह जब वहां से दाखिल होते थे तो आज भी इस वक्त मुझे गुमान होता है कि अभी वह शायद किसी काम से बाहर गऐ हैं और अभी आजाऐंगे - उन को अपने - बीच मौजूद न पाकर मुझ पर क्या गुजरती होगी इस का अन्दाजा आप नहीं लगा सकते हैं - यह इस लिऐ नहीं कि उन से मेरा कोई जमीनी या ज़ाती रिश्ता था - यह इस लिऐ कि मेरे जैसे लोग और वह लोग जिनको उन की मुखालफत करनी होती थी उन को अपनी सतह को ऊंचा करना पड़ता था - ऐसे मुखालिफों की कमी नहीं है जिन से निपटने के लिऐ अपनी सतह को नीचा लाना पड़ता है - लेकिन वह एक ऐसी शख्सियत थे जिन के खिलाफ बोलने के लिऐ अपनी जमीनी सतह को ऊंचा करना पड़ता था - मुझे अफसोस है कि उन की दिलेराना शख्सियत इस ऐवान में मौजूद नहीं है - इस ऐवान के दरो दीवार गवाह हैं कि जिस दिन से वह इस ऐवान में आऐ उस दिन से उन्हों ने अपनी

غم ہے - افسوس ہے - یہ افسوس اس لئے اور بھی زیادہ ہے کہ ہر بار جب بھی ہمارا شیشن شروع ہوتا ہے ہمیں اپنے آپ کو یہ یاد دلانا پڑتا ہے - کہ ہماری زندگی بہت ہی مختصر ہے - ہمیں تمام موتوں سے ایک ہی سبق سیکھنا چاہیئے - زندگی کا وقفہ بہت ہی کم ہے - اسلئے جتنے بھی نیک اور اچھے اچھے کام ہو سکتے ہیں وہ تکمیل تک پہنچنے چاہیں - ہمارے پیچھے صرف وہ ہی باتیں یاد رکھی جائینگی جن کا تعلق ہماری عوامی زندگی سے ہے - بل خصوص میری گزارش ہے کہ شری موہن کمار منگلم اور شری بالدنڈایتم جن کو اس ادارے کی مجرمانا اور جابرانا شاہی نے ان کی فرمیلز سے چھین لیا - اور مسز موہن کمار منگلم اور مسز بالدنڈ ایتم کے سامنے ہم مجرم کے طور پر کھڑے ہیں - ہم ساری قوم کی طرف سے نہ صرف اظہار ماتم کریں بلکہ ان سے معافی مانگیں اور دعا کریں اللہ تعلے سے کہ وہ تمام فیملی کو صبر کا دان دے -]

MR. SPEAKER: The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

شخصیت کے جادو سے تمام ممبران پر چاہے وہ مخالف ہوں یا موافق ہوں ایسا طلسم قائم کیا کہ جوان کی موت سے بھی ٹوٹتا نہیں ہے - ان کے ہاتھ اٹھانے کا انداز ، ان کا گفتگو کرنے کا طریقہ ان کا مسکرانا بکھیرنے کا دلربا انداز یہ ایوان بہت دنوں تک مس کریگا -

شری بالدنڈایتم میرے دائیں سائیڈ میں بیٹھتے تھے - ان کے متائید کے بارے میں مجھے معلوم نہیں ہے ان کی ذاتی زندگی میں کیا حقیقت تھی یہ میں جانتا نہیں ہوں - لیکن یہ میں جانتا ہوں کہ ان کے چہرے پر جو ایک قسم کی متقدم زندگی طاری رہتی تھی - شرافت اور گہری شرافت نے جو آثار پائے جاتے تھے - میرے دوست مجھے معاف کرینگے اگر میں یہ کہوں کہ آجکل کے دور میں اگر وہ نایاب نہیں تھے تو کامیاب ضرور ہیں - انہیں اس بات کا جرم نہیں تھا - غرور نہیں تھا کہ وہ ممبر پارلیمنٹ ہیں - انہیں ذمہ داری کا احساس بہت ستایا کرتا تھا - وہ بہت کم بولنے والے ، گفتگو کرنے والے شخص تھے - ان کی کمی ہے - ان کے وجود سے جو ہم محروم ہو گئے ہیں - پوری قومی زندگی کا نقصان ہے -

شری عابد علی ، ڈاکٹر راجو ، شری قمی آر چوہان کی موت کا ہمیں

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Prediction of Sex before birth by Doctors at A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi

*1 SHRI D. B CHANDRA GOWDA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether doctors at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi have declared that they can predict the sex of an infant before its birth, and

(b) if so the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) and (b) The doctors at the Institute feel that it is possible for them to predict the sex of an infant before birth To do this a small amount of fluid surrounding the growing baby has to be withdrawn trans abdominally with a needle By testing this fluid it is possible to determine the sex of the baby

U G C Plans for starting New Universities

*2 SHRI R K SINHA
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA

Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has plans of starting new Universities in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan

(b) the names and types of Universities proposed to be started during the Fifth Five Year Plan and their proposed locations, and

(c) whether it is proposed to start a University during Fifth Plan in Faizabad Division/District of Uttar Pradesh and if so, the type of University proposed to be started there, and the year in which such a University is proposed to be started there?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN). (a) to (c) The State Universities are established and incorporated by the Acts of the respective State Legislatures. The University Grants Commission Act, 1956, *inter alia* provides that the Commission may advise any authority, if such advice is asked for, on the establishment of a new university

The Commission, has under consideration the following proposals for establishment of new universities received from different State Governments —

(i) University in Tripura (Government of Tripura)

(ii) & (iii) Two universities in Maharashtra (Government of Maharashtra)

(iv) University of Agricultural Sciences at Dharwar Mysore State (Government of Mysore),

(v) Technical University in Mysore State (Government of Mysore)

(vi) Technological University in Tamil Nadu (Government of Tamil Nadu)

(vii) University in Faizabad Uttar Pradesh (Government of Uttar Pradesh),

(viii) & (ix) A University each in the Garhwal Division and the Kumaon Division of Uttar Pradesh (Government of Uttar Pradesh);

(x) Sanskrit University in Andhra Pradesh (Government of Andhra Pradesh); and

(xi) University in Goa (Goa Administration).

It is for the State Governments concerned to decide the type, location and the date of establishing a new university.

A proposal for the establishment of a Central University at Pondicherry is also under the consideration of the Government of India.

Recommendations of Agricultural Prices Commission Re. Kharif Crop

*3. Shri G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended a substantially higher uniform procurement price of paddy, maize, jowar and other cereals of Kharif Crop;

(b) if so, the recommendations made and decisions taken thereon; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stabilise the price of coarse grains also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The prices of Rs. 63/- per quintal for paddy, jowar and maize, Rs. 65/ per quintal for Bajra and Rs. 62/- per quintal for Ragi standard varieties recommended by the Commission as procurement prices, have been accepted as support prices, Government have also decided to fix the support price for small millets (kodonkutki) at Rs. 55/- per quintal.

(c) The Government of India have taken all necessary steps to organise kharif production programmes. Prices are expected to stabilise by better prospects of production and intensive procurement efforts including other measures.

Disappearance of Sugar bags transported by Food Corporation of India from Nawabganj in Gonda to Agra

*4. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one hundred sugar bags transported by the Food Corporation of India from Nawabganj in Gonda District to Agra disappeared in the transit and have been sold in the blackmarket in Kanpur on 4th June, 1973;

(b) if so, whether any arrests have been made, and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). 100 bags of sugar despatched by Food Corporation of India on the 19th May, 1973 by road from Nawabganj to Agra did not reach the destination. Enquiries made showed that the truck carrying these bags had entered the municipal limits of Kanpur but had not gone out of it. A complaint was lodged with the police at Kanpur on the 3rd June, 1973. The driver and the cleaner of the truck have been arrested. Cases have been registered against them under Section 406/420 of Indian Penal Code. The concerned transport contract has also been cancelled. Further, action has been taken to stop all payments due to the contractor and to effect recovery of cost etc., from him.

Achievement of target in procurement of wheat in each State

*5. SHRI G. P. YADAV:
SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have failed in achieving the target fixed for the procurement of wheat;

(b) whether none of the State Governments have been able to procure wheat according to the target in this regard;

(c) if so, the target and the achievements in respect of every State separately; and

(d) the efforts being made by Government to meet the shortage of wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement showing the operational targets fixed and the quantities of wheat procured as on 20th July, 1973, in each State is placed on the Table of the Sabha. The procurement season is still on and efforts to procure wheat are continuing.

(d) Government proposes to meet the shortage of wheat supplies by continuing efforts of procurement and by importing foodgrains to the extent considered necessary.

STATEMENT

(Figures in 1,000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	Operational Targets 1973-74	Procurement 1973-74
1	Assam	20	0·8
2	Bihar	600	49·1
3	Gujarat	150	Negligible
4	Haryana	1300	564·5
5	Himachal Pradesh	60	1.8
6	Jammu & Kashmir	40	17·1
7	Madhya Pradesh	400	191·1
8	Maharashtra	..	11·0
9	Punjab	3300	2575·8
10	Rajasthan	300	144·8
11	Uttar Pradesh	1800	750·4
12	West Bengal	100	0·3
13	Delhi	30	0·2
14	Chandigarh	..	0·3
15	Orissa	18	0·3
	TOTAL	8118	4307·5

Request from State Governments for take-overof trade in coarse grains

*6. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has requested the Central Government regarding taking over control of coarse grains in its hand, if so, the names of such States; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The representatives of some of the State Governments have made occasional statements in this regard. But no State Government have made a formal request to the Central Government regarding taking over the wholesale trade of coarse grains

(b) Does not arise.

C.H S. Doctors demand for equality of status with I.A.S. personnel

*7 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.H.S Doctors have demanded equality of status with the I.A.S. personnel;

(b) if so, the arguments put forward by them, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR): (a) The C.H.S. doctors have requested similar treatment as in the case of I.A.S. officers in regard to pay.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The representation of C.H.S. doctors will be duly considered while processing the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

Statement

In support of their demand for parity with I.A.S., the Association of Specialists Officers of the Central Health Service have stated that "a Specialist doctor cannot, at any comparable period of career or age, be regarded, either in status or in salary, as inferior to the Administrative Service Officer. Over and above the very arduous pre-entry qualifications, the fact that from the start the specialist officers will have to perform field functions and will continue to perform these field functions at all times of their career, that they are performed in the most arduous circumstances constantly in an environment of public, press and Parliamentary scrutiny and criticism: that the specialists will have to work at odd hours of day and night and often have to forego their weekly off days and other holidays, that they have to bring to their function a very high degree of professional and academic excellance and have to perform constantly a function of the highest social and human importance. These, in our humble view, are sufficient factors in favour of a treatment at least not inferior to that of the I A S Officers"

Preparation of Text-books by N E.R C for University students

*8 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the progress achieved by the National Education Resources Centre in encouraging research and preparation of better text books for University students, and

(b) whether the National Education Resources Centre's collection of books is meant for prospective writers or for College/University students?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV) (a) and (b). The Raja Ram Mohun Roy National Educational Resources Centre was set up in July, 1972. The objectives of the Resources Centre are

(i) to make available at one place all university-level text-books published in India in all disciplines and in all Regional Languages and low-priced editions of foreign books, and

(ii) analysing the data on the books and other material imported into India

The Centre expects that research scholars and writers of text-books would utilise the material available in the Educational Resources Centre and for this purpose, the said Centre has provided the following facilities —

(a) approximately 28,000 titles in various Regional Languages and English are available in the Library

(b) staff knowing Bengali, Gujarati Hindi, Marathi, Punjabi, and Urdu has been appointed to assist authors and research scholars in locating reference works

(c) the Centre has so far issued 10 supplements to the national catalogue of university level books; a consolidated annotated catalogue of low-priced publications under the three Joint Programmes, viz., the English Language Book Society Series, the Indo-USSR and Indo-USA Text-book Programmes, including core books and the text-books published by the National Book Trust; and bibliographies on international relations and methodology of research.

2 The Library under the Centre is essentially a reference library of university-level text-books. There is now a proposal to add a Text-Book Lending Section to this Centre.

गेहूं के व्यापार को सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लिए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप व्यक्तियों को रोजगार

*9. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गेहू के थोक व्यापार के सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ मे लिए जाने से विभिन्न राज्यो मे कितने लोगो को रोजगार मिला है, और

(ख) अगले एक वर्ष मे कितने अन्य लोगो को इसके अन्तर्गत रोजगार मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) गेहू का थोक व्यापार लेने के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारो की विभागीय एजेन्सियो, भारतीय खाद्य निगम, राज्य विपणन सहकारी सघो और इस प्रयोजन हेतु राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नामित अन्य सरकारी एजेन्सियो द्वारा गेहू की अधिप्राप्ति करनी थी। इस प्रयोजन हेतु एजेन्सियो के पास पहले ही आवश्यक सगठनात्मक ढाचा मौजूद था। स्टाफ की अतिरिक्त भर्ती, यदि कोई करनी पड़े, केवल मामूली होगी और ठीक-ठीक सूचना एकत्रित करने मे समय लगेगा।

Setting up of Polytechnics on Farming

*10. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up Polytechnics on farming in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the aims and objects of such Polytechnics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main objectives of the Agricultural Polytechnics (KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS) will be as follows:—

1. To train skilled middle level workers and technicians at post-school stage in agriculture and allied subjects such as gardeners, tractor drivers, mechanics, farm managers, stockmen, dairymen and laboratory technicians, etc.

2. To impart vocational agricultural education to those who want to have terminal education after VIIIth Class/ standard.

3. To provide continuing education for school drop outs in rural areas in the age group of 15—25 years as well as to post-matriculates who do not go for college education.

4. To impart *practical training* in the latest scientific methods and techniques with a view to create a self-employment potential in the rural youth.

5. To offer special courses in latest agricultural technology for selected farmers.

6 To spearhead the Technical literacy Drive to enable illiterate farmers to learn new Agricultural Technology.

Sinking of Passenger-cum-Cargo Ship "Saudi" off the East Coast of Africa

*11. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a passenger-cum-cargo ship Saudi of the State-owned Mogul Line Limited sank recently off the east coast of Africa;

(b) if so, how many people have lost their lives in the accident and how many were missing; and

(c) what was the cause of the accident?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ten persons have lost life; 28 persons are missing; and 59 persons have survived.

(c) A formal investigation under Section 360 of the Merchant Shipping Act. 1958, which is judicial in nature, has been ordered. The exact cause of the accident will be known after the investigation report is received.

Response from States to Educated Employment Scheme sponsored by Central Government

*12 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an encouraging response from the State Governments to the scheme of educated employment sponsored by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the break-up, State-wise, of the number of trainees recruited vocation-wise; and

(c) if reply to (a) is in the negative, the reasons advanced for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV): (a) to (c). The scheme is administered by the Planning Commission. The information obtained from the Planning Commission on (a), (b) and (c) is as follows:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals received from the various State Govts. and Union Territories are being scrutinised by the Planning Commission and sanction in respect of some States and Union Territories have been issued. The remaining proposals are under scrutiny. It will take some time before the scheme records progress.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of Houses for Working People in the Fifth Plan

*13 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifth Plan proposals for construction of houses for the various categories of working people have been finalised;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost involved?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Sen Committee Report on Salary Scales of University College Teachers

*14. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sen Committee Report on Salary Scales of University College Teachers has been examined by the University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, the decisions of the U.G.C. and Government on this report; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in taking the decision and the likely date by which Government would announce this decision?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the University Grants Commission on report of the Sen Committee in regard to the scales of pay of teachers in the universities and colleges, are being examined by the Government.

Import of Foodgrains during 1973

*15 SHRI K S. CHAVDA

SHRI P A SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity of foodgrains actually imported since January, 1973;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains to be imported to meet the country's demand for the current year;

(c) the countries from which wheat is to be imported; and

(d) estimated financial outlay in this regard during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) About 1.35 million tonnes of foodgrains have arrived during the period January—June 1973.

(b) to (d). Only such quantities of foodgrains including wheat as are necessary to maintain the public distribution system would be imported from the countries where stocks are available, at best possible terms. The foodgrains are likely to be imported from Canada, U.S.A. and Argentina. The value of imports would depend upon the level of prices at which purchases would be made.

Exploitation of Double Market and Price System in Wheat

*16. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'double market and price-system' introduced by the Government after the take over of the wholesale trade in wheat is being exploited to the detriment of the poor consumers; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to remove the hardships caused to the poorer section of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) and (b). Under the scheme of take-over of whole sale trade in wheat, apart from the public distribution system, licensed retailers are allowed to function subject to reasonable restrictions on stocks which they can store or deal in Continuation of this is essential to ensure supply of grain to those who do not either want or, are not able to draw supplies from the public distribution system or need to supplement the same However, in order to prevent hardship to consumers, licensed retailers are required to abide by maximum retail prices which have been announced in most of the States and which are generally in line with the issue price applicable to public distribution system.

Confirmation of Work-charged Staff of Arunachal Pradesh Circles of C.P.W.D.

*17 SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 100 permanent posts were created for the work-charged staff of Arunachal Pradesh Circles of C.P W.D.;

(b) if so, whether the seniority lists for all categories of work-charged staff have been prepared and circulated, and

(c) whether all the eligible workers have been confirmed against these 100 permanent posts and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) (a) A total of 100 permanent posts for both industrial and non-industrial categories were created on the 4th May, 1968

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) 57 workers have so far been confirmed The remaining 43 workers could not be confirmed so far as certain formalities such as verification of character and antecedents and medical examination had not been completed Efforts are being made to complete these formalities and confirm them as soon as possible

Famine condition in Rajasthan and Central Relief therefor

*18 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the study by Shri

Sudhir Dar in the 'Sunday World' of the *Hindustan Times* dated the 17th June, 1973, captioned 'Face to Face with Famine' depicting the grim famine conditions in Rajasthan and the water scarcity problem in the different areas of the State; and

(b) if so, the Central relief provided to the State to tackle the situation and the famine-relief measures so far taken in Rajasthan this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The position of central assistance provided to Rajasthan Government is as under —

An amount of Rs 21 crores has been released to the State Government for drought relief measures In addition a sum of Rs 3 89 crores and Rs 4 crores has been released for special minor irrigation works and agricultural inputs respectively

2 Special ceilings of expenditure of Rs 2 28 crores and Rs 1 13 crores have been adopted towards drinking water supply arrangements and cattle conservation and fodder arrangements respectively

3 During January to May, 1973, 2 40 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been supplied to Rajasthan Government Food allocations to the State were stepped up considerably from May 1973 when 71,700 tonnes were supplied A quantity of 90 000 tonnes and 70,000 tonnes has been allotted to Rajasthan Government during June and July 1973 respectively

4 The State Government has taken several relief measures such as opening of test relief works to give employment to the affected people, distribution of gratuitous relief, arrangements for drinking water supply, arrangements for fodder supply etc. Number of persons employed on relief works has increased from 0.75 lakh in December 1972 to 12.85 lakhs in June 1973.

Revision of Sugarcane Price

*19 SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India has fixed minimum prices for sugarcane,

(b) if so, the reasons for the upward revision of the sugarcane prices; and

(c) whether it would affect sugar prices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir The basic minimum price for sugarcane for 1973-74 has been fixed at the same level as for 1972-73

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Take-over of wholesale Trade in Rice from Kharif Season

*20 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA
SHRI S C SAMANTA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the State take-over of the wholesale trade in rice will start from the kharif harvest, and

(b) if so, the agency assigned for take-over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE). (a) and (b) There is no change in the decision regarding take-over of wholesale trade in paddy and rice

from Kharif season 1973 as already announced in Parliament during the last Session. The operational details are under consideration of the Government and will be finalised in consultation with the State Governments.

अमरीका से खरीदा गया गेहूं

1. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार भारत सरकार ने अमरीका से कितना गेहूं खरीदा ; और

(ख) भारतीय मुद्रा में उसका मूल्य कितना है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य अमेरिका से खरीदी गई गेहूं की मात्रा और उसका मूल्य नीचे दिया जाता है :—

वर्ष	मात्रा (लाख मी० टन में)	मूल्य (करोड़ रु० में)
1970	25 53	142 13
1971	12 34	77 42
1972	0 71	3 52

Cultural Centres Building Projects

2 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the names of projects of building Cultural Centres in various zones of India taken up by Cultural Departments, State-wise, in the current year and comparative figures of last financial year giving the names of each such centre;

(b) total cost of building each Cultural Centre giving figures, State-wise, for the year 1971-72 and 1972-73, and

(c) the names of projects according to the plan of the Ministry in each Zone viz., Northern India, Southern India, Western India, Eastern India, Central India as well as special tribal areas, indicating the amount to be granted by the Central Government and the amount the State Government will pay in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV). (a) The Government of India have neither set up Cultural Centres in various zones of India nor there is any such proposal at present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

दिल्ली और आस पास के राज्यों में जमाखोरी के विरुद्ध छापे

3 **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हाल ही में दिल्ली और निकटवर्ती राज्यों में जमाखोरी के विरुद्ध छापे मारे गये थे जिसके परिणामस्वरूप चीनी सीमेंट, गेहूं वनस्पति घी और चावल आदि भारी मात्रा में बरामद हुए ,

(ख) यदि हां तो उसका मूल्य ब्यौरा क्या है ,

(ग) बरामद हुए सामान का मूल्य कितना है , और

(घ) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ) सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों और दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त अपेक्षित सूचना बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

हाल ही में दिल्ली, हरियाणा और राजस्थान में मारे गये छापों के परिणामस्वरूप पकड़ी गई जिनसे, उनका मूल्य और की गई कार्यवाही सम्बन्धी विवरण ।

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	पकड़ी गई जिन्से	उनकी मात्रा	पकड़ी गई जिन्सों की कुल कीमत	की गई कार्यवाही	कैफियत
1	दिल्ली	चीनी	20 बोरिया	रु० 63,000	चीनी का अपसंचय करने के लिए सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध पुलिस में रजिस्टर्ड मामले वनस्पति के व्यापारी का लाइसेंस रद्द कर दिया गया और 1000 की प्रति-पूर्ति जब्त कर ली गई ।	
		वनस्पति	457 टिन			
2	हरियाणा	गेहू	2296 50 क्विं०		161 मामले रजिस्टर्ड और 183 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार ।	यह सूचना 1-5-73 से 7-7-73 के बीच की है ।
		चावल	1444 10 ,,			
		मक्का	902 70 .	रु० 5,38,072 00		
		बाजरा	555 00 ,,			
		चना	101 90 ,,			
		चीनी/गूजी/ मैदा .	137 00 ,,			
		जोड	5437 30 ,,			
3	राजस्थान	खाद्यान्न	7870 मी० टन	रु० 99 47,000	295 मामले रजिस्टर्ड 209 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार 118 गाड़ियां पकड़ी गई ।	यह सूचना पहली जनवरी, 1973 से शुरू की अवधि की है ।
		चीनी	277 क्विं०			
		सीमेंट	680 बोरिया			
		डीजल	31,400 लिटर			

Failure of Food Corporation of India to Procure Wheat and Introduction of Incentive Scheme for Procurement

4. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India failed to procure the quantity of wheat this season from Delhi and from other States as they were able to do in the last year;

(b) if so, the figures of procurement made by Food Corporation of India during this year and last year in Delhi and in other States; and

(c) whether Government had introduced an incentive scheme for procurement and whether the Food Corporation of India made it available to the farmers and if so, the reasons for the dismal performance of the Food Corporation of India in the procurement of wheat and what correctives are being contemplated to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Although the overall procurement is less this year in Delhi and few other States it has shown improvement over the last year in some other States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, etc

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-5139/73.]

(c) The procurement has not come up to the expectations because of several factors including a fall in estimated production, high ruling prices of other foodgrains and withholding of stocks by farmers in the expectation of a better price The incentive bonus scheme announced for wheat is intended to enable the State Governments to maximise procurement and efforts are still continuing in that direction.

Increase in Procurement Price of Wheat despite Central Directive

5. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite a Central Directive and fixation of the procurement price of wheat for the entire country, some of the State Governments had unilaterally enhanced the price while other were not permitted to do so;

(b) if so, the procurement price fixed by the Centre and the names of the State Governments which had not abided by this directive and the additional price given by them;

(c) whether the State Governments had represented that the procurement price fixed was no incentive to farmers to sell their crops and hence most of them making a shortfall in procurement target; and

(d) if so, what steps Government are going to take to deboard the stocks and to streamline their procurement machinery to achieve better results in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No Sir

(b) The procurement prices for wheat for 1973-74 season have been fixed between Rs. 71 and Rs 74 for indigenous red varieties, Rs. 82 for specified superior varieties and Rs 76 for all other varieties.

(c) Some representations were received for increase in the procurement prices of wheat

(d) Efforts are being made to mop up surplus stocks that may be still available.

Subsidy for imported Wheat

9. SHRI BISHVANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:
(a) The estimated average landed worked out the landing cost of imported wheat which is in the pipeline and those which are being negotiated for supply during 1973-74 by the foreign countries;

(b) the subsidy that Government gives at present for the supply of Wheat to the vulnerable section of the society and through fair price shops in the rationing areas;

(c) the subsidy proposed to be given for imported wheat for distribution to the public through above channels; and

(d) whether the prices of imported wheat and wheat procured in the country will be maintained at the present level and if not, in what way Government propose to safeguard the interest of the weaker sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The estimated average landed cost of imported wheat received during January to April, 1973 works out to Rs. 100.95 per quintal.

(b) and (c) The estimated rates of subsidy for distribution of wheat at the Central Government issue prices are as under:—

1. Imported wheat—Rs. 37.28 per quintal.

2 Indigenous wheat—Rs. 24.05 per quintal.

(d) Government have not so far decided about any change in the existing issue price of wheat.

Prices of Wheat, Rice, Maize, Bajra, Millet, Pulses and Edible Oils during June, 1972 and 1973

7. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of food and edible oil have registered a very steep rise during the last one year;

(b) if so, the consumer price of wheat, rice, maize, bajra, millet, pulses and dalda and other edible oils as prevailing in June, 1972 and June, 1973; and

(c) what are the factors responsible for the step rise in the prices and what steps are being taken to bring down the prices at least to 1971 level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement showing the rise in the retail prices is attached.

(c) The rise in the prices of foodgrains has been mainly due to (i) fall in production of foodgrains leading to lower market arrivals (ii) pyschology of shortage encouraging speculative buying; (iii) general inflationary trends in the economy etc

In order to check the rise in prices, a massive Emergency Agricultural Production Programme was launched for increasing the output of rabi and summer crops Further steps taken include (i) strengthening of public distribution system and channelisation of all Government stocks through fair price shops; (ii) introduction of control on wholesale and retail prices of wheat products and regulation of distribution thereof through fair price shops, (iii) effective implementation of regulatory laws currently in force; (iv) curb on consumption of foodgrains

by enforcement of the Guest Control Order; (v) intensification of procurement of foodgrains; (vi) import of limited quantity of foodgrains from abroad; (vii) tightening of control over bank advances against foodgrains and (viii) take-over of wholesale trade in wheat from the current rabi season and (ix) intensifying action against hoarding and black marketing etc.

In the case of oilseeds and oils, measures taken to check the rise in prices including augmentation of internal supplies through cheaper imports and greater utilisation of non-traditional sources of oil supply (e.g. sunflower, soyabean and minor oilseeds of tree origin), regulation of forward trading and bank credits and restriction on exports

Statement

खाद्यान्न Foodgrains	जून, 1972 June, 1972 (रु० प्रति किलो) (Rs. per Kg.)		जून 1973 June, 1973	
	Minimum न्यूनतम	Maximum अधिकतम	Minimum न्यूनतम	Maximum अधिकतम
Rice चावल	1 10	1 95	1 20	2·95
Wheat गेहूं	0 90	1 15	0 90	2 50
Jowar ज्वार	0 90	1 35	0 90	2 20
Bajra बाजरा	0 80	1 10	1 05	2 10
Maize मक्का	0 70	1 10	0 90	1 80
Arhar अरहर	1 85	2 81	2 10	3 31
Mung (Washed) मूंग (धुली)	2 14	2 70	2 93	3 51
Masur मसूर	1 60	2 40	1 80	2 60
Urd (washed) उरद (धुली)	2 20	3 50	2 00	3 51
Gram (whole) चना (साबत)	1 05	2 20	1 30	2 50
Dalda (Tin of 4 kg.) डालडा	22 50	25 00	*14 42 (2 kg)	**35 00
Groundnut oil मूंगफली का तेल	4 10	5·50	6 20	10 00
Ginjelly oil जिनजली तेल	5 40	7 35	7 50	10 00
Mustard oil सरसों का तेल	5 00	7 20	5·90	9·50
Coconut oil नारियल का तेल	5 38	10 00	9 12	14 50

*Price relates to the month of February.

*यह मूल्य फरवरी मास का है ।

**Price relates to the month of May.

**मूल्य मई मास का है ।

Nehru Yuvak Kendras

8. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Nehru Yuvak Kendras started in the country and the total amount spent for it and its State-wise break-up; and

(b) the names of States which has not so far submitted schemes for starting these centres and the steps taken to ensure the most effective functioning of these centres in different States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Establishment of 80 Nehru Yuvak Kendras in different states have so far been sanctioned. The amount sanctioned and the State-wise break-up is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Kendras	Amount 1973-74
1	West Bengal	5	2,00,000
2	Orissa	5	2,00,000
3	Bihar	7	2,80,000
4	Mysore	6	2,40,000
5	Pondicherry	1	40,000
6	Manipur	1	40,000
7	Port Blair	1	40,000
8	Assam	3	1,20,000
9	Mizoram	1	40,000
10	Arunachal Pradesh	1	40,000
11	Andhra Pradesh	7	2,80,000
12	Rajasthan	6	2,40,000
13	Himachal Pradesh	3	1,20,000
14	Uttar Pradesh	10	4,00,000
15	Madhya Pradesh	9	3,60,000
16	Punjab	3	1,20,000
17	Haryana	1	40,000
18	Chandigarh U.T.	1	40,000
19	Maharashtra	2	80,000
20	Goa, Daman, Diu	1	40,000
21	Delhi	1	40,000
22	Meghalaya	1	40,000
23	Tamil Nadu	4	1,60,000
24	Delhi Administration		1,00,000
	GRAND TOTAL		33,00,000

The States of Kerala, Nagaland and Tripura have not so far submitted schemes for starting these centres. State Level and District Level Committees are being/have been set up in consultation with State Governments for proper implementation of various programmes.

Cochin Shipyard

9. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the difficulties being experienced in the smooth progress of work of the Cochin Shipyard and how far it has affected the work schedule; and

(b) how far the Government have been able to tackle these difficulties and the renewed time schedule and total investment according to latest estimates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Some of the difficulties which were experienced in the smooth progress of Cochin Shipyard and which affected the work schedule adversely are:

(i) Inadequate and unsatisfactory response to tenders for construction of building and repair Docks and Quays when first floated.

(ii) Non-availability of requisite type and size of steel when required.

(iii) Difficult cement supply position during February to April 1973.

(iv) Unsatisfactory performance of one of the Constractors who had taken up a maior contract for structural work.

(b) The above difficulties have been overcome/are being overcome by the following steps;

(i) The work of Docks and Quays was retendered and it has been possible to conclude a satisfactory contract for the works. Certain difficulties in the matter of foreign collaboration and machinery requirements of the Contractors for the work which cropped up, are being sorted out. The work of the Docks and Quays has however, been started.

(ii) Necessary steel has been and is being imported from abroad.

(iii) By the effective follow-up and successful liaison with cement factories it has been possible to overcome the shortage of cement. The present stock position is satisfactory.

(iv) Steps have been initiated for re-tendering the work of structural fabrication which has been abandoned by the contractor.

Special efforts are being made to make up for the lost time A realistic revised time schedule and revised cost estimate of the project are under preparation

Conference of Vice-Chancellors Organised by I.C.A.R.

10. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural Universities organised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was held recently.

(b) if so, what were the points on which discussion was held and the decisions taken thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. A conference was arranged by Indian Council of Agricultural Research in New Delhi on the 13th and 14th June, 1973.

(b) The information is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The Government has yet to take its decision on the recommendations made in the Conference

Statement

The Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural Universities have suggested definite demarcation of areas of operation in extension work between the agricultural universities and State Department of Agriculture This, they felt, would facilitate the transfer of new technology to the farming community smoothly

The Vice-Chancellors also suggested upgrading the standard of teaching in agricultural universities and increaseing the tempo of research in general and basic research in particular.

Since the involvement of scientists in the National Demonstrations would provide them opportunities to know field problems intimately, the Conference recommended that the National Demonstrations should be conducted by the Scientists of the agricultural universities. This will also enable the scientists to test their laboratory finding in the farmers' fields

It was decided to keep the existing duration of the professional courses in different disciplines of agriculture, verterinary science and agricultural engineering.

In order to enable the students to have first-hand experience about field problem, the Conference stresed further improvement in the practical training in crop production as is in vogue in the G B Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar For students of verterinary and dairy science, it was suggested that internship on the pattern of medical students should be made compulsory.

The Vice-Chancellors also recommended that vacations in the agricultural universities should be planned to coincide with the busy farm operation period This would enable the students to take part in the field operations and also help the farmers.

List of Selection Grade Teachers for Delhi Schools

11 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2969 on the 7th May, 1973 regarding the List of Selection Grade Teachers for Delhi Schools and state:

(a) whether the list of T G Teachers (both male and female) eligible for Selection Grade has since been finalised,

(b) if so whether orders have been issued to the respective Heads of the Schools to pay arrears to the eligible teachers who have been given the Select on grade, and

(c) if not the likely time by which they will be able to draw their arrears as their cases have already been delayed considerably?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) About three months

Bus Service from Delhi to Baghpat (U.P.)

12 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to large number of daily passenger for short distance, the long distance passengers on the Delhi-Saharanpur, route via Shamli have to wait for long hours in queu; and

(b) if so, whether Government of U.P. proposed to start separate buses from Delhi to Baghpat section in order to cope with the rush of such Passenger; and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b) The information required is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is available.

Sanitation in DIZ Area near Mandir Marg, New Delhi

13 SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no proper sanitation arrangement in DIZ area, Mandir Marg, New Delhi for the last two years or since the new quarters have been constructed in the area;

(b) whether upto this time, no decision has been arrived at whether N D M C or C.P W D would be responsible for the sanitation in the area and

(c) if so, when the resposibility is likely to get decided and the proper sanitation arrangements made in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Regular sanitation arrangement exist in the area. The C.P W D has provided adequate sewerage and storm water drainage facilities in the quarters in Mandir Marg, DIZ area, New Delhi and is attending to the blockage that occurs in the gully traps or the main holes. The storm water drains are also being cleaned from time to time. The N.D M C have provided dust bins at suitable points where the tenants are supposed to throw the garbages. Cleaning of roads lawns and open areas is being done regularly (b) N.D.M.C. has agreed to take over the services in the area.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Rice in Tamil Nadu

14. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been shortage of rice in the state of Tamil Nadu, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Centre to help the State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No such report has been received

(b) Does not arise

Import of Foodgrains during 1972-73

15 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantum of foodgrains imported during the year 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): About 7 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were imported during the year 1972-73

Delegation for Berlin Youth Festival

16 SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any delegation has been sent by India to participate in the Berlin Youth Festival; and

(b) if so, the criteria adopted by Government regarding the selection for this Youth Festival?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) Government have not sent any delegation to participate in the Berlin Youth Festival. Invitations from the organisers of the Festival have been received by two youth organisation who, it is learnt are contemplating to send a delegation

(b) Does not arise

Progress in setting up an Agricultural University at Faizabad (U.P.)

17 SHRI R K SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 7740 on the 23rd April, 1973 regarding the opening of an Agricultural University at Faizabad, U.P and state

(a) the further progress since made in the opening of an Agricultural University at Faizabad,

(b) whether the University Grants Commission has since given its recognition to it and if not, the reasons for the delay, and

(c) when it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SINDE): (a) The Uttar Pradesh Government has since set up a High Level Committee for Agricultuarl Education to examine re-organisation of agricultural education in the State. It will *inter alia* examine the proposed sites of Campus of the Agricultural University in the Faizabad District.

(b) and (c). The State Government will take its decision about the site of the University on receipt of the recommendations of the Committee. The question of recognition by the University Grants Commission and the date of functioning of the University will arise only after the firm decision of the State Government is known

Construction of Stadium in Faizabad District of U.P.

18 SHRI R .K SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a proposal to construct a stadium for the benefit of defence personnel and civilians in Faizabad Division/District has been under the consideration of Government for sometime, and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter so far and when the work on the said stadium is proposed to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Co-operative Milk Dairy Scheme or Dry Milk Powder Scheme for Faizabad (U.P.)

19 SHRI R K SINHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the progress so far made in respect of co-operative milk dairy scheme or dry milk powder scheme for Faizabad, U.P.,

(b) whether the land for the purpose has since been acquired, if so, the facts thereof and if not, when the land is likely to be acquired and the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when the proposed schemes are likely to be put into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A project proposal for the establishment of a milk scheme with facilities for making milk powder at Faizabad in the co-operative sector is under active consideration of the Govt Initially the scheme will be set up to handle 20,000 litres of milk and will also act as a balancing unit for supply of surplus milk to Varanasi When sufficient quantity of milk is generated, the second phase development of the scheme will be taken up by installation of a milk drying unit

(b) The land has not so far been acquired. The original land selected was nazul land and since there is some dispute over the land, the Government is considering alternate land for this purpose

(c) The scheme is expected to be completed in about 1 1/2 years from the time the land is acquired A Project Officer has already been appointed by the Federation to expedite the implementation of the Scheme

Progress in work on National Highway No. 28

20. SHRI R. K SINHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in doubling the National Highway No. 28 particularly between Barabanki- Faizabad and Faizabad-Basti-Gorakhpur;

(b) whether all the formalities in this respect have since been completed and if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when the construction work is likely to start and when the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The total length of National Highway No. 28 falling in Uttar Pradesh is about 332 Kms., out of which 94 Kms., are already double lane. The length requiring double laning between Barabanki and Gorakhpur is about 202 Kms, out of a total length of 211 Kms Estimates for double laning of about 115 Kms. of the road in this section have already been sanctioned, and the work is in various stages of progress. The overall progress achieved is of the order of 28 per cent. Estimates for works for a length of about 76 Kms. are under examination and those for the remaining 11 Kms. length are yet to be received from the State Government The work of double laning the remaining 36 Kms., in the section Gorakhpur to U.P./ Bihar border is included in the tentative list of works to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(c) The construction work of double laning 115 Kms., already sanctioned, is scheduled to be completed by 1974-75. The work in the remaining length in the section Barabanki to Gorakhpur will be commenced after the estimates have been sanctioned.

Compulsory Education for Children

21. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to make education compulsory for children at 6—11 age group in the country; and

(b) if so, when it will be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Most of

the States in the country have already enacted Compulsory Education Acts, but due to socio-economic reasons the penal provisions of these Acts are seldom enforced.

Deliberate reduction in Production of Vanaspati by Privately run units

22 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN

SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether he has stated that privately run units of vanaspati are deliberately reducing production substantially and producing other kinds of oils to earn profits, and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The vanaspati units were largely refining mustard oil As the explanation given for this as that manufacture of vanaspati had become uneconomical for them because of non-availability of imported edible oils in required quantities, steps were taken to expedite the movement of the allotted quotas of imported oil from ports to factories Governments were also requested to take suitable steps to ensure that vanaspati factories in their jurisdiction did not divert their capacity for production of refined oils

Import substitution oriented seeds production programme of National Seeds Corporation

23 SHRI P GANGADEB

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation has prepared a new import substitution-oriented seeds production programme for 1973-74; if so, the salient features of the programmes;

(b) whether the new programme is designed to meet full seed requirements of the drought-stricken States for the next years, and

(c) whether National Seeds Corporation will also expand seed production to cover the imported varieties of crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) to (c) The National Seeds Corporation has taken up production of seeds of sugarbeet and sunflower with the intention of substituting locally produced seeds in place of imports In 1973-74, the Corporation intends to produce large quantities of sugarbeet seeds for meeting the requirements of farmers and to build up buffer stock for 1974 75 It has also taken up sunflower seed multiplication programme over 1030 acres during kharif, 1973 with imported seed material The production programmes taken up for multiplication of sunflower and sugarbeet seeds are meant for meeting the requirement of seeds for all areas including drought-stricken States

Master Plan for Development of Archaeological centres for Tourist Interest

24 SHRI P GANGADEB:

SHRI K LAKKAPPA.

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether a Master Plan for the development of various Archaeological Centres of Tourist interest has been suggested by the Central Co-ordination Committee on the development of monuments

(b) if so, the broad features of the plan; and

(c) what other decisions were taken by the Committee which met on 19th May, 1973 at New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plan envisages proper development of the following monuments of tourist interest by way of provision of amenities, improvement of approach roads, transport facilities, tourist accommodations, etc. —

(i) Rock-cut caves of Elephanta, Ajanta and Ellora

(ii) Buddhist monuments at Bodhgaya, Nalanda, Rajgir, Sarnath, Kusinagar, Sravasti and Sanchi

(iii) Monuments at Aihole, Badami Pattadakal, Hampi and Bijapur.

(iv) Temples at Khajuraho, Bhubaneswar and Konarak

(v) Monuments at Delhi

(vi) Monuments at Agra and Fatehpur Sikri

(vii) Monuments at Mahabalipuram

(viii) Monuments at Goa.

(ix) Temples at Martand, Avantipur and Pandrethan in Kashmir.

The Ministry of Works and Housing is being approached by the Department of Tourism for assessing the work involved and indicating how much of it could be undertaken by the town and country Planning Organisation.

(c) The other recommendations of the Committee relate to better amenities to tourists and improvement of approach roads and surroundings of monuments.

Housing and Urban Development Corporation aid to set up Mechanised Brick Plants in States

25 SHRI P GANGADEB.
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR.

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation is to provide financial aid to the Housing Boards in the various States if they wanted to set up mechanised brick plants,

(b) whether the aid would be given in the form of loans repayable on easy terms, and

(c) if so the aid and loans to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTH) (a) and (b). HUDCO provides loans to State Housing Boards against schemes for the setting up of Mechanised Brick Making Plants, and are repayable in instalments

(c) The quantum of loans to be given by the HUDCO depends on the nature and size of the projects that may be finally approved by the Board of Directors of HUDCO

Expansion of Shipping during Fifth Plan

26 SHRI P GANGADEB·

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether present shipping has not been able to keep pace with Indian exports and overseas trade,

(b) whether it is under consideration to expand shipping programme in the Fifth Plan, and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) Yes, Sir During 1971-72 Indian Shipping carried only about 16 31 per cent of the overseas trade

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The Fifth Plan target for shipping has not yet been finalised

वनस्पति घी तथा अन्य खाद्य तेलों की कमी को दूर करने के लिए योजना

27 श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्दर :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश मे वनस्पति घी के उत्पादन मे कमी होने के क्या कारण है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने वनस्पति घी और अन्य खाद्य तेलो की कमी को दूर करने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) : (क) 1972–73 के दौरान मूगफली के तेल के उत्पादन में अत्यधिक कमी और इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए आयातित तेलो की अपर्याप्तता और ऊंचे मूल्यो के परिणामस्वरूप वनस्पति के उत्पादन मे मूलत कमी हुई है । विश्व मे खाने के तेलो की विषम स लाई स्थिति होने के कारण आयातित तेलो की अपर्याप्तता और उसके ऊंचे मूल्य हैं । इस कमी का एक कारण बहुत सारे राज्यो मे बिजली की सप्लाई मे अत्यधिक कटौती करना भी है ।

(ख) और (ग) (1) प्रचलित तेलो (मूगफली, तिल, सरसो आदि जैसे तेलो) और अप्रचलित तेलो (जैसे सोयाबीन और सूरजमुखी) के उत्पादन म वृद्धि करने और चावल की भूसी और बिनौले जैसे तेलो के प्रयोग मे वृद्धि करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे है ।

(2) मूगफली के तेल की कम उपलब्धता के सदर्भ मे वनस्पति के कारखानो को बिनौले सरसो, चावल की भूसी आदि जैसे देसी तेलो के इस्तेमाल करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है ।

(3) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मडियो में इस समय चल रही कमी और ऊंचे मूल्यो की स्थिति के बावजूद यथासम्भव अधिक से अधिक खाने योग्य तेल आयात करने और प्राप्त होने पर उन्हें तुरन्त कारखानो तक पहुंचाने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

(4) अधिकांश राज्यों को बिजली में की गई कटौती को हटाने या उसमें ढील देने के लिए कहा गया था।

दिल्ली में नए कालेजों का खोला जाना

28 **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :**
श्री सी० जनार्दनन :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में नए कालेजों के खोले जाने और वर्तमान कालेजों में स्थानों की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने की मांग पर जोर देने के लिए विद्यार्थी संघ की ओर से पुराने सचिवालय के सामने 48 घंटे का धरना दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किए हैं, और

(ग) इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार धरना बाद में हटा लिया गया था।

शाहदरा (दिल्ली) से मैडिकल कालेज का स्थानान्तरण

29. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :**
श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शाहदरा में स्थापित किये जाने वाले मैडिकल कालेज का अब अन्यत्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या शाहदरा की जनता तथा वहां के विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों ने सरकार को यह चेतावनी दी है कि यदि उक्त प्रस्तावित कालेज की स्थापना वहां नहीं की गई तो वे आन्दोलन आरम्भ कर देंगे, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) 1971 में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अहाते में एक मैडिकल कालेज इस इरादे से खोला गया था कि बाद में इसे शाहदरा में स्थापित कर दिया जायेगा जिस से वहां पर बनाये जाने वाले 500 पलंगों वाले अस्पताल की सुविधाओं का उपयोग किया जा सके। अभी तक मैडिकल कालेज तथा अस्पताल कम्पलेक्स दोनों को एक ही ब्लाक में स्थापित करने के लिए भूमि प्राप्त करना सम्भव नहीं हो पाया है। इस बीच विश्वविद्यालय मैडिकल कालेज के प्रथम बैचों के

छात्रों को चालू वर्ष से क्लिनिकी प्रशिक्षण देना होगा। छात्रों की चिकित्सा-शिक्षा के हित में कालेज को शीघ्र खोलने की अन्य सम्भावनाओं की जांच की जा रही है। परन्तु शाहदरा में 500 पलंगों वाले अस्पताल की निर्माण योजना को त्याग देने का भी कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ग) कोई अन्तिम निर्णय लेने से पहले इन अभ्यावेदनों में अभिव्यक्त मतों पर विचार किया जायेगा।

1973-74 में गेहूं के आयात का लक्ष्य और उसका प्रति क्विन्टल मूल्य

*30 श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
श्री माधुर्य हाल्वर :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने 1973-74 के दौरान विदेशों से गेहूं के आयात का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है और भारत में इस वर्ष कितनी मात्रा में गेहूं पहुंचने की सम्भावना है, और

(ख) विदेशों से आयात की जाने वाले गेहूं का प्रति क्विन्टल कितना मूल्य अदा किया जायेगा ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अल्वा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) . विदेशों से आयात जिनकी सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली बनाये रखने में आवश्यकता हो सकती है, को चल रहे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार मूल्यों पर खरीदने के लिए प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं।

Foreign Exchange involved in the import of bulk milk vending machines

31 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9333 dated 7th May, 1973 regarding the import of bulk milk vending machines and state the specification of the machines together with their cost and foreign exchange involved in the import of bulk milk vending machines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) It has been decided to import 200 Nos of bulk milk vending units as per specification attached (Statement)

The approximate landed cost of the 200 Nos bulk milk vending units will be Rs 1,82,51,000 which includes customs duty, clearance charges, etc. The approximate foreign exchange involved is US $17,96,200

Statement

Specifications for bulk vending units

The bulk vending unit shall be suitable for indoor installation, compact in design to receive pasteurized (homogenised) milk at 5 C (maximum) received from the distribution

tankers. The vending unit shall receiv th. milk through a lockable fill stat:.. ..ssembly having delivery and counter panel embodying necessary timers, relays, electrical components, pilot light, counter, liner, interlocks. The milk shall be filled at 50°C (maximum) in the filling station at a minimum rate of 300 litres per minute.

The vending unit shall be provided with two vending panels, each with two vending faucets to receive containers upto 1.0 litre of milk, dust proof in design, capable of operating in tropical conditions, each panel complete with necessary timers, relays, electrical components, pilot light counter interlocks. Each of the panel shall be provided with suitable storage buckets to collect the overflow milk from the reservoir tanks. In the event of desired milk level being exceeded in the bucket, the safety device incorporated for the systems stops the vending system. The dispenser should be designed to operate both by push button and by token inserting arrangement.

The vending unit shall be provided with main control box to supply main power and interconnecting the vending panel complete with fuses, mam switches and inter-connecting wirings.

The pasteurized (homogenised) milk delivered from the distribution tanker by the pump through the filling station shall be stored in insulated stainless steel storage tanks of brimful capacity 2,000 litres having built-in direct expansion refrigeration system which shall bring down as well as maintain the temperature at 3°C. Air cooled condensing unit for operation at high ambients upto 45°C. shall be used.

Milk stored in the tanks shall be subjected to recirculation by means of stainless steel pump set and interconnecting pipe lines, passing through the reservoir tank assembly in the vending cabinet. The recirculating system shall be equipped with safety devices for stopping the vending, in the event of temperature of the milk in the system rising above 6°C. Alternatively, the tenders may quote for vending units without any recirculating arrangement.

The design of the vending system should be such as to permit accurate measurement of milk delivered to the system and the milk vended by the system. Further the design must be such as to prevent possibility of adulteration.

The storage tank along with all equipment and parts coming in contact with milk are to be cleared in place The CIP system shall be designed and supplied based on the arrangement recommended by the suppiler of the vending unit. The details of the cleaning system should be provided.

(25th June, 1973)

Note

The supplier shall furnish all drawings, leaflets, manuals and necessary information in English Language required for construction/installation/maintenance of above type vending station. The working of the system and in particular the cleaning, the accounting for milk and the devices incorporated in the design for preventing adulteration should be clearly explained.

Additional information regarding specifications given above

Provision for differentiating between different tokens issued in different cities, the vending valve system to be made more rigid and appropriately located for position; electrical circuitry to be tropicalised; use of stainless steel, instead of plastic material, for parts which come in

contact with milk; provision to minimise foaming at the vending faucet; fly-proofing of downpipe to faucet, with provision for inplace cleaning of the entire milk circuit; making electrical units water tight; non-corrosive material, instead of ordinary hardware, where required; use of refrigeration unit designed for tropical climates with high ambient temperatures; provision to dispense milk in 1/2 litre units observing the requirements of the Indian Weights and Measures Act.

General Technical Information

All the parts of the equipments coming into contact with milk or detergent are to be made of stainless steel conforming to AISI type 304 or suitable equivalent. For the fabricated items, all the internal welds shall be ground and the surface coming in contact with the milk shall be polished to No. 4 dairy finish.

Pipe fillings, control etc.

All the pipe line connections, inlets and outlets of the different items shall be made according to IDF Standard or suitable equivalent sanitary standards.

Spare parts

The items shall be supplied with essential spare parts required for operation for 2 years.

Services

The power will be made available in single phase—230 volts, 50 c/s A.C. supply and in 3 phase—400/440 volts, 50 c/s A C. supply. Protective devices preventing motor burn outs due to possible fluctuation voltage should be provided.

The water will be supplied at an average temperature of 32°C and during summer would be as high as 40°C.

सरकार द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों को आवास का आवंटन

32. **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :**
डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की अपने कर्मचारियों को आवास आवंटित करने की कोई नीति है जिसके अन्तर्गत आवास आवंटित करने के लिए विभिन्न श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की न्यूनतम प्रतिशतता निर्धारित की गई है और किसी विशेष स्थान पर आवास आवंटित करने के लिए सेवा की अधिकतम अवधि निर्धारित की गई है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) जी, नहीं। ऐसी कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं बनाई जा सकती जिस के अन्तर्गत मकान देने के लिए न्यूनतम प्रतिशतता या आवंटन से पहले प्रतिक्षा करने की अधिकतम अवधि निर्धारित की जाय। आवंटन मकानों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार किये जा सकते हैं। उपलब्ध निधियों, विकासित भूमि तथा निर्माण-सामग्री के अनुसार सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए मकानों के निर्माण का एक निरन्तर कार्यक्रम निष्पादित कर रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Proposal to write History of Rajasthan

33 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to write a history of Rajasthan like the one 'Annals of Rajputana by Tod',

(b) if so, the names of the persons to whom this work has been entrusted, and

(c) the time by which the history is expected to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

विभिन्न राज्यों में साक्षरता

34 श्री लालजी भाई क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में साक्षरता के कितने प्रतिशत है

(ख) 1973-74 के दौरान निरक्षरता को दूर करने की दिशा में सरकार की कौन कौन सी विभिन्न योजनायें है, और

(ग) राजस्थान में इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये गये है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) (क) विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) निरक्षरता उन्मूलन की जिम्मेदारी राज्यों की है । तथापि, राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को पूरा करने के लिए भारत सरकार, किसान कार्यात्मक साक्षरता योजना, प्रौढ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रही स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं को सहायता नव साक्षरों के लिए पुस्तकों की पुरस्कार प्रतियोगिता, कामगार समाज शिक्षा संस्थान, श्रमिक विद्यापीठ राष्ट्रीय समाज सेवा योजना और नेहरू युवक केन्द्र जैसे कुछ कार्य क्रम कार्यान्वित करती है ।

(ग) राजस्थान सरकार से उनके साक्षरता कार्यक्रम के बारे में सूचना की प्रतीक्षा है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी । यद्यपि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के दौरान किसान कार्यात्मक साक्षरता योजना के लिए राजस्थान सरकार को 2 07 700 रुपये स्वीकृत कर दिये हैं तथा प्रौढ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रही स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं को 1 42 730 रुपये की आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है । राजस्थान में टोंक बाड़मेर जयपुर बूंदी, चुरू और डूंगरपुर में छ नेहरू युवक केन्द्र भी स्थापित किए गए हैं ।

विवरण

1971 में साक्षरता की राज्यवार प्रतिशतता

राज्य/संघ क्षेत्र	साक्षरता की प्रतिशतता 1971
आंध्र प्रदेश	24 56
असम (मिजोरम सहित)	28 81
बिहार	19 79
गुजरात	35 42

राज्य/संघ क्षेत्र	साक्षरता की प्रतिशतता 1971
हरियाणा	26.69
हिमाचल प्रदेश	31.32
जम्मू और काश्मीर	18.30
केरल	60.16
मध्य प्रदेश	22.12
महाराष्ट्र	39.08
मैसूर	31.54
नागालैंड	27.33
उडीसा	26.12
पंजाब	33.39
राजस्थान	18.79
तामिल नाडू	39.39
उत्तर प्रदेश	21.60
प० बंगाल	33.05
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	43.48
चंडीगढ़	61.24
दादरा और नागर हवेली	14.86
दिल्ली	56.65
गोवा, दमन और दीव	44.53
ल० मि० और अ० दीप समूह	43.44
मणिपुर	32.80
मेघालय	28.43
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	9.34
पांडिचेरी	43.36
त्रिपुरा	30.87
भारत	29.34

राजस्थान की मरुभूमि को हरी-भरी भूमि में परिवर्तित करने के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ से सहायता का अनुरोध

35. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान की मरुभूमि को हरी-भरी भूमि में परिवर्तित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयत्न किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस कार्य के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की संस्थाओं से सहायता लेने का प्रयत्न कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सम्बन्धित एजेन्सियों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

इलाहाबाद के फूलपुर ब्लाक के सौराहा गांव में लालच देकर नसबन्दी करने के बारे में शिकायत

36. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद के फूलपुर ब्लाक के सौराहा गांव की एक स्त्री ने जिला अधिकारियों से शिकायत की थी कि उसके 35 वर्षीय [illegible] की नसबन्दी कर दी गई जब कि उसके कोई बच्चा नहीं है तथा उसके पति का आपरेशन करवाने के लिए इनाम तथा तकावी का

आवंटन दिया गया था किन्तु उसे केवल 61 रुपये ही दिये गये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से एक रिपोर्ट मंगाई गई है तथा जैसे ही सूचना उपलब्ध होगी, सदन को अवगत करा दिया जाएगा।

देश में अस्पताल के अन्तर्गत आने वाला वर्ग किलोमीटर में औसत क्षेत्र

37. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने किलोमीटरों के अनुपात में बड़े अस्पताल हैं,

(ख) शहरी क्षेत्रों में इन बड़े अस्पतालों की वर्ग किलोमीटर अनुपात की क्या दर है; और

(ग) इस अनुपात को कम करने के लिए गत तीन वर्षों में राज्यवार क्या पग उठाये गये ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) : (क) और (ख). पहली मार्च, 1970 की स्थिति के अनुसार विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों का प्रत्येक अस्पताल औसतन 787.44 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में सेवाएं प्रदान करता है। शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक अस्पताल ने औसतन कितने वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में सेवा प्रदान की उस के अलग-अलग आंकड़ें उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान देश में प्रत्येक चार खंडों में एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र का दर्जा बढ़ा कर उसे 30 पलंगों वाले अस्पताल बना देने का विचार है।

Committee to study the working of Interness, House Surgeons and Registrars in Delhi Hospitals

38. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to study the existing pattern of working of Internees, House Surgeons and Registrars in Delhi Hospitals, and

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) The Committee is composed of the following:—

1. Shri Kartar Singh, Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, New Delhi—Chairman.

2. Dr. D. V. Virkar, Retired Director of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra.—Member.

3. Dr. D. J. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor, Venkateswara University, Tirupati.—Member.

4. Dr. B. Mukhopadhyay, Retired Director of Health Services, Government of Bihar.—Member.

5. Shri K. P. Soni, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, New Delhi —Member.

6. Dr. R S. Chawla, Assistant Director General of Health Services, Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi.—Member-Secretary

Availability of Government Waste Land in the Country

39. SHRI B. S. BHARUA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total available Government waste land in the country; and how much of this land is cultivable;

(b) whether such cultivable waste lands have been distributed among landless agricultural workers; and

(c) if so, the total area of land so far distributed in different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State and Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Surplus Land Distributed to Landless in States

40. SHRI B. S. BHARUA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) the total area of land declared as surplus as a result of previous land reform measures, State-wise;

(b) how much of this land has been distributed in such States and how many landless people have been benefited by such distribution State-wise;

(c) total area of surplus expected to be made available as a result of the amended and ceiling laws in each State; and

(d) whether any State Government has taken steps to distribute surplus land under the amended ceiling laws, and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement based on the information made available by the State Governments, is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) The ceiling laws have been recently revised and rules for their implementation are being framed by the State Governments. Action is being taken by the State Governments for speedy and effective implementation.

Statement

Surplus area available as a result of previous ceiling laws, area distributed and number of beneficiaries

(area in '000 acres)

State	Surplus area declared or taken possession	Surplus area distributed	Number of beneficiaries
Andhra Pradesh	74	N.A.	N.A
Assam	89	11	1481
Bihar	7·7	0 8	N.A.
Gujarat	50	26	5634
*Haryana (Pepsu area)	170	65	31523
Jammu & Kashmir	450	450	N.A.
Kerala	10	1·8	1336
Madhya Pradesh	84	21	3284
Maharashtra	271	176	11686
*Punjab (Pepsu area)	178	64	25979
Rajasthan	N.A.	27	4340
Tamil Nadu	25	17	12120
Uttar Pradesh	241	121	N.A.
West Bengal	936	432	N.A.

*In Haryana and Punjab in non-Pepsu areas, there was no ceiling on ownership of land at the time this data were compiled.

Tentative estimate of the area likely to be available from the implementation of revised ceiling laws.

(in '000 acres)

Andhra Pradesh	1,000
Assam	395
Bihar	500
Gujarat	50
Haryana	150
Kerala	100
Madhya Pradesh	50
Maharashtra	371
Mysore	400
Orissa	100
Tamil Nadu	60·5
Tripura	2
Uttar Pradesh	300
West Bengal	200

Target of Food Production for 1972-73

41. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI SEZHIYAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target of foodgrain production fixed for 1972-73; and

(b) the actual production in 1972-73;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A target of 118 million tonnes of foodgrains production was envisaged for the country for 1972-73, as in the 4th Five Year Plan document.

(b) Final estimates of foodgrains production for 1972-73 are till being collected from different States. However, available information indicates that because of the adverse weather conditions, which prevailed over large parts of the country, and shortage of fertilisers the foodgrains production suffered a severe set-back during 1972-73.

Survey of Food Habits in State by Protein Food Association of India

42. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Protein Food Association of India have surveyed recently food habits in four Southern States—Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether the per capita intake of calories and proteins among adults is the highest in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if so, whether rest of the States in the country have also been surveyed and the survey results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Food habits survey was conducted by the Protein Food Association of India in Gujarat and Maharashtra during March-April 1969. The per capita per day intake of calories and proteins in Maharashtra was 1899 and 50.3 grams respectively. For Gujarat the calorie and protein intake per capita per day was 1883 and 58.3 grams respectively. A survey was also conducted in the urban areas of Calcutta (West Bengal) in 1969 and the average per capita intake of calories and proteins was 1422 and 45 grams respectively.

Sugar Production during 1971 and 1972-73

43. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a total of 3.76 million tonnes of sugar had been produced in the country by the end of May, 1973;

(b) if so, whether this production is 650,000 tonnes more than the last year's production.

(c) whether the U.P. Sugar Mills alone contributed 505,000 tonnes of the additional production; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. compared to the total production of sugar in 1971-72.

(c) The actual additional production of sugar contributed by U.P. Sugar Mills is 508 thousand tonnes.

(d) The production of sugar in U.P. has gone up mainly as a result of increased acreage under cane, fixation of a higher minimum cane price in 1972-73, continuance of the policy of partial control enabling the sugar factories to pay cane price higher than the notified minimum price, and the grant of suitable excise rebates. Besides, in certain parts of U.P. because of power cut there has been less diversion of cane to khandsari than normal in the factory areas.

Findings of Japanese Scientists Re. Packing of Food material in plastic Bags

44. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the findings of the Japanese scientists that packed in plastic bags under carbon dioxide and suspended in a lake for 12 months and more the food material—wheat, corn, barley, rice and Soyabeans and red beans has shown less deterioration and loss than in conventional storage;

(b) if so, the reaction of our agricultural-scientists towards this new finding;

(c) whether the construction and maintenance costs in this system are lower than the conventional system; and

(d) if so, whether Government are prepared to enter into experimenting this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The findings of Japanese scientists have been examined and the Government has been advised that it will not be feasible to try this method under our climatic conditions.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

Setting up of Building Materials Industry by Government

45. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether acute shortage and rocketing prices of building materials are seriously hampering the progress of housing programme in the country, and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to set up building material industries in different parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a). Yes, to a certain excent.

(b) The Working Group on Building Materials, Manpower and Construction Techniques for the Fifth Five Year Plan has given certain suggestions to augment the supply of building materials like bricks, cement, steel and timber to meet the requirements in the Fifth Plan. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. a Public Enterprise under the control of this Ministry, is also providing loan assistance to the States for setting up building material industries.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

46. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme continues to lag behind the target;

(b) if so, the reasons for the slow progress of the scheme; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce any changes in the scheme in order to ensure its success; and if so, what are the changes proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community, which *inter-alia*, provides for the construction of houses for industrial workers is in the State Sector and is implemented by the State Governments No physical target for achievement has been prescribed. The Scheme has, however, not made adequate progress.

(b) The main reason for the inadequate progress is the low priority accorded to Housing in the National Planning against competing claims of other priority programmes such as Agriculture, Irrigation and Power etc Consequently, the resources available for Housing are also limited

(c) No changes are contemplated The Housing Ministers of States have however, recognised and accepted the need for according higher priority to housing in the national scheme for planning and make adequate allocations for housing which should not be diverted to other heads of development.

Construction of Houses for the Rural poor on the Pattern of Kerala One-lakh Housing Scheme

48 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Centre has asked the States to construct houses for the rural poor on the pattern of the Kerala one-lakh housing scheme;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) what assistance the Centre propose to provide to the States in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c) Under the Central Sector Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas, landless and house-siteless families in rural areas are provided house-sites free of cost after acquiring land, wherever necessary, at reasonable cost The Central Government provides 100 per cent grant assistance to the State Governments to meet such reasonable cost of acquisition of land, and the cost of development house-sites not exceeding Rs 150 per site on an average. With the house-sites so provided, allottees are expected to build houses thereon through self-help and such assistance as may be given by the State Governments The measures adopted by the Government of Kerala for mobilising local resources and voluntary contribution/services for construction of houses on hous sites have been commended to other States The Centre has so far not approved any Central assistance for purposes of house construction on these sites.

Introduction of Informal Education in Fifth Plan

49. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have decided to introduce informal education in the 5th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the total allocation proposed to be made in this sector for the Plan; and

(c) the language or dialects which have been accepted as a media of instruction in the field of informal education, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). A proposal to introduce informal education during the Fifth Five Year Plan is under consideration. Details are being worked out.

Amount proposed to be spent in Sphere of Culture during Fifth Plan

50. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be spent in the sphere of culture in the Fifth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(b) the items or activities covered under this sphere?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The draft Fifth Five Year Plan of Culture is under preparation. The proposals of the State Governments and Union Territories are currently under discussion with the Planning Commission. A view on the State-wise allocations for various sectors including Culture will be taken as soon as these discussions are over.

Members of Parliament eligible for getting land for residential purposes in Delhi/New Delhi

51. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under which the Members of Parliament are eligible for getting land for residential purposes in Delhi/New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and the number and names of Members of Parliament who have purchased land for this purpose in Delhi in the period of the 4th and 5th Lok Sabha and corresponding period for the Rajya Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 2½ per cent of the residential plots developed by the DDA in each of their schemes (i.e. Low Income Group and Middle Income Group) are reserved for allotment to sitting M. Ps. at predetermined rates. Plots are offered to M. Ps. in the order of receipt of their applications. Allotment is subject to the usual conditions applicable for allotment of plots to persons in the Low and Middle Income Groups, except that the condition of 5 years' continuous stay in Delhi is not insisted upon in the case of M. Ps. A statement showing the number and names of the M.Ps. who have been allotted plots so far is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Names of the Members of Parliament
1	2
1.	Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria (Lok Sabha)
2.	Shri K. N. Tewari (Lok Sabha)
3.	Shri M. D. Narayan (Rajya Sabha)
4.	Shri D. N. Tiwary (Lok Sabha)
5.	Shri M. Asad Madani (Rajya Sabha)
6.	Shri O. P. Tyagi (Lok Sabha) (now Rajya Sabha)

1	2
7.	Shri R. K. Poddar (Rajya Sabha)
8.	Shri Swami Ramanand Shastri (Lok Sabha)
9.	Shri P. L. Barupal (Lok Sabha)
10.	Shri Arjun Arora (Rajya Sabha)
11.	Shri Parkash Vir Shastri (Lok Sabha)
12.	Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri (Lok Sabha)
13.	Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Lok Sabha)
14.	Chowdhury Ram Sewak (Lok Sabha)
15.	Shri P. C. Mitra (Rajya Sabha)
16.	Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh (Lok Sabha)
17.	Shrimati Savitri Shyam (Lok Sabha)
18.	Shri R. S Panjhazari (Rajya Sabha)
19	Shri Ram Sarup (Lok Sabha)
20.	Shri Anand Prasad Sharma (Lok Sabha)
21.	Shri Awdesh Chander Singh (Lok Sabha)
22.	Shri B. K. Das Chowdhury (Lok Sabha)
23.	Shri N. K. Shejwalkar (Rajya Sabha)
24.	Shri P. M. Sayeed (Lok Sabha)
25	Shri Shankar Narayan Singh Deo (Lok Sabha)
26.	Shri Balram Das (Rajya Sabha)
27.	Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar (Lok Sabha)
28.	Shri Mukhtiar Singh (Lok Sabha)
29.	Shri Achal Singh (Lok Sabha)
30.	Shri Ram Kanwar Bairwa (Lok Sabha)
31.	Shri Narendra Singh Bisht (Lok Sabha)
32	Shri Mohan Lal Gautam (Rajya Sabha)
33.	Shri B. C. Pattanayak (Rajya Sabha)
34.	Shri Subodh Chandra Hansda (Lok Sabha)
35	Shri B. N. Kureel (Lok Sabha)

Request by Gujarat-Maharashtra and Mysore for lifting ban on Inter-State Movement of coarse grains

52 SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Mysore proposed jointly for lifting the ban on inter-State movement of coarse grains in the Chief Ministers' and Food Ministers' Conference held on the 14th June, 1973; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the Conference and action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The question of lifting restrictions on the movement of coarse grains was not discussed as such at the Chief Ministers' Conference held on the 14th June, 1973. However, the Chief Minister of Gujarat made a suggestion that the movement of coarse grains should be free from restrictions. The various suggestions in this regard are being examined by Government of India.

Supply of wheat as feed for cattle in Aarey Milk Colony, Bombay

58. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Catholic Relief Association had sent to the Aarey Milk Colony in Bombay 170 tons of wheat to be used as cattle feed;

(b) if so, whether the Agro-industries Corporation, found the wheat unfit for consumption by the cattle of the milk colony;

(c) whether the wheat was put into compost pits for preparing manure; and

(d) whether the drought affected people and adivasis took away wheat from the compost pits to quench their hunger?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Church World Service, New Delhi, and other International Charitable Organisations offered 170 M. Tons of damaged wheat to the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme as a free gift for feeding the cattle in the Aarey Milk Colony.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Some Hutment dwellers surrounding the Aarey Milk Colony tried to salvage the wheat from the compost pits. The Aarey Milk Colony Authorities took immediate measures to stop them after explaining that the wheat was not fit for human or animal consumption; and recovered the wheat gathered by some persons, which was then destroyed.

Deogad Port in Maharashtra as Intermediate Major Port

59. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received any proposals to convert the existing Deogad Port in Maharashtra into "intermediate Major Port" and the extension of the Southern Railway from Kolhapur to the Port of Deogad; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Achievement of the objectives of Take-over of Wholesale Trade in Wheat

55 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE

SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the objectives of building up big buffer stocks of wheat for protecting the vulnerable sections of population and of stabilising the prices and distribution system for the producers and consumer have been achieved after the 'take over' of whole-sale trade in wheat; and

(b) if these objectives are not fulfilled, what are the reasons for the failure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The wholesale trade in wheat was taken over from the current rabi season. With the procured stocks it has been possible to ensure regular supplies to consumers at reasonable prices and also to replenish stocks to some extent.

Disbursement of wages to the work-charged staff of Arunachal Pradesh Circles of C.P.W.D.

56. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wages to the work-charged staff of Arunachal Pradesh Circles of C.P.W.D. are not disbursed on the 1st and 2nd of each month;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken in this regard;

(c) whether the increments of the work-charged staff of these Circles of C P.W.D. are also not paid regularly; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to pay their annual increments together with the arrears of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Staff Quarters for C P W.D. Staff at Stations outside Delhi

57 SHRI BHOLA MANJHI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) the name of the Stations (including airports) outside Delhi where the C P W.D. has its own staff quarters;

(b) the number of quarters in each Station according to each type of quarter; and

(c) the number of C.P.W.D. staff working in these Stations according to each category of post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Work-charged establishment of Arunachal Pradesh Circle of C.P.W.D.

58 SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers employed in each category of posts on the work-charged establishment in Arunachal Pradesh Circles of C.P. W D;

(b) the number of permanent posts created so far in each category with the date of creation of such permanent posts, and

(c) whether any action is being taken to create additional permanent posts in all the categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Levy on wheat imposed in different States

59 DR. H P. SHARMA:
SHRI G. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any levy had been imposed in the different wheat growing States this year for realising the wheat procurement targets;

(b) if so, the levy imposed in different States; and

(c) the success achieved in realising the levy quotas in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A graded levy on producers of wheat was imposed in the States of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. In Maharashtra, wheat was procured under the State Government's scheme of monopoly purchase-cum-compulsory procurement; under this scheme all the surplus wheat available with producers is procured. A Statement indicating the scale of levy fixed in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-5140/73].

(c) The procurement in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar under the levy scheme is as below:—

Madhya Pradesh—1,62,532 M.T. against the levy target of 1,92,500 M.T.

Bihar—49,091 M T (includes meagre quantities at purchase centres also) against the over all target of 6 lakh tonnes.

The procurement in Maharashtra was negligible due to widespread drought conditions.

Sugar Policy

60. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lately reviewed the sugar policy after the end of the last crushing season; and

(b) if so, the precise appraisal of the working of the sugar policy and what modifications, if any, have been and are proposed to be introduced therein with a view to increasing sugar production and to ensure that adequate quantity of sugar is made available to consumers from levy quota sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The policy of partial control combined with selective incentives as rebate in excise duty for excess production of sugar has already helped to augment sugar production during the current year by nearly 7 lakh tonnes as compared to the total production in 1971-72. It has, therefore, been decided to continue the present policy of partial control at the level of 70 per cent levy and 30 per cent free sale in 1973-74 season. In addition, efforts are being made to accelerate the commissioning of newly licensed factories as far as possible and to foster cane development, both quality-wise and quantity-wise.

Likely production and procurement of paddy during ensuing Kharif season

61 DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the estimated likely production of paddy during the ensuing Kharif season and the target of procurement of paddy in each State for that season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): As the sowing of paddy are still in progress in many parts of the country, it is too early to estimate the likely production of paddy or to indicate the Statewise targets of procurement during the ensuing kharif season.

Rice and other foodgrains supplied to West Bengal from March to June, 1973 to maintain Statutory Rationing

62 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of rice and other foodgrains actually supplied from the

Central Stocks, to West Bengal during March to June, 1973, monthwise;

(b) whether the State Government has represented that unless supplies are increased, statutory rationing may break down; and

(c) if so, the Central's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) Month-wise supplies of rice and other foodgrains to West Bengal from the Central Pool during March to June, 1973 were as under —

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Month	Rice	Wheat	Coarse-grains
March	56·4	88·3	0·2
April	46·2	84·8	0·2
May	47·4	120·3	0·3
June	28·1	131·6	—

(b) and (c). Keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and the needs of other deficit and drought affected States reasonable requirements of West Bengal Government are being met from the Central Pool. While allotting foodgrains to the West Bengal Government the requirements of the statutory rationing areas are invariably taken into account. The State Government have been representing to Government of India from time to time in regard to their difficulties.

Implementation of Resolution adopted by I.T.F. at Singapore regarding wage for seamen

63. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various Unions representing the Indian Seamen have served notice demanding implementation by 1st September, 1973 of the Resolution recently adopted by the I.T.F. at its Singapore meeting regarding minimum wages for seamen;

(b) whether the Indian shipowners have intimated their unwillingness to pay the higher minimum wages demanded, and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) Only the National Union of Seafarers of India, Bombay has served notice on the shipowners for implementation by 1st September 1973 of the resolution adopted by the I.T.F. regarding Payment of wages to seamen on the basis of I.L.O. recommendations.

(b) and (c) The implications underlying the I.T.F resolution were examined. It is felt that the implementation of the resolution would have adverse repercussions on Indian shipping as well as on other sectors of the national economy and the shrinkage of employment opportunities for Indian seamen on foreign ships. There would also be a sharp rise in the manning cost of Indian ships.

In order to consider the matter in all its aspects, a national tripartite meeting consisting of the representatives of the Shipowners, the Seafarers and the Government of India was held on the 12th July 1973. It was decided

that the issue should be dealt with between the Seafarers and the Shipowners bilaterally when all the implications, including those which are important in the national context, should be carefully examined and that any conclusions reached at the tripartite meeting by mutual agreement would be implemented in such manner and from such date as may be determined by the parties concerned.

Reorganisation of Indian Museum Calcutta

64. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFAER AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to reorganise the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and/or to shift some of its Sections to other Centres; and

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal and grounds for it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Sale of Fertilizer by a Private Firm in Delhi without Licence

65. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messrs Triveni Fertilizer and Chemicals Corporation, New Delhi marketed fertilizers worth lakhs of rupees in the Union Territory of Delhi in the year 1971-72 without obtaining a licence from the Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government under the Food Control Order and the Essential Commodities Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. M/s. Triveni Fertiliser and Chemicals Corporation, New Delhi were appointed as distributors in the Union Territory of Delhi by the Fertiliser Corporation of Indian, Nangal in November, 1971. Supplies to them were suspended in July, 1972. During this period of November, 1971 to July, 1972, fertilisers worth approximately Rs. 4.8 lakhs were marketed by them. They had no valid Certificate of Registration during the period.

(b) The responsibility for proceeding against the firm under the law for selling fertilisers without a valid Registration Certificate lies with the Delhi Administration. They have been requested to launch legal proceedings against the firm. The Fertiliser Corporation of India have terminated the dealership of the firm.

Ceiling Price for Vegetable Ghee and Edible Oils

66. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices fixed by Government for vegetable ghee and edible oils have been doubled in the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government of India propose to take any action to fix any ceiling price for the same and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Prices are fixed by Government only for vanaspati and not for edible oils. Vanaspati prices have not been doubled in the current calendar year but

have been increased by 34-35 per cent in the different zones. During the same period, groundnut oil prices have risen by 50—60 per cent in different parts of the country; prices of other edible oils have also risen by about the same extent.

(b) The increase in groundnut oil prices is primarily due to the steep fall in the production of groundnut during 1972-73 and the consequent reduction in the availability of groundnut oil. This is also responsible for the increase in vanaspati prices.

(c) There is no proposal to impose direct control on the price of edible oil. However, indirect measures, aimed at stabilising oil prices, like import of oils from abroad, ban on forward trading including N.T.S.D. contracts, credit restrictions on bank advances etc., are being continuously implemented.

Steps to bring out Hoarded Stock of wheat of Farmers

67. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether big farmers are holding their stock of wheat deliberately to make the State take-over of whole-sale trade in wheat a failure; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to procure these large stocks of wheat from the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Report have been received that big farmers appear to be holding on to their stocks of wheat in the hope of getting a better price. Apart from the steps provided in the various statutes, Government are enlisting the cooperation of non-official agencies to induce the farmers to sell wheat to the procurement agencies voluntarily. Suitable incentives have also been offered to the farmers, through the scheme of incentive bonus for subsiding the price of agricultural inputs.

Educational Survey

68. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an "Educational Survey" covering the whole country is being undertaken by Government;

(b) if so, the objects thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said 'Survey' is expected to be completed and the total amount that will be incurred on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objectives of the Survey are:

(1) to collect the essential statistical data for all educational institutions for purposes of planning;

(2) to survey the existing educational institutions of all categories (pre-primary; primary, middle, secondary and vocational schools, under-graduate and post-graduate colleges, research institutions, etc.) in all essential respects such as location, area served, enrolments (according to sex; age, scheduled castes and tribes,

classes, faculties, etc.) social-economic background of students including first generation learners, staff, buildings and facilities, etc;

(3) to identify and enumerate all distinct habitations and to make proposals for the location of primary, middle and secondary schools and institutions of higher education;

(4) to identify regional imbalances of educational development at the block and district levels in respect of different stages of education.

(c) By February, 1975. The expenditure will be approximately Rs. 70 lakhs.

Lowering of strength of Quorum in both Houses of Parliament

69. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Constitution to lower the strength of quorum in both Houses of Parliament; and

(b) if not, what steps Government propose to take to ensure that minimum attendance is maintained in the two Houses as per present Constitutional requirement?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question of Quorum was discussed in the Eighth All India Whips Conference held at Bhopal on 3rd and 4th November, 1972. The Conference recommended as under:

"The Conference recommends that the responsibility to maintain quorum on the floor of the Parliament/Legislature/Metropolitan Council should rest upon the Whips of the various parties/groups. Whips of all parties/groups should also ensure that no discussion which is put down in the Order Paper is postponed for want of quorum."

The recommendation has been forworded to the leaders of Polititcal Parties/Groups in the two Houses of Parliament.

Scheme for Financial Assistance to the Indian Red Cross Society and Social Agencies for Collecting Blood Donations

70. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have now finalised the scheme of giving financial assistance or grants to the Indian Red Cross Society and its State Branches as well as other social agencies engaged in collection blood donations from public spirited citizens; and

(b) if so, the necessary details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Cultural Delegations sent abroad during May—July 1973

71. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Cultural Delegations comprising or including Members of Parliament were sent abroad during the inter-session period (May 19 to July 22, 1973); and

(b) if so, the names of MPs the countries they visited and the amount incurred, if any, by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The visit of Shri Viswanarayan Shastri, Member of Parliament, has been sponsored to participate in the 29th International Congress of Orientalists being held in Paris from 16 to 22nd July, 1973. The estimated expenditure on his visit is Rs. 11,500/-.

Shri Umashankar Joshi, Member of Parliament, has also been sponsored to visit France under the Cultural Exchange Programme for 1973-74 It is proposed to sponsor his visit to Hungary and G.D.R. as well after the conclusion of the visit to France. The estimated cost on his visit is Rs. 8,500/-.

Testing of Food Sample in Delhi

72 SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of food samples taken by the Health authorities in Delhi has come down year to year,

(b) whether the big food testing laboratory at Alipur Road in Delhi having a capacity to test about 7,000 food samples a year remains idle for the major part; and

(c) the steps being taken to strengthen the food sampling machinery and to stop the increasing food adulteration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The number of food samples lifted by Municipal Corporation of Delhi during the last three years has gone down but the number of samples taken by the New Delhi Municipal Committee has increased as indicated below:—

Year	D.M.C.	N.D.M.C.
1970	1880	421
1971	1233	427
1972	935	475

(b) It is understood that during the last few years it has not been possible to utilise the testing facilities at the laboratory to full capacity. However, from the trend so far observed the Delhi Municipal Corporation expects that more samples would be handled during the current year.

(c) The following staff is employed for the prevention of food adulteration work in Delhi:—

(1) *Delhi Municipal Corporation*:

16 Food Inspectors } Whole-time
2 Chief Sanitary Inspectors }

(2) *New Delhi Municipal Committee*:

3 Food Inspectors } Whole-time
1 Chief Food Inspector }

4 Sanitary Inspectors } Designated as Food Inspectors
2 Chief Sanitary Inspectors }

(3) *Delhi Cantonment Board*:

2 Sanitary Inspectors } Designated as Food Inspectors
1 Sanitary Superintendent }

In addition, a Central Food Squad in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning comprising of 5 Food Inspectors is functioning in the Directorate General of Health Services for Prevention of Food Adulteration work.

Second Campus of Delhi University

73. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "principle" of a second campus of Delhi University in South Delhi has been cleared by the Ministry of Education; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in taking a decision?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission have since approved the proposal of the University of Delhi for the establishment of a second campus in South Delhi. The University authorities are taking necessary steps to start postgraduate classes in this Campus from the current academic session.

Criteria for supply of Medicine to C.G.H.S.

74. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria by which the firms are selected for the supply of medicines to C.G.H.S.;

(b) how the quality of medicines supplied to C.G.H.S. is ensured; and

(c) whether samples of C.G.H.S. medicines are sent for quality check?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Medicines for C.G.H.S. are obtained from firms on the approved list of Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi.

(b) All supplies received in the Medical Store Depot are inspected in the first instance to see that they comply with all the terms and conditions stipulated in the supply order.

(c) Random samples are drawn from most of the supplies and samples duly sealed are sent for testing to Government laboratories at Ghaziabad/Calcutta. Inspection notes for such supplies are released only on receipt of favourable test reports from Government laboratories. In cases where test reports declare the samples as not of standard quality and not conforming to the prescribed I.P./B.P./U.S.P. specifications, the rejection of the corresponding supply is conveyed to the firm. The rejection intimation is invariably sent to the Drugs Controller of the State concerned and also the Drugs Controller (India) to take necesary action against the firm.

Supply of Foodgrains, Edible oil and Fertilizer from Canada

75. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Canada had agreed to supply foodgrains, edible oil and fertilizers to India; and

(b) if so, the quantities agreed to, the terms and time schedule of supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is attached.

Statement

1. *Foodgrains.*—At present, foodgrains from Canada are being imported on commercial basis.

2. *Edible Oil.*—The Government of Canada have only recently agreed to make a grant of C $15 million to India for import of rapeseed or rapeseed

products from Canada during 1973-74 The quantities and time schedule etc have yet to be worked out ,

3 *Fertilizers*—Canada would make available to India an amount of C $12 million for import of fertilizers under their Development Loan for Commodities and Fertilizers during the two years 1973-74 and 1974-75 The agreement in this regard is expected to be signed shortly

B.C.G. Vaccination Programme on National Level

76 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA

SHRI M S SIVASWAMY

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is no B C G vaccination programme on national level like National Malaria Eradication Programme and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the total amount earmarked and that spent on eradication of T.B. during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) whether the Government would consider the question of starting B C G. vaccination programme in the country on national level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) (a) The B C G Vaccination programme is an integral part of the National Tuberculosis Control Programme As B C G vaccination is a permanent feature of T B Control, the B C G teams have been integrated with the District T B Centres

(b) A statement is attached

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above

Statement

Statement showing the allocation made 'Cash & kind and Central assistance provisionally released to the States during 1970-71 1971-72 and 1972-73

(Rupees in lakhs)

1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
Allocation	Central Assistance released	Allocation	Central Assistance released	Allocation	Central Assistance released
186 67	101 97*	251 93	150 32*	264 25	265 40*

*Does not include Union Territories

Circulation of inferior quality and Out-dated Druge in Market

77. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that more than 25 per cent of drugs in circulation in the market in the country are inferior in quality and out-dated;

(b) whether certain foreign firms are in the habit of dumpipg in the market inferior quality drugs; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the manufacture and sale of inferior and out-dated drugs to the people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Samples of drugs manufactured in the country are drawn by Drugs Inspectors periodically and sent for test by Government Analysts A study of the test reports on these samples has shown that about 20.68 per cent of the samples are not of standard quality of which a substantial number were Vitamin preparations which are unstable in tropical climates and deteriorate in potency. Batches of these drugs reported as not of standard quality were withdrawn

(b) There is no information or data to substantiate this

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Central Drug Control Organisation to check the manufacture and sale of inferior and out-dated drugs:—

(1) The Drug Inspectorate of the Central Drug Control Organisation carries out joint inspections with the State Drug Inspectorates of firms manufacturing essential and life saving drugs. Wherever conditions of manufacture are not ideal, the licence for the manufacture of the items in question is cancelled and the firms are asked to rectify the deficiencies.

(2) A planned programme of sampling of essential and life saving durgs moving in inter-State commerce has been arranged throughout the country.

(3) Training programme for Drug Inspectors and State Analysts have been arranged. Seminar discussions are held frequently to update their technical knowledge

(4) The testing facilities in the Central Drugs Laboratories are placed at the disposal of the States Follow up action on the adverse reports such as withdrawal of defective drugs and enforcement of proper manufacturing conditions is pursued with the State Government and manufacturers.

(5) The firms which secure tenders for supply of drugs to Government and other institutions are kept under strict surveillance and a frequent check on the quality of drugs purchased, stored and distributed by the hospitals is exercised

(6) The provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules requiring that no drug shall be sold or stocked by the licensee (dealers) after crossing of the date of expiry of the potency are also stringently enforced.

Report of Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission

78. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission has submitted any report, interim or final, to the Government and whether Government have examined the same;

(b) the main recommendations contained therein and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government have taken a decision on the question of nationalisation of the sugar industry in the country and if so, the nature of the decision taken; and

(d) if no decision has been taken so far, the further time likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission has submitted two Interim Reports on (i) sugar-cane price policy, stabilisation of cane supplies to sugar factories and (ii) rational and efficient organisation of the sugar industry;

(b) to (d). Some of the main recommendations contained in the first Interim Report viz., basic level of recovery for cane price and cane price fixation on full proportionality basis already stand implemented. The remaining recommendations are under consideration with the concerned Departments of the Government of India and the State Governments.

The recommendations made in the Second Interim Report which is a voluminous one, deal mainly with the question of nationalisation of sugar industry. They are under examination of the Government. As soon as decisions are taken thereon, the Sabha will be informed.

Representations of the Ministry of Agriculture on Board of Directors of Public and Joint Sector Undertakings

79. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public and joint sector undertakings in the country where the Agriculture Ministry has their representatives on their Board of Directors;

(b) whether there are certain such public or joint undertakings in the country where, the Ministry has interest but has no representative on their Board of Directors; and

(c) if so, the names of such enterprises and the reasons for not having any representative on their board of directors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Introduction of Free Primary Education as laid down in Directive Principles

80. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

SHRI SEZHIYAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Directive Principles enshrined in Chapter IV of the Constitution are fundamental to the governance of the country;

(b) whether one of the Directives says that introduction of the free primary education shall be achieved by 1965;

(c) whether any judgments of the Supreme Court and High Court have blocked the implementation of this Directive; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in achieving the goal; and the steps Government propose to achieve this objective speedily?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Article 45 of the Constitution says, "The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years"

(c) Government of India are not aware of any judgment of the Supreme Court or any High Court which has the effect of blocking the implementation of this Article

(d) The main reasons for delay in achieving the goal is inadequacy of financial resources The other important difficulties include: social factors (e g. difficulties in enroling girls), physical difficulties (small and scattered hamlets, inaccessible forest areas, etc) and economic factors such as the desire of parents to seek the assistance of children in domestic work or other economic activity. The State Governments, in whose sphere of authority the implementation of this objective lies, have been taking the necessary steps in this direction.

Principle of parity between prices of manufactured articles and agricultural Products

81. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the industrially advanced countries seek to exploit the producers of agricultural products and primary products through the instruments of adverse terms of trade;

(b) whether Government are aware that a similar unequal relationship exists between the industrial and commercial sector on the one hand and agricultural sector on the other in our own country;

(c) whether Government are aware that countries like U.S.A. introduced the principle of parity to correct this imbalance and help the farmers; and

(d) whether Government propose to establish the principle of parity between the prices of manufactured articles and agricultural inputs on the one hand and agricultural products on the other to end this exploitation and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) The terms of trade between industrial and agricultural products in a country may vary depending upon a variety of factors, such as, demand and supply situation, play of market forces, policy of the Government, etc. Likewise in the sphere of international trade, terms of trade between different countries may be determined by several factors. For some years, the terms of trade have been moving against products traditionally exported by the developing countries.

(b) In India, prices of agricultural commodities have generally shown a relatively greater rise than the prices of manufactured goods. But elements

of speculation do play large part in trade of agricultural commodities.

(c) Different methods may be employed by different countries to achieve the objectives of their price and income policy The principle of parity followed in U S.A. for fixation of support prices of agricultural commodities is only one of the methods

(d) The policy of the Government is to provide incentive prices of the agricultural producers Thus, minimum support/procurement prices are fixed for important agricultural commodities from year to year after considering the recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Commission n making its recommendations, the Commission takes into account a number of factors, including variations in the prices of inputs and cost of production and the general price level

Cultural Organisations in Delhi receiving grants from Central Government

82 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the names of the cultural organisations, including Bharatiya Kala Kendra devoted to music, dancing and dramatic art in Delhi, which receive assistance or grants from the Centre,

(b) whether any audit is provided for in order to see to it that the grants and assistance given by the Government is properly spent,

(c) whether any complaints have been received by Government about the ill-treatment of the artistes and employees by these organisations, and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by Government on these complaints and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): (a) A statement giving the information for the last three years is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-5141/73]

(b) Under one of the terms and conditions of the grant, the grantee institutions are required to submit to the Government audited statement of accounts and a certificate from a Chartered Accountant that the amount of the grant has been utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned

(c) and (d) A representation was received from a former employee of the Little Theatre Group New Delhi, regarding the termination of her services The matter was looked into and no action was considered necessary on the part of the Government

Bonus Scheme for Giving Incentive to Procurement Drive

83 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE

SHRI HARI SINGH

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Ministry has announced a bonus scheme for giving incentive to the procurement drive,

(b) if so the nature of the scheme, and

(c) whether the bonus will be passed on to the farmers or to the levy collectors or will go into the coffers of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) to (c) With a view to maximising the procurement of wheat during the current Rabi season, Government have announced a scheme for payment of bonus to the wheat producing States on quantities of wheat procured in excess of 25 per cent of the target fixed for them and made over the Cen-

tral Pool upto 15th July, 1973. The scheme of bonus is indicated below: —

(i) for the quantity procured upto 25 per cent of the target fixed for the State and made over to the Central Pool—No bonus.

(ii) for the quantity procured beyond 25 per cent and upto 50 per cent of the target and made over to the Central Pool —Rs. 4 00 per quintal.

(iii) for the quantity procured above 50 per cent but below 75 per cent of the target and made over to the Central Pool—Rs 5.00 per quintal

(iv) for the quantity procured above 75 per cent upto 100 per cent of the target and made over to the Central Pool--Rs. 7 00 per quintal

(v) for the quantity procured over and above the target fixed for the State and made over to the Central Pool—Rs 10 00 per quintal

The State Governments have been advised that the bonus earned will not be credited to the General Revenues but utilised for increasing agricultural production by subsidising the prices of agricultural inputs like fertilisers etc to the farmers so that the benefit reaches the farmers who have helped the procurement The actual schemes in this regard are left to be worked out by the State Governments.

Complaints against the working of A.I.I.M.S. and other Government and Government subsidised Hospitals in Delhi

84. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from Members of Parliament and the public about the working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and other Government subsidized hospitals in Delhi;

(b) the nature of these complaints; and

(c) the remedial action taken by Government both in the nature of enquiries as well as by way of improvements introduced in the functioning of these hospitals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K KISKU): (a) Some complaints have been received from the Members of Parliament/public regarding unsatisfactory working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and other Government subsidized hospitals in Delhi

(b) These complaints mainly relate to unsatisfactory conditions of the hospitals, lack of cleanliness and lack of prompt adequate attention to the patients

(c) The following measures have been taken to improve the functioning of the hospitals:

(i) Full time Superintendents have been appointed in all the major hospitals.

(ii) An officer of the Directorate General of Health Services has been specially entrusted with the task of keeping day-to-day check on the working of the hospitals.

(iii) More staff have been appointed to look after the sanitation and cleanliness of the hospitals.

(iv) Necessary instructions have been given to all the hospitals for ensuring prompt and adequate attention to the patients; and

(v) Enquiry counters and other Public Relation Offices have been geared up for imparting better information and guidance to the people

Complaints are enquired into immediately by the Director/Medical Superintendent concerned Further more measures to provide adequate patient care by overcoming the shortcomings are constantly under review

Steps taken to meet shortage of foodgrains and its supply at fixed price to fixed wage earners and weaker sections

85 SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) The steps taken to meet the food shortage by increased production and imports, and

(b) whether adequate and permanent arrangements and machinery will be created to supply at fair prices foodgrains and other essential commodities to fixed wage earners and weaker sections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Several steps have been taken by the Government to meet the food shortage A massive Emergency Agricultural Production Programme was launched for increasing the output of rabi and summer crops Other steps being taken to increase the production of foodgrains are embodied in the New Strategy of Agricultural Development, the salient features of which are cultivation of high yielding varieties of seeds multiple cropping minor irrigation for intensive cultivation, organised provisions, of imports like fertilisers and pesticides, timely provision of liberal credit facilities including institutional finance, farmer's education and training and intensification of research. A limited quantity of foodgrains is also being imported to tide over the short supply situation

(b) Since, the distribution is the responsibility of the State Governments, necessary instructions have been issued to them to strengthen the existing distribution system for ensuring the regular supplies of foodgrains to vulnerable sections of the population at fixed prices

Price of sugarcane for 1973-74 and reasons for fixing support prices of agricultural commodities before sowing or planting

86 SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the minimum price for sugarcane to be supplied to the sugar factories during 1973 74 has been fixed, and

(b) if not the reasons why Government did not fix and announce support prices for agricultural commodities even before the sowing or planting of such crops as per their proclaimed policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Does not arise

Quantity of foodgrains being allotted to Andhra Pradesh

87 SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) the quantity of foodgrains presently being allotted monthly to Andhra Pradesh, and

(b) What steps are being taken to step up allotment adequately and strengthen the distribution arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) Andhra Pradesh is surplus in rice As such, no rice has been allotted to the State during the current year In so far as wheat is concerned the allocation to Andhra Pradesh from January to July, 73 is given below

Month	Quantity allotted
	(in '000 tonnes)
January	8 0
February	11 0
March	13 0
April	13 0
May	25 0
June	25 0
July	15 0

(b) Keeping in view the overal availability of wheat in the Central pool *vis-a-vis* the requirements of the State Governments the allotment of wheat is being made each month to the State Governments, for distribution through the public distribution system Distribution of foodgrains within a State is the responsibility of the State Governments Directives have been issued to the State Governments to improve the working of the public distribution system

Street lights in DIZ Area, New Delhi

88 SHRI M M JOSEPH Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether the street light in DIZ area was to be completed by May, 1973 and has not yet been completed,

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and

(c) the action taken against the persons responsible for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) Street lighting in D I Z area has since been energised by N D M C on 7th June, 1973

(b) and ( ) Do not arise

Inaccuracy in All-India Higher Secondary Examination result (1973)

89 SHRI M M JOSEPH

SHRI P A SWAMINATHAN

Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the All-India Higher Secondary School Examination results declared this year have been found incorrect and

(b) if so the reasons for the same and whether some arrangements have been made to revise the results and fix the date for its announcement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) and (b) The results of the All India Higher Secondary Examination this year were not incorrect except that four inadvertent mistakes noticed in compilation were rectified by the Central Board of Secondary Education As a precautionary measure the result was rechecked by the Board and no other mistake was found

गेहूं की वसूली के बारे में बिहार के किसानों में असंतोष

90 श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार में गेहूं की वसूली न होने के कारण किसानों में सरकारी व्यवहार के प्रति असंतोष है और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या किसानों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने हेतु सरकार ने किसानों को कुछ सुविधाएं प्रदान की हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) गेहूं के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य और बाजार में इस समय चल रहे मूल्य में अन्तर होने और नये आदेश लागू करने के कारण बिहार के किसानों में असन्तोष है।

(ख) बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि गेहूं की अधिप्राप्ति का रासायनिक उर्वरकों की सप्लाई के साथ जोड़ दिया गया है। एक क्विन्टल गेहूं सप्लाई करने पर 10 किलोग्राम नाइट्रोजन और 5 किलोग्राम पोटाश लेने की अनुमति होगा। तदनुसार किसानों को 10 किलोग्राम अमोनियम सल्फेट अथवा 22 किलोग्राम यूरिया अथवा 40 किलोग्राम कैल्शियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट 30 किलोग्राम सिंगल सुपर फास्फेट अथवा 11 किलोग्राम अमोनियम फास्फेट नियंत्रित मूल्यों पर मिलेगा। यदि किसी किसान विशेष को उस समय उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता नहीं है तो सम्बन्धित खण्ड विकास अधिकारी उसको परमिट जारी करेगा ताकि वह उर्वरक बाद में प्राप्त कर सके। इसके अतिरिक्त किसानों को निम्नलिखित आवश्यक जिन्सों की अपनी के आधार पर परमिट पर नियंत्रित मूल्यों पर सप्लाई के रूप में प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है — प्रत्येक एक क्विन्टल गेहूं के लिए एक किलो चीनी, एक मीटरी टन गेहूं के लिए एक धोती अथवा एक साड़ी अथवा 5 मीटर कपड़ा, एक मीटरी टन गेहूं के लिए सीमेंट की 5 बोरियां और प्रत्येक एक मीटरी टन गेहूं के लिए एक किलोग्राम वनस्पति तेल। सभी किसानों को चीनी दी जायेगी। शेष तीन मदों में से किसानों को केवल एक या दो मद चुनने की छूट होगी।

आदिवासी विद्यापीठ का विकास

91 श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जून में हुए आदिवासी विकास सम्मेलन में केन्द्रीय सरकार से एक आदिवासी विद्यापीठ को विकसित करने की मांग की गई थी और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) सरकार को आदिवासी विकास सम्मेलन में इस प्रकार की कोई मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Youth Against Famine Campaign

92 SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA

Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Education Ministry in concert with several voluntary

agencies have sponsored. 'The Youth Against Famine' campaign in several parts of the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme and the States where the campaign has already started and the States where it is to follow; and

(c) the likely amount to be spent every year on the scheme and the benefits likely to accrue?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). A development oriented educational programme called 'Youth Against Famine' has been sanctioned by the Government. A statement giving the broad outline of the scheme and other details is attached.

Statement

The scheme of Youth Against Famine has been organised by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in cooperation with the State Governments and voluntary organisations. The implementing of agency is the National Service units in the Universities.

Objectives:

The objectives of the scheme are as follows:—

—— supplement the academic education of the university students by bringing them face to face with the realities of the rural situation.

—— provide opportunities to youth to participate in nation-building activities.

—— provide opportunities to students and teachers to use their skill and learning for the service of the community around.

Work Projects:

Work projects taken up by the students and teachers were such that it could be completed within the stipulated time. The nature of the project had to be within the competence, capability and resources of the participants after completion such projects become community assets. State Governments have to look after the maintenance of the projects after their completion.

The scheme involves participation by about one lakh youth during the summer of 1973. 80 per cent drawn from universities and colleges and the rest from the non-student-youth. About one thousand camps were estimated and each camp was to have a population of about 100 youth, for a duration varying from 16 to 25 days.

The first two days and the last two days of each camp were set apart for briefing/orientation and for evaluation/dispersal respectively. The remaining days were spent as actual working days when the members worked on the construction projects during the day time. In the spare time, the students and teachers, in consultation with the village community, took up work involving use of their skill and learning. Illustrative list of such programmes are informal education, village sanitation work, study of land reforms, the effect of bank nationalisation on rural economy and problems relating to distribution and sale of grains following the State take-over of whole-sale trade in wheat etc.

Finance:

The scheme is financed by the Central Government. The estimated expenditure on the above mentioned

scheme in 1973-74 was Rs 138 41 lakhs as per details given below —

	Rs lakhs
(a) As special grants to Universities participating in the programme, towards camp and project expenses	134 00
(b) As grants to the Central Coordinating Committee for expenditure on administration, pre-planning, orientation training, organisation, coordination with other voluntary organisations and with government agencies at Central, State and local levels	3 91
(c) For evaluating the programme (at an average of Rs 100 - for 500 projects)	0 50
TOTAL	138 41

The details of camps in various States already held under progress and planned up-to 31st August, 1973 are shown in Annexure.

The programme is at present sanctioned upto 31st August, 1973 Some of the Camps could not be held due to outbreak of monsoon, closure of colleges disturbed conditions in the campuses extension of academic sessions postponement of examinations and consequent delay in the start of the vacations Hence extension of time limit had to be given for some of the camps Some camps may be held in the next vacations

Depending on the Evaluation reports on this propect proposals for undertaking such programmes in the future would be considered

Besides creating community assets this programme is designed to give a sense of participation of youth in the National development and to bring the educated youth closer to the rural community

ANNEXURE

Youth against Famine Campaign (As on 15 7 1973

Sl No	State	Camps already held	Camps running	Camps planned for the latter half of July August	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra	15	9	15	
2	Assam		21		This includes camp in Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh
3	Bihar	50		1	
4	Chandigarh	3			
5	Delhi	6			
6	Gujarat	73		4	
7	Haryana	36			
8	Himachal Pradesh	4			

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Kerala . .	43	.		
10.	Madhya Pradesh .	40	9	3	
11.	Maharashtra . .	69	11		
12	Manipur . .		2		
13	My ore . . .	70			
14.	Nagaland . .	.	2		
15.	Orissa	32	4	†	†Some more camps are planned
16	Punjab .	59	4	2	
17	Rajasthan	15	2	5	
18.	Tamil Nadu	43			
19	Uttar Pradesh	22	15		
20	West Bengal	53			
		624	79	30	

Cases of failure of vasectory operations in States

93 SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the number of such vasectomy cases in various States State-wise during the last three years where the persons concerned were capable of producing children even after going in for vasectomy operations

(b) the number of persons during the said period in the country who died of infectious diseases as a result of vasectomy operations and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to check the recurrence of cases as referred to in (a) and (b) above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) (a) These figures are not collected However, the persons even after vasectomy operations continue to be capable of producing children for about twelve ejaculations Some studies in certain local areas also indicate the presence of sperms on semen examination ever subsequent to 12 ejaculations after the operations The percentage of such cases did not exceed 0 14 per cent in any area

(b) The number of deaths due to infection (tetanus) after vasectomy operations during the last 3 years is as follows

1970-71 . .	4
1971-72	17
1972-73	22

(c) Vasectomised cases are regularly given twelve pieces of Nirodhs and advised to use the same in the post operative period and are also advised to get their semen examination done after 3 months to be sure that the operation has become effective

Detailed guidelines indicating the precautions to be taken to avoid

failure and post-operative complications have been sent to all the State Governments and Union Territories.

Kendriya Vidyalayas

94. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country with their break-up, State-wise:

(b) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas opened in the beginning of academic year 1973-74 in the country and their locations; and

(c) whether it is proposed to open a Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country in every District and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV): (a) There are at present 166 Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country and their State-wise break up is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Vidyalayas
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7
2.	Assam	8
3.	Bihar	10
4.	Gujarat	9
5.	Haryana	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
8.	Kerala	4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	9
10.	Maharashtra	19
11.	Mysore	7
12.	Orissa	5
13.	Punjab	6
14.	Rajasthan	10
15.	Tamil Nadu	10
16.	Uttar Pradesh	27
17.	West Bengal	10
18.	Meghalaya	1
19.	Tripura	1
20.	Manipur	1
	Union Territories	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Chandigarh	1
3.	Delhi	10
4.	Goa	1
5.	Pondicherry	1
	TOTAL	166

(b) Only ten Kendriya Vidyalayas have so far been opened by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathen during

1973-74 in the country and their locations are as follows —

Sl. No.	Location	
1	Gauhati (Borjar)	Assam
2	Binaguri	West Bengal
3	Barrackpore	West Bengal
4	39, Gorkha Training Centre, Birpur Dehra Dun	Uttar Pradesh
5	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh
6	Kamptee	Maharashtra
7	Ganeshkhind (Poona	Maharashtra
8	Janakpuri (New Delhi	Delhi
9	Jamalpur	Bihar
10	Bharatpur	Rajasthan

(c) No Sir The Kendriya Vidyalayas are Primarily meant for catering to the educational needs of transferable defence personnel and Central Government employees Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened keeping in view the concentration of transferable Central Government employees at any particular station

House site for Landless Poor in villages

95 SHRI C JANARDHANAN

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Centre has sanctioned funds to the State Government for acquiring house-sites for landless poor in the villages;

(b) if so, how far these funds sanctioned for each State for 1972-73 have been utilised by the States

(c) what is the progress registered in each State in implementing this scheme, and

(d) whether nine out of thirteen States have not furnished to the Ministry their quarterly block-wise reports and the progress of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) A statement showing the amounts released by the Government of India to various State Governments during 1972-73 under the Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas is attached Information about the amount actually utilised by the State Governments is not available

(c) and (d) A statement giving the requisite information is attached Only four States have not so far furnished the required progress report

Statement showing the Funds released to various State Governments during 1972-73, under the Scheme for Provision of House sites to Landless workers in Rural Areas.

S. No.	Name of State	Central financial assistance released
1	2	3
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1	Bihar	11 45
2	Gujarat	76·65
3	Haryana	0 02
4	Himachal Pradesh	0·16
5	Kerala	205·44
6	Maharashtra	41·14
7	Mysore	59·84
8	Orissa	2·10
9	Punjab	7·92
10	Rajasthan	2·81
11	Tamil Nadu	18·88
12	Uttar Pradesh	7·71
13	West Bengal	4·85
	TOTAL	438·97

Statement

Statement shown g area of Land acquired and number of House-sites Developed by States Governments under the scheme for provision of House-sites to Landless workers in Rural areas

S No	Name of State	Area of land acquired	No. of house-sites developed
		(In Acres)	
1	Bihar	Progress Report not furnished by the State Government	
2	Gujarat	40·00	1,607
3	Haryana	Nil	Nil
4	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
5	Kerala	3,355·20	49,101
6	Maharashtra	210·55	7,322
7	Mysore	93·00	7,868
8	Orissa	Progress report not furnished by the State Government	
9	Punjab	Nil	Nil
10	Rajasthan	Progress report not furnished by the State Government	
11	Tamil Nadu	14·05	Nil
12	Uttar Pradesh	35·61	20
13	West Bengal	Progress report not furnished by the State Government	
	TOTAL	3,748·41	65,918

NOTE :-The information is based on the progress reports received from State Governments.

Acute shortage of potable water in villages

96. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of potable water in many villages in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government are taking any steps to provide drinking water to these villages during the Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes

(b) Rural Water Supply is an important objective under Minimum Needs Programme in the Fifth Plan and it is proposed to provide Rs 550 crores for the purpose during the Fifth Plan period However final proposals will emerge with the formulation of the Fifth Plan

Deteriorating Rationing conditions in Kerala

97. SHRI M K KRISHNAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the deteriorating rationing conditions in Kerala due to shortage of food supplies to the state:

(b) if so, the broad outlinies thereof and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government in this matter and quantity of food grains given to Kerala during May and June, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STAE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) to (c). Distribution of foodgrains within the State is the responsibility of the State Government. Keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool and the needs of other deficit and drought affected States, reasonable requirements of the Government of Kerala are being met from the Central pool. The following quantities of foodgrains were supplied to Kerala from the Central pool during May and June, 1973:—

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	Quantity
May	85·3
June	86·1

In addition to supplies from the Central pool, the Kerala Government has been allowed to purchase some quantities of rice from Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Pondicherry on State to State basis to supplement the Central allocations made to the State

Scheme for Slum Clearance in Delhi

98 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the scheme for slum clearance in Delhi during the Silver Jubilee year of India's Independence,

(b) the amount earmarked for the purpose during this year and the amount spent so far and the achievements made in this regard, and

(c) how many roads have been widened during the last three years and the arrangements made for the drainage of rain water on the sides of these roads and particularly in Bagh Kare Khan, Masjid Moth and Srinivaspuri?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No special schemes relating to Slum Clearance and Improvement during the Silver Jubilee year of India's Independence were formulated. However under environmental improvement, Schemes were taken up in Delhi for provision of water supply, water borne privies, paved streets etc.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 48 roads have been widened during the last three years. Arrangements to drain out water is made by providing gully-gratings and pipes.

Supply of drinking water in Delhi

99. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for supplying adequate drinking water to Delhi and, if so, the particulars thereof;

(b) what other sources have been tapped by Government for supplying drinking water to Delhi in future in view of the growing population of Delhi;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct two or three lakes to store flood water of Delhi and Haryana, process it and then to supply safe drinking water, if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) the present requirement of drinking water of Delhi and the total supply being made at present and the time by which the required quantity of water is likely to be supplied to the people of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have formulated a scheme for setting up of a 100 MGD water treatment Plant for West Delhi at an estimated cost of Rs. 1300 lakhs based on raw water suplies from Bhakra.

Arrangements have also made with the Government of U.P. to obtain raw water from Upper Ganga canal on completion of the Ramganga Project.

Besides, 8 ranney wells are being put up in the bed of Jamuna which will augment Delhi Water Supply by 20 MGD by 1973-74.

(c) For storing flood waters, a proposal called "Dhauj and Kot Reservior Scheme" was considered but has since been dropped.

(d) The present requirement is estimated at 264 M.G.D. for an estimated population of 44 lakhs at the rate of 60 gallon per capita per day whereas at present 183 MGD is being supplied as detailed below:—

1. Chandrawal I & II	-	90
2. I & II MGD Plan at Wazirabad	-	80 ,,
3. Okhla Water Works	-	6 ,,
4. Tubewells	-	7 ,,
TOTAL	-	183 MGD

The requirement is likely to be met by the end of 1976, when the 100 MGD Plant is expected to be commissioned.

Beautification of Spots on the way from Subzimandi to Delhi and New Delhi

100. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the slums on the way from Sabzi Mandi to Delhi and New Delhi where people throw away their waste and most of the people go there in the morning to ease themselves in the absence of public conveniences;

(b) whether the foreign tourists have a very bad view of this; and

(c) whether there is any scheme that the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Administration and Railways should join hands to provide there public facilities and make this spot beautiful and better looking and if so, the features thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) There are a number of privately owned old buildings on either side of the Railway track from Sabzi Mandi to Delhi and New Delhi. Unhygienic conditions do exist in some of these areas. The Municipal Corporation has provided public conveniences in the areas under its jurisdiction and extends facilities for improved conveniences in private buildings.

(b) No information is available on the point.

(c) No such scheme is under consideration at present.

Revision of Master Plan For Delhi

101. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the proposal under consideration of Government in respect of houses which were constructed unauthorisedly in Delhi ten years ago;

(b) whether a proposal to revise the Master Plan for Delhi was under consideration of Government and if so, the decision taken in this regard; and

(c) in case no final decision has been taken so far in this regard, the time by which a final decision is expected to be taken in regard to revision of Master Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Broadly, the position is as under:—

Unauthorised colonies which came up before 1st September, 1962.

Built-up areas in these colonies were released from the purview of acquisition and regularised provided:

(i) They were put up before the date of preliminary notification of November 13, 1959 under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act; and

(ii) They could be fitted into the sanctioned regularisation plans.

Unauthorised colonies which came up during 1st September, 1962 to 1st February, 1967.

The regularisation plans of all the unauthorised constructions/colonies which conformed to the land use as per Master Plan would be prepared by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Delhi Development Authority. After the land was acquired, houses/plots would be released to the individuals subject to the payment of cost of acquisition, cost of development and other charges. No lease, however, could be given in respect of any property which did not conform

to the land use pattern of the Master Plan or which was required for community facilities, such as parks, roads, schools, sites etc.

(b) and (c). Detailed studies are being carried out as a part of the review of certain aspects of the Master Plan for Delhi However, by such a review it is not proposed to change the basic features of the Master Plan.

Proposed Amendments to Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958

102. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have since received the opinion from the members of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Works and Housing on the proposed amendments to the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958,

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and if so, the further action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the further time for which Government would like to wait for their opinion in this regard as this was referred to the Members in 1971?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) No

(b) and (c) As the comments were not received from the Members of the Consultative Committee, the Delhi Administration was addressed on the 28th November, 1972 to place the matter before the Delhi Metropolitan Council for their comments on the recommendations of the Departmental Committee The decision of the Metropolitan Council is still awaited.

Examination of Report Re: Ship Building Yard at Haldia

103. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

SHRI R. N BARMAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has finally examined the Export Report submitted for establishing a ship building unit at Haldia,

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M B RANA): (a) to (c) Proposals for the establishment of new shipyards have been forwarded to the Planning Commission and are presently under consideration Final decision on recommendations of the Working Group on the establishment of Shipyard at Haldia will be taken up after the contents of the Fifth Plan are finalised Meanwhile a techno-economic group has also been set up to evaluate various sites proposed by the State Governments

Increase in Shipping Capacity at Haldia Port to accommodate large size vessels

104 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY:

SHRI R N BARMAN

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Yard at Haldia Port is too small to accommodate large size vessels which are being used now-a-days and this has created a problem for expansion of the Haldia Petro-Chemicals complex;

(b) if so, whether it has been decided to increase the yard capacity to have bigger jetties with lengthy rafts in order to accommodate big size vessels with a capacity of 100 thousand tonnes or more, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) Berthing facilities at Haldia Port were planned and are being provided to suit the given requirements of Haldia Refinery and the optimum size of the vessels to be used There is thus no problem.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Rise in Malaria in the Country

105 SHRI B K. DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Malaria is raising its head again in several parts of the country,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps being taken to implement the Malaria Eradication Programme effectively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) (a) There has been no undue rise in malaria cases in 1973 as compared to 1972 for the corresponding period though an analysis of malaria cases recorded from January to April during 1972 and 1973 indicates that the number of positives has shown abnormal rise in some States like Assam Orissa Bihar and Mysore

(b) The reasons for the rise in malaria cases in certain parts of the country are primarily slackness in supervision and surveillance by the State authorities.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government for effective implementation of the Programme —

1. The National Malaria Eradication Programme has been made a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100 per cent Central assistance during the Fourth Plan period Under this scheme, the operational cost over and above the committed level of expenditure is borne by the Government of India Cost of material and equipment supplied to States is also borne by the Government of India in respect of units in the Attack and Consolidation phases Partial assistance is also given to meet the expenditure on staff at Headquarters/Zonal level in the States

2 In areas which have entered into Maintenance phase 100 per cent Central assistance is given for strengthening the Basic Health Services

3 Steps have been taken to procure in advance insecticides for supply in time to various States, for spray operations

4 The old and unserviceable vehicles in attack and consolidation phase units are being replaced by new vehicles in a phased manner during the Fourth Plan period

5 Adequate quantities of insecticides and anti-malaria drugs are being supplied to States for spray operations and chemotherapeutic measures

6 Alternate insecticide like BHC and Malathion are being substituted in areas where the mosquito vector has developed resistance to DDT/BHC

7 Special investigations are being undertaken in persistent transmission areas

8 The Urban Malaria Scheme under the ambit of National Malaria Eradication Programme has been launched in towns where Malaria was a serious problem, with effect from 1971-72, as a

Centrally Sponsored Scheme as per approved pattern. The scheme is being implemented in 28 towns during the Fourth Plan period.

Production of Milk in the Country

106. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production of milk in the country;

(b) whether any steps are being taken to increase its production so as to increase its *per capita* availability; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The annual production of milk is estimated to be of the order of 22 50 million tonnes in 1971-72.

(b) and (c). Yes The earlier breeding policy envisaged selective breeding in the areas of recognised breeds of cattle and grading up of non-descript cattle. The recognised breeding policy, in vogue, lays considerable emphasis on cross-breeding of local cattle with exotic Dairy breeds to ensure increase in milk production in shortest possible time. Facilities for intensifying the programme of cross-breeding are being provided by import of bulls, heifers and frozen semen of well recognised exotic breeds of dairy cattle Simultaneously, development of feeds and fodder resources, timely disease control measures and provision for collection and marketing of milk specially in the intensive cattle development areas are being undertaken on priority basis to support the programme of cross-breeding for higher milk production.

As a result of the various measures taken, there has been a steady increase in the total output of milk, in spite of draughts and other setbacks from time to time as noted below:—

1967-68	20.80 million tonnes.
1968-69	21.20 million tonnes.
1971-72	22.50 million tonnes.

Supply of surplus Rice by Tamil Nadu to Kerala

107. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu has agreed to give surplus rice to the Kerala Government,

(b) if so, whether Tamil Nadu is the only State which is co-operating with the Union Government in regard to the procurement of foodgrains;

(c) whether Union Government have not helped the State Government at the time of food shortage in the State; and

(d) whether the State Government is willing to help other needy States in regard to supply of rice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) (b) and (d) The Tamil Nadu Government has agreed to give certain quantities of surplus rice to Kerala, Gujarat and Maharashtra Government on State to State basis. Other surplus and States are also cooperating and are contributing their surplus rice to the Central Pool for allotment to deficit States, including Kerala.

(c) Tamil Nadu Government was allotted rice from the Central Pool in the past as and when that Government approached the Union Government.

Conference of Chief Ministers and State Food Ministers held at New Delhi during June, 1973

106. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether Chief Ministers' and State Food Ministers' Conference was held in New Delhi in June, 1973,

(b) what were the subjects discussed: and

(c) what decisions were arrived at in the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Conference was held to consider the price policy for Kharif Cereals for 1973-74 season in the light of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, review the food situation, and review the implementation of the scheme of take-over of Wholesale Trade in Wheat

The procurement prices of paddy and other kharif cereals recommended by the Agricultural prices Commission for 1973-74 season were accepted as support prices It was also decided to fix the support price of small millets at Rs 1500 per quintal

Starvation deaths in Tripura

109. SHRI DASARATHA DEB Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the number of starvation deaths in Tripura, particularly areas like Amarpur and other places, due to lack of food supplies from the Centre;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government by way of sending foodgrains to Tripura thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b). The State Government has been requested to inquire and report. The same is awaited from the State Government.

(c) 39,00 tonnes of foodgrains have been supplied to the Government of Tripura during January to June 1973. This includes 250 tonnes of foodgrains which were allowed to be airlifted and supplied to the in-accessible areas after the floods in May 1973. Besides, a quantity of 7,500 tonnes has been allotted to Tripura for July, 1973

Air pollution in Big Cities

110 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state·

(a) whether Air pollution in big cities is on the increase, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) The Central Public Health Engineering Institute had carried out studies for determining the extent of air pollution in certain areas of some major cities Some of these studies are still continuing. No conclusion has, however, been reached so far to clearly state that air pollution is on the increase in these cities.

(b) The following steps have been taken to check the Air Pollution

(i) The Ministry of Health and Family Planning had appointed a Committee on Air Pollution Control in May, 1970. The Committee submitted the draft Bill to the Government in July, 1971 and its final report in February, 1972. The Bill on the Control of Air Pollution is proposed to be introduced in the Parliament after due processing and completion of constitutional formalities.

(ii) An Action Group for environmental Pollution was constituted in Delhi under the chairmanship of the Lt. Governor. Vertical stacks have been installed in a few buses of the D.T.C. to control the smoke nuisance.

(iii) The Indian Standards Institution is working for laying down the standards for various pollutants in air which can be adopted in the country

(iv) The Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority and the Bombay Municipal Corporation have appointed the CPHERI, Nagpur as consultants to carry out the surveys and inventories of industries with regard to any environmental pollution in their respective region.

(v) The licensing schedule for new industries has been enlarged so as to oblige these industries to get clearance from the pollution angle.

New Major Ports

111. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE
SHRI M S. SIVASWAMY

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the new major ports in the country which are likely to be available for shipping during the coming year; and

(b) the other ports being developed for the purpose and progress achieved?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The Mangalore and Tuticorin Ports which are being developed as major ports will be available for shipping by 1974.

(b) With eight major ports already existing and two more coming up as mentioned above, there will be ten major ports. A proposal to have a setellite port at Nhava-Sheva near Bombay is under examination.

Expenditure incurred on Take-over of Wholesale Trade in Wheat

112. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) the progress so far made in the procurement of wheat since the take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat,

(b) the amount of money spent on the purchase of wheat, and in various other tasks connected therewith, such as on salaries of employees engaged in the work, wages of labour and transport charges,

(c) the total amount of money earmarked for the purpose, and

(d) the sources and methods of obtaining these sums of money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) As on 18th July, 1973, 4 3 million tonnes wheat has been procured in 1973-74 rabi season.

(b) to (d). Procurement operations are being financed by a Consortium of Bank with an aggregate limit of Rs. 576 crores to be increased, if necessary. Procurement operations are carried on by the Cooperative Agencies

in addition to the Food Corporation of India. Costs and incidentals are determined on the basis of certain principles. The total amount of expenditure would depend upon the procurement and a few other factors.

Loss due to violence by University Students

113. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the total losses due to the menace of arson, violence and other kinds of illegal activities in which the University students are found indulging in various Universities and colleges by way of loss, damage and destruction of property as well as such of it caused by loss of men hours and suspension of activities during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

News-item "Abuse of aspirin can cause death"

114. SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in "Indian Express", dated the 14th June, 1973 entitled "Abuse of aspirin can cause death"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) Aspirin is considered to be a safe analgesic drug in small and occasional dosages and ordinarily there are no side reactions unless the individual is particularly sensitive to it. It is not considered nsecessary to issue any warning to the public in this regard as it may create unnecessary scare.

Loss to exports due to stir by Cochin dockers

115. SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether stir by Cochin dockers in the month of June, 1973 resulted in a loss to our exports through this port; and

(b) if so, the total loss incurred?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों की शिकायतों की जांच

116 श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अक्तूबर, 1972 में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों की शिकायतों की जांच करने हेतु कुछ आश्वासन दिए थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन आश्वासनों को पूरा किया गया था, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

राज्यों में गेहूं के थोक व्यापार के सरकारीकरण के बारे में प्रगति

117. श्री धनशाह प्रधान :
श्री राम भगत पासवान :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्यों में गेहूं के थोक व्यापार के सरकारीकरण के बारे में प्रगति से सन्तुष्ट है और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) जैसा कि विवरण जो कि सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। हेडिंग से या एल टी/5142/73] में प्रकट है कुछ राज्यों में गेहूं की अधिप्राप्ति की प्रगति बहुत ही धीमी है। 30 जुलाई 1973 तक 13 लाख मी० टन गेहूं अधिप्राप्त किया गया है। अधिप्राप्ति कार्य अभी भी जारी है और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अधिक से अधिक मात्रा की अधिप्राप्ति करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। सभी तथ्यों और देश के कुछ भागों में गम्भीर सूखे की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार के निर्णय के प्रति निराशाजनक विचार बनाना ठीक नहीं होगा।

मध्यप्रदेश में गेहूं की वसूली के लिए छोटे किसानों को तंग किया जाना

118 श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश में गेहूं की वसूली के लिए छोटे-छोटे किसानों को भी तंग किया जा रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले की जांच करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Survey of Punjab Agricultural University of Indebtedness of Small Farmers

119 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether a random survey of six Punjab villages conducted by the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Punjab Agricultural University has shown that 97 per cent of the farmers are in debt

(b) whether the survey has also revealed that per acre debt was the highest for the smallest holding and small farmers had to borrow from private sources at high rates of interest, as bulk of the loans from public agencies was concerned by big farmers,

(c) whether the results have established beyond doubt that the green revolution has not benefited the small farmers, and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take measures to ensure timely and adequate financial help to small farmers from public agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A survey made in 6 selected villages in Punjab by some members of the Department of Economic and Sociology of the Punjab Agricultural University has shown that 97 per cent of the farmers are in debt.

(b) This survey has revealed that per acre debt was the highest for the smallest holdings. It has also shown that small farmers had to borrow from private agencies and that the rate of interest charged by private agencies was higher. The survey has also shown that the larger holdings borrowed more from the public agencies.

(c) The survey has shown that the small holdings had lower marketable surplus and low income. The small farmers had also to dispose of the marketed surplus at a low price.

(d) One of the important objectives of the Fourth Plan is to extend the benefits of development to the smaller cultivators and the under-privileged sections of the rural population. Reorientation of the general loaning policies and procedures of the cooperative institutions in favour of the small farmers and setting up of special Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers' Development Agencies were the important measures proposed by Government 87 projects have been started during the Fourth Plan with the specific aim of assisting of the weaker sections to undertake improved agriculture, investment in land, subsidiary occupations and derive additional income. Up to 31st March 1973, Rs. 37.44 crores as term loans have been advanced to the identified participants belonging to the categories of small, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. Short term loans during the year amounted to Rs. 21.35 crores in these areas. Cooperatives are also re-orienting their policies and procedures and 33-1/3 per cent of short-term/medium-term loans advanced by primary societies during 1970-71 was for farmers with less than 5 acres of land holdings, share-croppers and tenants. Similarly 33 per cent of advances by land development banks during the same period was for small farmers with less than 5 acres of holdings. In the case of nationalised commercial banks also 22 per cent of the outstanding loans are in favour of small farmers. It is the accepted policy of Government to progressively increase the share of weaker sections in institutional credit.

Views of task force on incentive to farmers for sale of wheat to Government

120. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force headed by Shri T. A. Pai, Minister of Heavy Industry to maximise wheat import had submitted any proposals for providing incentives to the farmers for the delivery of their produce to Government agencies;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government on these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Among other internal exercises

undertaken to find out the best form of maximising procurement of wheat, was one by a Group headed by the Minister for Heavy Industries The Report of the Group was an internal secret note not meant for being made public

Government have already announced a scheme of Incentive Bonus to States related to the level of procurement of wheat

Expenditure on "Drought Prone Areas Programme"

121 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the total expenditure incurred by Government on the 'Drought Prone Areas Programme' since it was launched

(b) the State-wise break-up of expenditure under this programme in financial terms, and

(c) the assessment of Government with regard to the implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Since its inception in 1970-71 an expenditure of Rs 66 87 crores was incurred on the Drought Prone Areas Programme till the end of 1972-73.

(b) The State-wise break-up of the expenditure is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The programme implementation has been on the whole satisfactory?

Statement

Statement showing the Total Expenditure (State-wise) till 1972-73 on D.P.A.P. since its Inception

Sl. No.	Name of the State	(Rs. in crores)
1	Andhra Pradesh	7·88
2	Bihar	1·92
3	Gujarat	7·95
4	Haryana	2·78
5	Jammu and Kashmir	0·72
6	Madhya Pradesh	4·00
7	Maharashtra	9·59
8	Mysore	8 41
9	Orissa	2·39
10	Rajasthan	10·77
11	Tamil Nadu	2 59
12	Uttar Pradesh	5 95
13	West Bengal	1·56
	TOTAL	66 87

Revision of existing Policy for allotment of Government accommodation

122 SHRI S M BANERJEE
SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of Government servants have constructed their own houses and are also occupying Government accommodation,

(b) whether these employees have either sub-let Government accommodation and are residing in their houses or sub-let their houses,

(c) whether the son or daughter of a deceased Government servant who is

in Government service is allocated a Government quarter immediately while those who have put in long years of service are not allotted any quarter and are waiting for their turn for the last several years, and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to revise its existing policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) According to the information available as on 19th December 1972 out of 99 828 persons interested in general pool accommodation only 13,720 own houses in Delhi/New Delhi Of these 4 646 persons are in occupation of general pool accommodation

(b) At present Government servants owning houses at the station of their posting are eligible for allotment of accommodation from the general pool Sub-letting of general pool accommodation is not permissible under the Allotment Rules and where such cases come to notice action is taken against the allottees found guilty and penalties are imposed in accordance with the provisions of the Allotment Rules

(c) According to the existing orders one of the dependant relations of a deceased Government servant is sanctioned an *ad hoc* allotmemnt on request if he is working in an eligible office and has been sharing accommodation with the deceased officer for a period of at least six months before the date of his death

(d) It is proposed to review the policy in regard to the eligibility of Government servants owing houses at the station of their posting for allotment of accommodation from the general pool.

Prices of foodgrains during May and June, 1973

123 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the prices of all foodgrains went up during May and June, 1973 throughout the country and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are being taken by the Government to make food articles available and sold at a reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The steps taken by Government to make food articles available at reasonable prices include—

(i) Supplementing the market availability by distribution of large quantities at reasonable prices through public distribution system

(ii) Regulation of prices of essential food articles including wheat and wheat products

(iii) Intensification of anti hoarding and anti-smuggling measures

Labour colonies under the Industrial Housing Scheme in Kanpur

124 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) what further steps have been takekn to regularise the occupancy of nearly 4 000 Central Government employees including 3 000 Defence employees living in various labour colonies built under the Industrial Housing Scheme in Kanpur and

(b) whether the Defence Ministry has now agreed to purchase the houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHA): (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh have since suggested to the Government of India certain alternative measures to regularise the occupation of industrial houses in Kanpur by Central Government employees, etc., including the Defence employees. The measures proposed by the State Government do not now contemplete sale of houses to the Ministry of Defence. The matter is under further consultation with the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Proposal to increase price of wheat

125. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers are not prepared to give wheat at Rs. 76/- per quintal; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to increase the price; and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Representations have been received from farmers' unions/associations/federations that the procurement prices fied by the Government are on the lower side.

(b) No proposal is under consideration at present to increase the procurement price of wheat during the current season.

Supply of adequate quantity of improved edible oil to vanaspati manufactures in Gujarat

127. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre had assured Gujarat Government that adequate quantity of imported edible oil would be soon made available to Gujarat vanaspati manufacturers who were facing serious crisis;

(b) if so, whether in the month of May, 1973 the Gujarat State Minister of Civil Supplies had apprised the situation to the Union Government;

(c) if so, what action Union Government had taken; and

(d) whether the imported substitute oil from abroad was supplied to Gujarat Government and if so, to what extent the crisis were over by the Union Government's help?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). During informal discussions in May, 1973 with the Minister of Civil Supplies, Gujarat, it was indicated to him that efforts were being made to expedite the movement of imported oil to all vanaspati factories including those in Gujarat.

(c) and (d). The despatches of imported oil to Gujarat factories were stepped up from 412 tonnes in April to an average of 1512 tonnes per month during May and June. The production of Vanaspati in Gujarat mills which fell to 2554.1 tonnes in May 1973 from 2,928.6 tonnes in April revived to 3.328.7 tonnes in June, 1973.

Effect of shortage of wheat in World Market on India

128. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Union Government has been drawn to the press report in 'Time of India' Ahmedabad dated the 28th May, 1973 that shortage of wheat in world market hits India; and

(b) if so, how far this is true and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). In spite of the difficulties reported, necessary arrangements are being made to import the required quantities of foodgrains that may be necessary to maintain the public distribution system.

Formation of Edible Oil Corporation

129. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken any decision in regard to the formation on an edible oil corporation on an all-India basis;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed Oil Corporation; and

(c) if not, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Government of India are considering a proposal for the formation of an Edible Oil Corporation. The details are still to be worked out. Final decision of the Government is not likely to be available for sometime.

Examining of present restrictions on the use of mustard oil in vanaspati production

130. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering the question of re-examining the present restrictions on the use of mustard oil in vanaspati production;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) to what extent this decision will help to increase production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Setting up Autonomous Wheat Boards

131. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to tempt the farmer to sell foodgrains to them; and

(b) if so, whether Government are also toying with the idea of setting up one or more statutory autonomous Boards on pattern of the Wheat Boards in Austrialia and Canada which are official agencies and also suppliers of credit and inputs to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) All efforts are being made by Government to procure wheat. An incentive bonus scheme has been introduced for the wheat procuring States to subsidise agricultural inputs for the farmers who help in procurement.

(b) No, Sir.

Strike by Port and Dock workers in India

132. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether port and dock workers from all over India went on strike recently;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) the basis on which dispute with them was settled?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). There was no strike by port and dock workers all over India recently. The reference is presumably to the threat of strike by the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation from the midnight of 10th/11th April, 1973 The strike was averted due to a settlement reached with the Federation on 10th April, 1973. A statement showing the demands of the Federation and Government's decision thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No.* LT-5143/73.]

Starvation Deaths

133. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been a number of starvation deaths in the various parts of the country during last 4-5 weeks;

(b) number of such cases in which intimation was received directly by the Government of India and through the State Governments; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). As and when reports of starvation deaths come to the notice of the Central Government through the press or otherwise, the cases are referred to the concerned State Governments for verification and report. No State Government has so far reported the occurrence of any starvation deaths.

Approval of schemes for development of minor ports in Maritime States

134. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the Centrally-sponsored schemes for the development of minor ports in the maritime States of the country;

(b) whether these schemes have been finalised by the State Governments; and

(c) if not, reasons for delay in finalisation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR). (a) The following centrally sponsored schemes for the development of the following minor and intermediate ports are included in the Fourth Five Year Plan:—

(1) Minor port of Gopalpur (Orissa);

(2) Intermediate port of Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh);

(3) Intermediate port of Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu),

(4) Intermediate port of Beypore (Kerala).

(5) Intermediate port of Karwar (Mysore);

(6) Intermediate port of Mirya Bay (Maharashtra); and

(7) Intermediate all-weather port of Porbandar (Gujarat).

(b) Excepting the schemes relating to the minor port of Gopalpur (Orissa) and the intermediate port of Karwar

in Mysore which are under active consideration, schemes for all the above-mentioned ports have been finalised.

(c) Gopalpur

In the light of the discussion held in December 1972, State Government have to initiate and complete action on certain points such as completion of soil investigations for which the sanction of funds has already been given, reapprisal of traffic potential, meeting the land requirements of Indian Rare Earths Ltd., feasibility of rail link to the site, model studies of the alternative layout subsequently suggested by the State Government etc. Reply from the State Government is awaited.

Karwar

A project Report for providing faster ore loading facilities was received from the State Government in January 1973, which was based on the traffic projection of 1 million tonnes of export of iron ore through Karwar by MMTC. MMTC with whom the matter was taken up have stated that they would be interested in export through Karwar only if they are assured facilities for faster loading and bigger ship sizes than those possible under the present proposals. The matter is under examination.

Establishment of National Regional data and Documentation Centres by I.C.S.S.R.

135. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Social Science Research has planned a national and several regional Data and Doumentation Centres; and

(b) the progress achieved so far in establishing regional centres?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A National Social Science Documentation Centre has been established at New Delhi. Regional Centres have already been established at Calcutta, Hyderabad and Bombay. Proposals for the other Centres are being included in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

World Supply position of Wheat and steps taken to procure the balance requirement of wheat

136. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the World supply position of wheat is very tight and the prices of good quality wheat have risen very high; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to procure the balance requirement of wheat, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government is fully aware of the ruling prices and availability of wheat in the international market. Necessary arrangements are being made to import the required quantities of foodgrains that may be necessary to maintain the public distribution system.

UNICEF and Foreign Aid for Drinking Water Programme

137. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total donations from foreign countries separately and from UNICEF received by Government for the programme to provide drinking water in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Rajasthan;

(b) total amount earmarked for each State separately; and

(c) the amount spent in each State separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c): During the Fourth Plan under the UNICEF Project for Rural Water Supply, assistance amounting to U.S. $7.6 million in the form of fast air hammer rigs, accessories and spare parts is expected to be received. These funds are not individually earmarked for States. It is expected that about 95 air hammer rigs would be supplied by the UNICEF. Out of these rigs, 76 have been received and distributed to the various States. The rigs supplied to Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Rajasthan are indicated below:—

Gujarat . . .	6
Maharashtra .	11
Madhya Pradesh .	15
Mysore . .	7
Rajasthan . . .	4

To meet the scarcity of drinking water due to recent drought conditions the UNICEF have further provided 25 fast air hammer rigs as a special assistance. 24 out of these rigs have been supplied to the States as under:—

Maharashtra .	6
Gujarat . . .	6
Mysore . . .	4
Madhya Pradesh .	4
Rajasthan . . .	4

Study conducted by the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute regarding Water Treatment Plants

138. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study conducted by the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute reveals that the conditions of water treatment plants in the major cities in the country is most deplorable;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, on a request from the Chief Engineer Local Self Government of Uttar Pradesh undertook the survey of Water Treatment Plants in 10 major cities in that State. The Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute has submitted their report on the study to the Chief Engineer. This report is under examination by the State authorities. The study did not extend to the major cities of the country and hence no conclusions about the condition of water treatment plants in other States can be drawn from the U.P. study.

Strike by Marine Workers of Madras Port

139. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the marine workers of Madras port had gone on strike in May last;

(b) if so, what were the demands raised by the striking workers; and

(c) how the strike was settled?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The strike was on the question of the recognition of Madras port United Labour Union and amicable settlement of a charter of Demands relating to various departments of the Port.

(c) The strike was called off as a result of an assurance given to the striking workers that the question of recognition would be decided on the basis of the results of a fresh verification of membership of different unions to be carried out by the Department of Labour and Employment. It was also agreed that the other demands would be discussed with the Union and settled speedily.

Rise in price of Vanaspati and its non-availability

140. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an abnormal rise in the price of vanaspati in recent months;

(b) whether even at high prices vanaspati is not easily available in the market; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to bring down the prices of vanaspati and make it available to the people in sufficient quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Prices of vanaspati were increased by 75 paise per kilogram on the 1st June, 1973 and again on the 16th July, 1973 to keep in step with the rise in the prices of indigenous oils.

(b) There has been a noticeable improvement in the availablity of vanaspati during the last few weeks.

(c) Reduction in prices of vanaspati will depend on the trends of raw oil prices. Availability will improve only with greater availability of raw oils.

Introduction of Vocational Training in Colleges

141. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM:

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of introducing vocational training in Colleges has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Vocationalization of courses including studies relevant to rural problems and developing link between education and production would receive high priority in the Fifth Plan programmes of the University Grants Commission. Courses such as laboratory and medical technicians, computer programmes, museologists, TV and other electronic technicians, interior decorators, pest control and preventive medical technicians etc. are also proposed to be started in the colleges. The Commission would also encourage the universities to undertake projects which are employment-oriented. Such projects may be fabrication of/or maintenance of equipment. They may also be oriented towards economic, agricultural and sociological problems of particular areas.

With a view to linking education with employment, the Delhi University, with financial assistance from the University Grants Commission, has established a College of Vocational Studies with effect from 1972-73. The college provides facilities for the following courses as part of the B.A. degree course:

(i) Tourism;

(ii) Book-publishing;

(iii) Office Management and Secretarial Assistance;

(iv) Store-keeping and Stores' Accounting;

(v) Insurance, and

(vi) Retailing and Trade.

Refusal by F.C.I. Godown Authorities of West Bengal to supply State Quota of foodgrains

142. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India Godown authorities of West Bengal refused to deliver the State quota of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether West Bengal Government has protested against Food Corporation of India's action; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The Food Corporation of India arrange supplies of foodgrains to the Government of West Bengal in accordance with the allocation made to that Government and in the manner indicated by the State Government. The State Government was requested on more than one occasion to limit drawal of rice to the allotment made. Inspite of this, the State Government constinuously drew rice in excess of the allotments from the Central stock during the months of January to May, 1973. The excess drawal of rice depleted considerably the Central strocks of rice held by the Food Corporation of India in West Bengal, upsetting the overall supply of rice to other States. Since the overdrawal continued, the Food Corporation of India was directed to suspend further supplies of rice to the Government of West Bengal from the Central pool. Subsequently, on the request of the State Government, the Food Corporation of India was instructed to resume supplies but both the State Government and the Food Corporation of India were informed that under no circumstances, supplies should be more than the Central allocations

Supply of pure water in U.P.

143 SHRI B N. REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 97 per cent of rural people in Uttar Pradesh depend on impure drinking water; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to supply pure drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No. A population of 22.79 millions representing approximately 30 per cent of total rural population are experiencing difficulty of drinking water.

(b) The State Government have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 12.93 crores during the first four years of the IV Plan against an allocation of

Rs. 7.86 crores for the Fourth Plan period. A further sum of Rs. 3 crores has been provided for rural water supply during 1973-74. Again under the Accelerated Programme for Rural Water Supply, the Central Government have approved 269 schemes covering 1943 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 619.87 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 225.50 lakhs was released to the State Government during 1972-73 and Rs. 160 lakhs have been allocated during 1973-74 under the above programme. During the V Plan, the Planning Commission have approved an allocation of Rs. 74 crores for U.P. under the Minimum Needs Programme for rural water supply This would substantially solve the problem of water supply in the rural areas of U.P.

Negotiations for purchase of 4.5 million tonnes of wheat from Canada U S.A. and Argentina

144. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Supply Mission in Washington has been asked to start negotiation for the purchase of 4 5 million tonnes of wheat in the grain markets of Canada, U.S A. and Argentina;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether it is not against the announcement made by the Food Minister that India would not import food from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). With a view to meeting the requirements of the public distribution system, the ISM, Washington, has been advised to purchase, on commercial basis, the required quantity of foodgrains from abroad on the best possible terms. Minister of Agriculture never announced that we shall not import even if there is a set-back in foodgrain production due to natural calamities.

भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा के बारे में प्रगति

145. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) क्या तीन वर्षों में भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी भूमि सुधारों की राज्यश: अब तक की प्रगति क्या है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध मे भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) राष्ट्रीय मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के जारी होने से पहले असम, केरल, तमिलनाडु और पश्चिम बगाल राज्यो मे लागू किये गये भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी कानून आम तौर पर इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुरूप ही हैं । तथापि केरल और तमिलनाडु के कानूनों मे हाल मे कुछ सशोधन किये गये हैं ।

बिहार, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, पजाब, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी संशोधित विधेयकों को राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति पहले ही मिल चुका है ।

राज्यपाल की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् जम्मू तथा कश्मीर भूमि सुधार अधिनियम लागू कर दिया गया है ।

राज्य विधान मंडल द्वारा पारित महाराष्ट्र विधेयक की महाराष्ट्र सरकार की सलाह से जांच की जा रही है । गुजरात और मैसूर राज्य विधान-मंडलों में विधेयक पेश कर दिये गये हैं । मणिपुर, उड़ीसा और त्रिपुरा के विधेयकों के मसौदे तैयार कर लिए गये हैं । उड़ीसा विधेयक 18 जुलाई, 1973 को सलाहकार समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया गया था ।

(ख) शेष राज्य इन कानूनों को शीघ्र बनाने के लिए तुरन्त कार्यवाई कर रहे हैं ।

Nataraja Idol stolen from Sivapuram Temple

146 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item in the *Sunday Standard* of 13th May, 1973 wherein it is stated that the rare Nataraja idol stolen from the Sivapuram temple in South India has been traced to the art collection of a West Coast industrialist in New York, and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to repatriate the Nataraja idol to India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Legal advice is being sought about what Civil action can be taken in U.S.A to secure return of the sculpture to India.

उचित मूल्य की दुकानों पर घटिया किस्म का राशन दिया जाना

147 श्री मंडल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उचित मूल्य की दुकानों पर घटिया किस्म का राशन दिया जाता है, इसमें बहुत मिलावट होती है और यह समय पर उपलब्ध नहीं होता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रभावकारी कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) : उचित मूल्य की दुकानों को घटिया किस्म का गेहूं दिए जाने के बारे में व्यक्तिगत रूप में कुछेक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और समाचार पत्रों में भी प्रकाशित हुई हैं । ऐसे मामलों में तुरन्त जांच की जाती है और आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम और राज्य सरकारों को अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं कि उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से

जारी किए जाने वाले सभी खाद्यान्न पी० एफ० ए० मानक के अनुरूप होने चाहिएं ।

उचित मूल्य की दुकानो के व्यापारियो को भी कहा गया है कि वे भारतीय खाद्य निगम को सरकारी गोदामों से सुपुर्दगी लेने से पहले खाद्यान्नो की जाच करे और यह सुनिश्चित करे कि खाद्यान्न अच्छी किस्म के हो ।

राज्यों को दी जा रही प्रति व्यक्ति राशन की मात्रा

148. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी .

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राज्यवार प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को मिलने वाले राशन की मात्राए और उनकी दरे क्या-क्या है ,

(ख) क्या देश के सभी नगरो में समान दरो पर और बराबर मात्रा मे राशन देने की कोई योजना है ,

(ग) यदि हा तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बाते क्या है, और

(घ) यदि नही इसके क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथराव जी जोशी) : (क) से (घ) . उचित मूल्य की दुकानो के कार्डधारियों की प्रति व्यक्ति दी जाने वाली खाद्यान्नो की मात्रा, मागे, खुले बाजार मे और राज्य सरकारो और कई अन्य सम्बन्धित एजेंसियो के पास खाद्यान्नो की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती है । अत यह मात्रा प्रत्येक राज्य और राज्य मे प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में भिन्न भिन्न होती है । राज्य सरकारो द्वारा केन्द्रीय स्टाक और राज्यो के अन्दर उन के द्वारा अधिप्राप्त स्टाक के लिए उपभोक्ता मूल्य भी भिन्न-भिन्न निर्धारित किए जाते हैं । उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित तथ्यो की दृष्टि मे उचित मूल्य की दुकानो मे दिए जाने वाले खाद्यान्नो की मात्रा अथवा उपभोक्ता मूल्यो मे एक रूपता लाना राज्य सरकारो के लिए सम्भव नही है तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारो को दिए जाने वाले खाद्यान्नो के लिए समान मूल्य वसूल करती है ।

Enquiry into the Affairs of I.C.M.R.

149 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have told the Indian Council of Medical Research that it must utilise all the funds allotted to it,

(b) whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into the affairs of the ICMR, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU): (a) Due to financial stringency the budget provision of Indian Council of Medical Research has been

reduced to Rs. 160 lakhs during 1973-74. It has been suggested that the Council may manage its Health Programme within the sanctioned budget of Rs. 160 lakhs during 1973-74.

(b) and (c). No such complaint or other information has been made or given to Government which would necessitate an enquiry into the affairs of ICMR.

Cost of Cultivation of Rice

150. SHRI D D. DESAI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government are aware that the cost of several agricultural inputs for rice cultivation have gone up since the rice support price was fixed last year.

(b) if so whether Government propose to increase the support or procurement price of rice,

(c) what steps have been taken since the Government submitted cost anaylsis of rice production to Agriculture Prices Commission last year, to obtain more recent data on the cost of cultivation, and

(d) if the answer to the above is m affirmative what is the data on cost of rice production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has already announced the support price of paddy at Rs. 63 00 per quintal for 1973-74, which is higher than the procurement prices (ranging between Rs. 49.00 and Rs. 56.00 per quintal in the different States) fixed for 1972-73.

(c) and (d). Under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops, paddy has been taken up for study in the major paddy producing States. Compilation and analysis of data on cost of production of paddy collected in 1971-72 and 1972-73 are in progress.

मंत्रियों के बंगलों की मरम्मत और देखभाल पर व्यय

151. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों के बंगलों की मरम्मत और देखभाल पर कितना व्यय हुआ है,

(ख) इस "हैड" के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय वर्ष 1973-74 के लिए कितनी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) 13,07,800/- रुपये ।

(ख) मंत्रियों के बंगलों की मरम्मत तथा उनके अनुरक्षण के लिए अलग से व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती । तथापि, प्रत्याशित व्यय लगभग 14,92,750 रुपये है ।

हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा बनाये गये "निरोधों" की संख्या

152. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 में हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा कुल कितने "निरोध" बनाये गये , और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1973-74 के लिए "निरोध" के उत्पादन का क्या लक्ष्य रखा गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) : (क) 10 करोड 21 लाख 60 हजार ।

(ख) 13 करोड निरोध ।

देश में किये गये नसबन्दी के आपरेशन

153. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत दो वर्षों में देश में कुल कितने नसबन्दी के आपरेशन किये गये , और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में इस योजना पर सरकार ने कुल कितना खर्च किया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में देश में किए गये कुल नसबन्दी आपरेशनों की संख्या इस प्रकार है —

1971-72	16,19,030
1972-73	25,73,692 (अनन्तिम)

(ख) नसबन्दी आपरेशनों पर होने वाले खर्च के आकडे अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । तथापि गत दो वर्षों में पहनाए गये लूपों, नसबन्दी तथा नसबन्दी आपरेशनों के लिए मुआवजे के रूप में सम्मिलित रूप में अनुमानत: निम्नलिखित धनराशि खर्च की गई है :—

	(लाख रुपये)
1971-72	1082.85
1972-73	2214.60 (अनन्तिम)

Formulation of education plan for 1974

154 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether an ambitious education plan for the next year has been formulated recently, and

(b) if so, the salient features of the Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV) (a) and (b) The Education Plan for the year 1974-75 will form part of the Fifth Five Year Plan which is under preparation. The salient features of the proposals recommended by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan are:—

(1) A greater emphasis on programmes of pre-school development.

(2) An over-riding priority to elementary education

(3) A special emphasis on programmes of adult education.

(4) At the secondary stage, emphasis is proposed to be laid on proper planning of the location of secondary schools, vocationalization of the higher secondary stage, adoption of the uniform pattern of 1+2+3, and improvement of quality.

(5) At the university stage, the principal objectives would be four:

(a) Regulation of enrolment in higher education.

(b) Providing greater equality of educational opportunity and an increasing access to higher education for the weaker sections of society, especially the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes;

(c) Development of post-graduate education and research, and

(d) Improvement of quality.

(6) Large scale development of programmes of Youth Welfare, physical education and games and sports.

(7) Development of informal education at all stages.

(8) Further consolidation and qualitative improvement of programmes of technical education.

(9) An over-riding emphasis on academic inputs such as revision of curricula, introduction of work-experience, adoption of new methods of teaching, examination reforms, improvement of text-books, teacher education—both pre-service and in-service, encouragement to experimentation and innovation, use of modern educational technology, including mass media, improved supervision and the development of closer ties between the school and the community.

(10) Qualitative improvement of selected institutions at all stages.

(11) Stress on implementation; and

(12) A greater emphasis on programmes of cultural development and their integration with those of education.

खाद्यान्नों की अनुपलब्धता के बारे में देशव्यापी प्रदर्शन

155. श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर :
श्री एस० एम बनर्जी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खाद्यान्नों की अनुपलब्धता के बारे में देशव्यापी प्रदर्शन हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इन प्रदर्शनों में कितनी लूट-पाट हुई और कितने व्यक्ति घायल हुए ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) कुछेक राज्यों अर्थात् आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और त्रिपुरा में खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि और खुले बाजार में उनकी उपलब्धता के बारे में प्रदर्शन हुए बताए जाते हैं । मध्य प्रदेश में खाद्यान्नों की थोड़ी मात्रा लूटी गई बतायी जाती है और कुछ व्यक्ति जख्मी हुए बताए जाते हैं । गुजरात में सरकारी गोदामों के ताले तोड़े जाने, कुछ सम्पत्ति को

लूटने और कुछ व्यक्तियों के जख्मी होने के बारे में सूचित किया है। महाराष्ट्र में हुई घटनाओं पर पिछले अधिवेशन के दौरान इस सभा में चर्चा की गई थी।

सरकार को गेहूं बेचने के लिए किसान को प्रोत्साहन

156 श्री चन्दु लाल चन्द्राकर :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उन किसानो को बीज, डीजल और सीमेंट नियन्त्रित दरो पर खरीदने के लिए कूपन जारी करने का है जिन्होने गेहू सरकार को बेचा है,

(ख) क्या सरकार को किसानो से इस उद्देश्य का कोई आपन मिला है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और किसानो को यह सुविधा कब तक प्राप्त हो जायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) फिलहाल अखिल भारत नीति के रूप मे उन किसानों को, जो सरकार को गेहू बेचते हैं; नियंत्रित दरो पर बीज, डीजल और सीमेंट खरीदने के लिए कूपन जारी करने के बारे मे सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, राजस्थान, बिहार और हरियाणा की सरकारो ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रोत्साहन देने की पेशकश की है। सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में भारत कृषक समाज से एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ था। उसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। ग्रन्थालय म रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT 5144 73/

लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय में हिंसा

157 श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय के कई छात्रो ने हाल ही मे नष्ट कर दिये हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि इस प्रकार की विध्वसक कार्यवाही किन कारणो से की गई, और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध मे कितने लोगो के विरुद्ध किस-किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Take-over of Port handling of Potash from India Potash Ltd.

158. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to take over the port handling of potash from the Indian Potash Ltd; and

(b) if so, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Prior to 9-2-1972, the port handling of potash vessels was being done by Indian Potash Limited. In February, 1972 it was decided to give the port handling to Food Corporation of India on a provisional basis and, in the meanwhile, to examine the matter further in order to see which was the better system.

(b) A decision in this respect is likely to be taken very shortly.

Impact of Summer Groundnut Crop on shortage and price of Groundnut and Groundnut Oil

159. SHRI R V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the arrival of the new summer groundnut crop in the South has failed to make any impact on the abnormally high prices of groundnut and groundnut oil;

(b) if so, whether the factories both in the North and in the South are lapping up supplies instantly;

(c) whether the shortage of groundnut is so acute that a major portion of the crop which has been good has already been marketed and crushed; and

(d) if so, what steps Government are proposing to take in this regard and also help in reducing the prices which have gone all time record?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) As a result of the serious shortfall in the total production of groundnut during 1972-73 caused by the drought conditions in kharif season in the major producing States, the prices of groundnut and groundnut oil have increased considerably during the current year. Prices have generally continued to rise despite the arrival of the summer groundnut crop.

(b) and (c). Information about the quantities of groundnut purchased by the factories in the North and the South and the quantities actually crushed is not available.

(d) A number of steps are being taken to improve the availability of vegetable oilseeds and oils in the country and to check the rise in their prices These include augmentation of supplies through imports of oilseeds, oils and tallow to the extent feasible; encouraging larger crushing of cottonseed and rice bran and utilisation of their oils, promoting greater utilisation of minor oilseeds of tree origin, restricting the use of groundnut oil and encouraging greater utilisation of other substitute oils in the manufacture of vanaspati, and increasing the production of traditional as well as non-traditional oilseeds like soya-bean and sunflower seed.

Views of Director-General—I.A.R.I. regarding linking of Agricultural development with Agro-Industries

160. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director-General of the Indian Council of Agricultural

Research has suggested to the Government that Agricultural development in the country has to be progressively linked with the growth of Agro-Industries to create more jobs, raise the people's income and achieve self-sufficiency in food;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted his suggestions; and

(c) the steps being considered in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir. Director-General, I.C.A.R. in several of his addresses at the convocations of Agricultural Universities has stressed the need for agricultural Scientists developing technologies which could help to achieve a diversification of Labour use and link agricultural growth with the development of agro-industries.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) A scheme for setting up new agricultural colonies where agriculture and agro-industries would both be developed in a mutually beneficial manner is under consideration and action has already been initiated to explore the possibilities of developing such centres of agriculture growth. It is the policy of the Government of India to promote wherever possible the growth of agro-industries.

Demand of Asian Productivity Organisation Re: Survey on Economy of Foodgrains distribution

161. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Productivity Organisation has sought detailed information from member countries including India for a survey on economy of foodgrain distribution;

(b) if so, whether India has already supplied the information and what purpose will be solved by this survey; and

(c) whether this is being done in pursuance of the decision taken by the governing body of Asian Productivity Organisation at its Tokyo Session?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A communication has been received from the Asian Productivity Organisation, through National Productivity Council, New Delhi, requesting for detailed information in the questionnaire forms prescribed by them, relating to marketing and distribution systems for foodgrains, shortage of storage facilities and movement of foodgrains from producing to consuming areas. The request has been made in pursuance of the decision taken in the 14th session of the governing body of the Organisation held in Tokyo from 29th May to 2nd June, 1972.

U.K.'s inability to supply Wheat to India

162. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain has intimated its inability to supply wheat to India during the current year;

(b) if so, the total demand made by the Indian Government; and

(c) the reasons given by the British Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). There was no request made to U.K. Government to supply wheat to India.

Request from Maharashtra Government not to fix uniform procurement price of Jawar

163. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has urged the Centre not to fix uniform purchase or procurement prices for Jawar for the entire country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). In the Conference of Chief Ministers and State Food Ministers held at New Delhi on 14-6-1973, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra expressed the view that the procurement price of Jawar should not be fixed uniformly throughout the country as in the deficit States where a higher incentive will have to be offered to the agriculturists to induce them to increase production and achieve self-sufficiency.

गेहूं की उत्पादन लागत में कमी

164. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों में गेहूं की वर्तमान औसत उत्पादन लागत का पता लगाया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो गेहूं की वर्तमान उत्पादन लागत, राज्यवार क्या है;

(ग) क्या लागत कम करने के लिये कोई योजना विचाराधीन है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने गेहूं की प्रति क्विंटल उत्पादन लागत का अनुमान लगाया है । यह अनुमान 1970-71 के फसल मौसम के दौरान पंजाब और हरियाणा में मुख्य फसलों की खेती की लागत का अध्ययन करने और 1971-72 के फसल मौसम में पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में नमूने के एक भाग के लिये एक व्यापक योजना के अन्तर्गत एकत्रित किये गये आकड़ो पर आधारित है । प्रति क्विंटल उत्पादन लागत के ये अनुमान नीचे दिये गये हैं —

(प्रति क्विंटल रुपये)

राज्य	फसल मौसम	क-नकद और जिन्स के रूप में खर्च	कक-कुल लागत
हरियाणा	1970-71	24.07	48.10
पंजाब	1970-71	28.44	61.04
(हरियाणा और पंजाब मिलाकर)	1970-71	27.04	56.92
पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश (नमूने का एक भाग)	1971-72	19.64	49.68

क—नकद और जिन्स के रूप में खर्चों में मजदूरी कर श्रम, निजी और

किराये पर लिये गये बैलों का श्रम, मशीन द्वारा किये गये कार्य का मूल्य, बीज, खाद तथा उर्वरक कीटनाशी और कृमिनाशी औषधियां, मूल्यह्रास, भूमि का लगान तथा शुल्क, सिंचाई का शुल्क, कार्यकारी पूंजी पर ब्याज तथा पट्टे की भूमि का किराया शामिल है ।

कक—कुल लागत में नकद और जिन्स के रूप में खर्च के अलावा निजी भूमि की आकलित मालगुजारी लागत, निजी नकदपूंजी पर आंकलित ब्याज तथा परिवार के श्रम का आकलित मूल्य शामिल हैं ।

1971–72 के फसल मौसम में पंजाब और हरियाणा में गेहूं की उत्पादन लागत के आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण का काम अभी चल रहा है ।

(ग) और (घ) : इस समय ऐसी कोई योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है । तथापि, विस्तार शिक्षा कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य उत्पादिकता में वृद्धि करना है जिससे प्रति यूनिट उत्पादन लागत कम हो जाएगी ।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम अथवा अन्य सहकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा अनाज की वसूली में सहायता करने के लिये की गई नियुक्तियां

165. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम अथवा किन्हीं अन्य सरकारी एजेंसियों ने किसानों से अनाज वसूल करने में सहायता के लिये कुछ नई नियुक्तियां की हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और इस सम्बन्ध में कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने 31–7–73 की अल्पावधि तक 3,073 अतिरिक्त पद मंजूर किए थे जिनमें से लगभग 80 प्रतिशत भरे गए हैं । मौसम की अवधि तक 21 लाख रुपये का खर्च आने का अनुमान है ।

Central Scheme for Literacy among children in Mysore

166. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any Centrally sponsored scheme under the Five Year Plan to make all children in the age group 6—10 years literate by 1980, in the State of Mysore; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme for new Rural Hospitals

167. SHRI C K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have finalised any scheme for the investment of money on new rural hospitals; and

(b) if so, the share of the Central and State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Primary teachers employed in West Bengal with Central Assistance

169. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number of primary teachers employed in West Bengal in 1972-73 with the financial assistance of the Central Government, and

(b) the type and number of primary schools that the Central Government advise the Government of West Bengal to set up during each year of the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) Under the Scheme of Providing Employment to the Educated Unemployed—Expansion of Elementary Education 5,181 primary school teachers were appointed by the West Bengal Government with the financial assistance provided by the Government of India

(b) The West Bengal Fifth Five Year Plan is to be discussed with the Planning Commission shortly

Establishment of Sanskrit University at Nawadwip (W.B)

170 SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government has any plan to establish a Sanskrit University at Nawadwip in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir No such proposal has been received from the State Government either

(b) Does not arise.

Transfer of Delhi University Medical College to Jawaharlal Nehru University

171 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN.Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to transfer the Delhi University Medical College to Jawaharlal Nehru University, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) (a) and (b) A medical college was opened in the campus of the Delhi University in 1971 with the intention of later locating it at Shahdara, utilising the facilities of a 500-bedded hospital proposed to be constructed in that place It has not yet been possible to get land in a single compact block to locate the medical college-cum-hospital complex Meanwhile the first batches of students of the University Medical College have to be given clinical training from the current year. In the interests of the medical education of the students, other possibilities of expediting the setting up of a college are under examination But, in any case there is no proposal to drop the construction plan of a 500-bedded hospital at Shahdara.

Large Scale Adulteration of Pulses

172. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether large-scale adulteration has been reported in otherwise protein-rich pulses; and

(b) if so, the remedies proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The reports received from the State Governments do not indicate any large scale adulteration in cereals including pulses.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation of funds to Indian Council of Historical Research

173. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the amount allocated to the Indian Council of Historical Research during the last three years and how it has been spent,

(b) the members of the Governing Body of the Council, and

(c) the output of the Council so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5148/78].

चीनी के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के कारण चीनी का मूल्य कम करने का प्रस्ताव

174. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी के उत्पादन में वृद्धि को देखते हुए सरकार चीनी के मूल्य मे कमी करने का विचार रखती है; और

(ख) यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) चीनी के उत्पादन मे वृद्धि होने से लेवी चीनी के मूल्यों पर कोई प्रभाव नही पड़ता है । लेवी चीनी का मूल्य गन्ने के निर्धारित किए गए मूल न्यूनतम मल्य और चीनी को तैयार करने के बारे में टेरिफ आयोग की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है ।

भारत स्काउट्स एण्ड गाइडस, दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत आवेदन

175. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली स्थित भारत स्काउट्स एण्ड गाइडस के राष्ट्रीय मुख्यालय में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों ने गत 13 अप्रैल को प्रबन्धकों को कोई ज्ञापन दिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस ज्ञापन का ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या प्रबन्धकों ने कर्मचारियों की कठिनाइयों पर विचार करने के बजाय उक्त संस्था को ही बन्द कर दिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या औचित्य है और इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नैताम) (क) से (घ) . भारत स्काउट्स एण्ड गाइडस से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, कर्मचारियों की ओर से उन्हें 13 अप्रैल, 1973 को कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था ।

उन्होंने सूचित किया है कि कुछ कर्मचारियों तथा प्रबन्धकों के बीच उत्पन्न झगड़े की वजह से संस्था के कार्य में रुकावट आ गई है । क्योंकि झगड़ा एक प्राइवेट स्वैच्छिक संस्था तथा उसके कर्मचारियों के बीच है, इसलिए सरकार का विचार कोई कार्रवाई करने का नहीं है ।

Report of Gajendragadkar Inquiry Committee

177. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be increased to state:

(a) whether the Gajendragadkar enquiry Committee set up in May, 1972 to enquire into the suicide of Dr. Vinod H. Shah, has submitted its report.

(b) if so, the main recommendations; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government and final decisions thereon have not yet been taken. The cabinet has already appointed a sub-committee under the Chairmanship of Minister for Agriculture to go into this question. It has, however, been decided by the Government to fill up the existing vacant posts in the I.C.A.R and its headquarters by evolving a suitable procedure in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. The Government has also decided to accept the findings of the committee that the selection of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, as Professor of Agronomy in preference to late Dr. Vinod H. Shah, is just and action has been taken accordingly.

Dispensaries and Health Centres in Rural Areas without qualified doctors

178. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are still a large number of Dispensaries and Health Centres in the rural areas without qualified doctors;

(b) if so, the number of such Dispensaries and Health Centres in each state; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to provide qualified doctors to these Dispensaries and centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) There were 5197 Primary Health Centres functioning in the country as on 31st December, 1972. Out of these,

3134 were with 2 doctors each, 1945 with one doctor each and 118 without doctors.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The Central Government gives 100 per cent assistance to the States to enable them to pay an allowance of Rs. 150 per month to the doctors who work in 400 specified areas considered to be distant, backward and difficult.

Following steps are being taken by State/Union Territories Governments to attract the doctors to rural areas:

(i) Formation of unified cadre of doctors working in rural as well as urban areas.

(ii) Provision of total package of incentives such as grant of rural allowance, transport facilities, free furnished quarters, protected water supply, electricity, etc

(iii) Improvement of physical facilities of Primary Health Centres particularly in respect of buildings, residential quarters etc

(iv) Re-employment of retired doctors willing to serve in rural areas.

(v) Grant of advance increments.

(vi) Provision of large amounts of medicine and equipment in Primary Health Centres. Some States have also offered scholarships/stipends to the medical students for binding them for service in rural areas for a certain number of years

(vii) Efforts are being made to strengthen the medical and health care facilities in the rural areas by the utilisation of the available manpower under the various systems of medicine.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territories	No. of public Health Centres Without doctors (as on 31-12-72)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3
2	Assam	..
3	Bihar	5
4	Gujarat	4
5	Haryana	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	15
7	Jammu & Kashmir	..
8	Kerala	..
9	Madhya Pradesh	.
10	Maharashtra	..
11	Manipur	..
12	Meghalaya	..
13	Mysore	1
14	Nagaland	..
15	Orissa	33
16	Punjab	4
17	Rajasthan	..
18	Tamil Nadu	..
19	Tripura	..
20	Uttar Pradesh	50
21	West Bengal	..
22	A. & N. Islands	..
23	Arunachal Pradesh	2
24	Chandigarh	1
25	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..
26	Delhi	..
27	Goa, Daman & Diu	..
28	L.M.A. Islands	..
29	Mizoram	Not available
30	Pondicherry	..
		118

Rise in prices of building material in the country

179. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the average price of each category of building material in India, year-wise and Statewise from 1971 to 1973 and the average price in 1966;

(b) whether prices of some building materials have registered a steep rise during this period and if so, the factors responsible for the same;

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that some of the building materials are not only very costly but non-available also making it impossible for the persons in the low and middle income groups to build their own house;

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) what action; if any, is proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Statewise information is not available. However, average prices of building materials for Delhi for the years 1966, 1971 and 1972 and prices for March, 1973 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-514/37].

(b) There has been a general rise in prices of all commodities including building materials during this period.

(c) to (e). Yes The Working Group on building materials, manpower and construction techniques for the Fifth Five Year Plan has made certain suggestions for the augmentation of building materials.

World Bank Aid for Import of Foodgrains during 1973-74

180. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank or the Aid India Consortium are considering to advance loans to the Government of India to facilitate food imports during 1973-74;

(b) the total foreign exchange expected to be spent for this import; and

(c) whether President Nixon's request to the U.S. Congress for standby authority to control food exports to make the price freeze more effective, may have unexpected repercussions on the Government of India's plans for importing foodgrains from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:) (a) Neither the World Bank nor the Aid India Consortium is considering grant of loans to Government of India to facilitate food imports during 1973-74.

(b) Such quantities of foodgrains as are required to maintain the public distribution system at an adequate level, would be imported. The total foreign exchange to be spent on this import, would depend on actual quantities purchased and the prices paid therefor.

(c) The prices and availability of foodgrains in any country are effected by export control policy in that country and as such some repercussion on the purchase plans of India in USA cannot be ruled out.

News-Item entitled between the Lines-Take-over end in a Fiasco

181. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article published in the Statesman, Calcutta, dated the 20th June, 1973 under the caption "Between the Lines-Take Over ends in a Fiasco"; and

(b) if so. Government5s reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government have seen the article in question. The views expressed therein are the appreciation of the situation by the author of the article. Since the procurement of wheat is still going on, the conclusions drawn by the author are premature

Direct action by Doctors and Medical Teachers of Government Hospitals

182. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doctors (Specialists) attached to the Central Government Hospitals all over the country and Medical Teachers attached to Government Hospitals have served notice that they will soon launch 'direct action" to redress their grievances relating to emoluments and working conditions;

(b) whether to begin with, the "direct action" may take the form of denial of VIP treatment to VIPs, the resort to "work to rule" and "everything short of a total strike";

(c) if so, what are their demands; and

(d) what steps, if any, have been or are being taken to meet those demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF THE HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Engineering and Technical Degree and Diploma Holders

183. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of engineering and Technical Degree and Diploma holders as in 1971;

(b) whether some States are lagging behind in this regard: and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). No precise information about the number of engineering and Technical degree and diploma holders in each State is available. However, the Division for Scientific and Technical Personnel of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has prepared certain estimates on the basis of the special census of scientific and technical personnel of 1971 and the out-turn of engineering graduates and diploma holders from institutions in each State. The number of engineering degree and diploma holders in each State as in April, 1971 according to these estimates is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5147/73].

There is no overall shortage of engineering degree and diploma holders at present in the country. According to information available, a large number of such personnel is registered with the Employment Exchanges for seeking employment in all States and

Union Territories in the country. Their State-wise distribution as on 31st December, 1971, is indicated in Annexure II. Further, due to greater mobility of technical and professional among the various States, it cannot also be considered that any particular State is lagging behind in the supply of technical personnel

Persons Employed in Scarcity Relief Work in Maharashtra and Central Aid therefor

184 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons working on scarcity relief work in Maharashtra since the 1st January, 1973,

(b) the extent of assistance given by the Centre to Maharashtra for scarcity relief works and

(c) whether this assistance continued after the 1st July, 1973 and if not reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) A statement is attached

(b) An amount of Rs 126 64 crores has been released to the Government of Maharashtra as Central assistance for relief operations during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74

(c) Yes, Sir

Number of persons working on scarcity relief works in Maharashtra since 1st January, 1973

STATEMENT

As on	Labour attendance in lakhs persons
1-1-73	20·17
1-2-73	24·40
1-3-73	29·02
1-4-73	35·05
1-5-73	40·20
1-6-73	49·46
1-7-73	47·36

Coastal Shipping Service between Maharashtra and Goa

185. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT· Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether any decision regarding the rise in fare for coastal traffic between Maharashtra and Goa has been taken by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the board outlines thereof,

(c) whether M/s Chaugule and Co have stopped plying their coastal ships; and

(d) if so, since when?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) The service generally remains suspended during the monsoon and is resumed in September

Central Aid to States for Takeover of Wholesale Trade in Wheat

186 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) which of the States have taken over the trade in foodgrain, since when, and in which foodgrains,

(b) whether the Centre propose to give and financial help to these States, if so, to what extent, and

(c) action proposed to be taken against the States that do not take over the trade in foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) A statement giving the required information is attached.

(b) The food procurement operations of the Food Corporation of India and the State Governments and their public agencies are being financed by a consortium consisting of public sector banks and a few private sector banks. An aggregate amount of Rs. 575 crores has been allocated among the participating banks for financing the food procurement operations.

(c) Does not arise because wholesale trade in wheat has been taken over in all the main wheat producing States.

STATEMENT

Wholesale trade in wheat has been taken over in the following States and Union Territories against the dates indicated:—

State Union territory	Rate of take-over
1. Andhra Pradesh	1-5-1973
2. Assam	1-6-1973
3. Bihar	15-3-1973
4. Gujarat	5-4-1973
5. Haryana	5-4-1973
6. Himachal Pradesh	7-4-1973
7. Jammu & Kashmir	21-4-1973
8. Madhya Pradesh	14-3-1973
9. Maharashtra	6-3-1973
10. Mysore	6-4-1973
11. Orissa	7-4-1973
12. Punjab	3-4-1973
13. Rajasthan	1-4-1973
14. Uttar Pradesh	1-4-1973
15. West Bengal	11-4-1973
16. Chandigarh	17-4-1973
17. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	April, 1973
18. Delhi	16-4-1973

Central Aid for Drought Relief work in Gujarat

187. SHRI PARBHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat which had faced an unprecedented drought with more than 12,000 villages affected by it is coming out of the woods now;

(b) if so, whether the Centre have also agreed to continue to help the State Government in regard to the employees who are engaged in scarcity relief work in the State;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government have asked the State Government to continue the relief work even after the on set of monsoon in most of the areas affected by drought and the centre would bear the extra expenses in this regard; and

(d) what other steps Union Government is considering to give to the State Government to help the drought affected people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The State Government has been advised to de-escalate employment on relief works in view of the satisfactory rainfall position in this year

(d) A total amount of Rs. 31.75 crores has been released so far to State Government in connection with the last year's drought. In addition Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 2 crores have been released for special minor irrigation programmes and agricultural inputs respectively.

Price of groundnut oil in Gujarat and other States

188. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of groundnut oil has soared to an all time high in the State, though Gujarat is one of the main groundnut oil producing States in the country;

(b) whether the same position of groundnut oil obtained in other States;

(c) whether there was a great shortage of groundnut oil also; and

(d) what steps were taken by the Union Government to help the State Government of Gujarat and other States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The prices of groundnut oil have increased considerably during the current year in Gujarat and also in other States as a result of the serious shortfall in the total production of groundnut caused by the prevalence of drought conditions in the kharif season in the major producing States. The shortfall in groundnut production has affected the production of groundnut oil.

(d) Steps taken by the Central Government to improve the availability of vegetable oilseeds and oils in the country including augmentation of supplies through import of oilseeds, oils and tallow to the extent feasible; encouraging larger crushing of cottonseed and rice bran and utilisation of their oils; promoting greater utilisation of minor oilseeds of tree origin; restricting the use of groundnut oil and encouraging greater utilisation of other substitute oils in the manufacture of vanaspati and increasing the production of traditional as well as non-traditional oilseeds like soyabean and sunflower seed.

Permission to vanaspati manufacturers in Gujarat to increase quantum of mustard oil and release of rape-seed to them

189. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to permit vanaspati manufacturers in Gujarat to increase the quantum of mustard oil in their products;

(b) if so, what percentage was allowed and to what extent this has helped them;

(c) whether Union Government had also decided to release rape-seed for vanaspati manufacturers; and

(d) if so, to what extent these decisions helped the vanaspati manufacturers to increase the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The maximum limit of usage of mustard oil in vanaspati was raised from 10 per cent to 15 per cent not only in Gujarat but in all the zones on the 16th May, 1973. This has helped to releive, to a limited extent, the strain on groundnut and other edible oils ordinarily used in the manufacture of vanaspati, particularly in the Northern and Eastern zones.

(c) and (d). Out of the total imports of 80,000 tonnes of rapeseed, about 32,000 tonnes were released to vanaspati factories. This when crushed into oil and brought into use may help to increase its production to some extent but it would definitely reduce the strain on indigenous oils, which are in short supply.

Construction of bridge near Safdarjang, New Delhi

160. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of the bridge near Safdarjang, New Delhi has begun and if so, the main features;

(b) whether Government are aware that this bridge is a vital link with South Delhi and lakhs of people are put to extra expenditure on account of long diversion; and

(c) if so, steps being taken to complete the work at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(i) Consolidation work on the approach road on Airport side has been taken up and is nearing completion.

(ii) Earth filling in the approach on I.N.A. side is in progress.

(iii) Testing of under-reamed piles is being done.

(iv) Guniting of RCC portal frames started.

(b) Yes.

(c) The work has now been entrusted to M/s National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. N.D.M.C is taking suitable steps for early completion of the work.

Dissatisfaction on the working of Aralam State Farm, Kerala

161. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by the Kerala Minister of Agriculture appearing in *Janajugom* of Quilon dated 13th June, 1973 expressing his dissatisfaction over the manner in which the Centre is running Aralam State Farm in Kerala;

(b) whether this farm is running at a loss; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. In *Janajugom* of 13th June, 1973, a news item was printed in which the State Minister of Agriculture is reported to have told the members of Press about his dissatisfaction with the selection of the Director of the Farm.

(b) Being in developmental stage, the farm incurred loss aggregating Rs. 1.56 lacs in the first two years of its operations. Though third year's accounts are yet to be finalised, it is expected that the Farm will register marginal gross profit and the net loss during the year will be less than the preceding year.

(c) The main reasons for slow development of the farm have been:

(i) delayed handing over of farm's land partly on account of court cases on acquisition proceedings and partly because the land required jungle clearance;

(ii) the land handled over by the State Government required extensive development before it could be made fit for cultivation.

The State Government has since handed over about 6,000 acres of land and programme has been drawn up for cultivation of 5,000 acres in Kharif '73. Because of the terrain and climatic conditions, the farm is more suitable for plantation crops which give returns after long time and require heavy investment in the initial stage. The farm is expected to show much better results in 1973-74.

Area and crop grown on Aralam State Farm and procedure for their sale

192. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area now under cultivation in Aralam State Farm in Kerala and the crops being cultivated in the farm;

(b) the mechanism for selling the products in that farm; and

(c) whether Government have received any complaint about the practices of corruption indulged in by the officials of the farm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) 3,000 acres were under cultivation at the close of June, 1973. It is expected to complete cultivation on 5,000 acres in kharif '73. Main crops cultivated are:

(i) Plantation crops: Coconut, Arecanut, Cashewnut, Rubber, Pepper and coco etc.

(ii) Field crops: Paddy, pineapple, banana, and redgram.

(iii) Inter crop: Tapioca.

(b) Sale procedure for the products is that the prices of seeds are fixed by the headquarters office of the State Farms Corporation of India Ltd. For non-seed varieties, sales are made by the farm itself, after inviting tenders on open advertisement basis, supplemented by negotiations, if necessary. For perishable commodities like pineapples, bananas or vegetables, sales are made in open market at prevalent prices, in the market. For such sale, a depot has also been opened at Cannore at the suggestion of the District Collector.

(c) No, Sir.

Shortage and high prices of Nitrogenous fertilisers in Maharashtra

193. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTSHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that sufficient Nitrogenous fertilisers are not easily available to the needy agriculturists in Maharashtra and that they have to buy these fertilisers in open market at exorbitant rates; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Due to the overall shortage of Nitrogenous fertilisers in the country there have been constraints in the availability of these fertilisers to farmers in Maharashtra. However, no report about black-marketing in these fertilisers in Maharashtra has been received.

(b) Action can be taken against dealers indulging in black-marketing under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. State Governments who have been given the necessary powers in this regard have been requested to step up their vigilance in respect of the activities of dealers. Efforts are being made to step up fertiliser availability by maximum utilisation of the capacity of the domestic fertiliser units and by augmenting imports of fertilisers to the maximum possible extent.

Effect of 'Mandrax' sold as a sleeping pill

194. SHRI S. C. BESRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a drug named "Mandrax" is being sold as a Sleeping Pill;

(b) whether about 3,000 people have been suffering from mental disease by using this drug; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) "Mandrax" is a tranquiliser and is sold on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules.

(b) No information to this effect is available.

(c) Following reports regarding misuse of the drug 'Mandrax', the Drugs Consultative Committee which comprises representatives from the Central and State drugs control organisations, considered the matter and made recommendations for exercising effective control over the distribution, sale and use of the drug. Necessary action in pursuance of the recommendations of this Committee has been taken.

Survey by Central Team to provide drinking water in rural areas of Chotanagpur Division and Santhal Parganas of Bihar State

195. SHRI S. C. BESRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by a Central team in the last three years to provide drinking water in Santhal Parganas of Bihar State; and

(b) if so, the number of villages and population so far provided with drinking water facilities and the type of facilities provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): The following information has been furnished by the Government of Bihar:

(a) A survey was conducted by the Special Investigation Division of the State Public Health Engineering Department for Rural Water Supply in 1971, which showed that there were 2,111 "really disadvantaged villages" in the matter of drinking water in Santhal Parganas.

(b) The information is given in the table below:

Name of Scheme		No. of Villages	Population benefited
A. Piped Water Supply Schemes—4 Nos.		11	32,000
B. Well Hand Tube-well Construction programme.			
(i) Wells	625		
(ii) Hand Tube well	950	1700	3,50,000
(iii) Developed Springs	200		
TOTAL	1775		3,82,000

Santhali Language Conference

196. SHRI S. C. BESRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7737 on the 27th April, 1973 regarding the Santhali Language Conference and state the reaction of the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): The Government have noted the contents of the Resolutions adopted at the Conference and have, where necessary also invited the attention of the State Governments to the relevant Resolutions for their consideration.

Adulteration of Tea

197. SHRI S. C. BESRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of large scale adulteration of tea;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in factories producing tea for testing the quality of tea and if so the result thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to prevent such adulteration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K KISKU): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) The State Governments have been requested from time to time to take steps for prevention of adulteration in various food articles, including tea.

Survey conducted by the Central Team on Goitre Disease in Chotanagpur Division and Santhal Parganas District of Bihar State

198. SHRI S. C. BESRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in the last three years by the Central team on Goitre disease in the Chotanagpur Division and Santhal Parganas District of Bihar State;

(b) if so, the number of persons affected by this disease; and

(c) the measures taken by Government on the basis of survey to curb this disease?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Agreement for Building Bulk Carriers at Cochin Shipyard

199. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Shipyard is to build bulk carriers of 75,000 DWT;

(b) if so, whether these are going to be largest ships to be constructed in the country; and

(c) whether any agreement to obtain design data, drawing and specifications for these carriers was signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B RANA): (a) and (c). Yes Sir.

(b) These ships will be the largest to be constructed in the country so far.

Order with Yugoslavia for Bulk Carriers

200 SHRI K LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has placed orders with Yugoslavia for the supply of five bulk carriers; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the orders placed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The Shipping Corporation of India have placed

orders for 14 vessels of various types in Yugoslavia. The broad terms on which these orders have been placed are as follows:

No. of ships	Type of vessel	When contracted	Size (DWT)	Price US	Date of Delivery
1	2	3	4	5	6
				(Millions)	
2	Ore/Bulk/Oil Carriers .	May 1971	113,730 each	18·8 each	(1) July/ Aug. 1973 (2) 15-10-73
2	Ore/Bulk/Oil Carriers .	May 1973	113,000 each	24·0 each	(1) 31-12-75 (2) 31-5-76
2	Tankers	August 1970	115,000 each	(1) 17·985 (2) 18·15	(1) 30-8-74 (2) 30-12-74
5	Product Tankers . .	2 in March '72 3 in February '73	24,114 each	(1) 9·5 (2) 9·5 (3) 11·475 (4) 11·475 (5) 11·475	(1) 15-6-74 (2) 15-9-74 (3) 31-3-75 (4) 30-9-75 (5) 31-5-76
3	VLCCs (very large crude carriers)	2 in April '73 and 1 in June '73	269,000 each	(1) 41·00 (2) 41·00 (3) 45·00	(1) 30-9-75 (2) 30-3-76 (3) 31-12-76

12.20 hrs.

RE MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir we have given an adjournment motion on the serious price rise and the crisis that is facing the country.

MR SPEAKER: We will follow the practice that we have been following in the past. After the formal business is over I will take up this subject.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The whole country is facing a serious crisis Five million people in Bihar are starving.

MR. SPEAKER: We have already been following this practice that after the question hour is over, we will immediately take up formal business. We have discussed this point a number of times.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BASU: After the question hour, if there is any calling attention notice, that is taken up. Otherwise, we take up the adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: That will come up after the formal business. You were also a party to this decision.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, what you have stated is not quite correct. If there is any Calling Attention, we should wait till that is over. Otherwise, the adjournment motion should be taken up immediately after the question hour. Further, I am not at all worried about the procedure. I am worried about millions of people who are starving today on account of price rise, cut-throat prices, because of Mrs. Gandhi's policies. We want to know clearly what you are going to do about that.

MR. SPEAKER: There are a number of no-confidence and other motions. May I suggest that we take them up tomorrow?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Why tomorrow?

MR. SPEAKER: All right. We will take them after the laying of the papers is over. Let the papers be laid, if you do not want to break the practice we have been following so far

12.23 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF KANDLA PORT TRUST MORMUGAO PORT TRUST, AND COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA FOR 1971-72 AND AUDIT REPORTS THEREON

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.—

(i) Annual Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1971-72 and the Audit Report thereon

(ii) Annual Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1971-72 and the Audit Report thereon [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-5118/73]

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta for the year 1971-72 and the Audit Report thereon [*Placed in Library See* No LT-5119/73]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) These papers relate to the year 1971-72, for the year ending 31st March, 1972 They should have been laid one year earlier Shri Raj Bahadur owes an explanation to this House for this inordinate delay If he does it in future we shall have to censure this hon Minister

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR These are not only annual accounts but also audit reports and audit reports take time

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION, NEW DELHI, HINDUSTAN HOUSING FACTORY LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1971-72, MINISTERS' RESIDENCES (AUDIT) RULES, 1973 AND SLUM AREAS (IMPROVEMENT AND CLEARANCE) AUDIT RULES, 1973.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 —

(i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72

(b) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-5120/73]

(ii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited New Delhi for the year 1971-72

(b) Annual Report of the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited, New Delhi for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon [*Placed in Library See* No LT-5121/73]

(2) A copy of the Ministers' Residences (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No GSR 501 in Gazette of India dated the 12th

May, 1973, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5122/73.]

(3) A copy of the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1334 in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. IT-5123/73.]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is a new Minister and I do not want to be very hard on him. But he is required to do these things much earlier than this.

DRUGS AND COSMATICS (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1973 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, NEW DELHI FOR 1971-72.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No GSR 444 in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1973, under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5124/73.]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72, under section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956 [*Placed in Library. See*, No. LT-5125/73.]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In this case there is delay. Shri Khadilkar is a senior Minister and he was also the Deputy Speaker. So, he is expected to follow our rules rigidly. I would request you to obtain an explanation from him. If they treat us like this, if they hoodwink us and take us for a ride all the time the deliberation of this House will become purposeless.

MR. SPEAKER: This is for the period 1971-72.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The year ended on 31st March 1972 and today is 23rd July 1973, more than one year and four months. These observations apply to Shri Shinde also.

PROLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH, AND UP GOVERNMENT'S REEPORT DATED 12-6-973, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 13th June, 1973 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh published in Notification No. GSR 316(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 1973, under article 356(3) of the Constitution

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 13th June, 1973, made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation published in Notification No. G.S.R. 317(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 1973.

(iii) A copy of the Report dated the 12th June, 1973, of the Governor of Uttar Pradesh

[Shri K C. Pant]

to the President (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5126/73.]

ANNUAL REPORTS ETC. FOR 1971-72 OF STATE FARMS CORPORATION LTD. NEW DELHI, U.P. STATE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LTD. LUCKNOW, MAHARASHTRA AGRO-INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COPORATION, MYSORE STATE AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. BANGALORE, HIMACHAL PRADESH AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD, SIMLA AND NOTIFICATION RE. DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZERS.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE)

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72

(ii) Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5127/73]

(2) Annual Report of the U.P. State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptrolelr and Auditor General thereon [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-5128/73]

(3) Annual Report of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5129/73.]

(4) Annual Report of the Mysore State Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-5130/73.]

(5) Annual Report of the Himachal Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Similar for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5131/73]

(6) A copy of Notification No G.S R 285(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1973 regarding distribution of fertilizers, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-5132/73]

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD FOR 1971-72 AND NOTIFICATION RE DELHI MEERUT AND BULANDSHAHR MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS CONTROL ORDER, 1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board, Madras, for the year 1971-72, under sub-rule (4) of Rule 24 of the Animal Welfare Board (Administration) Rules, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5133/73].

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 289 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the

21st May, 1973 making certain amendments to the Delhi, Meerut and Bulandshahr Milk and Milk Products Control Order, 1973, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5134/73].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The same thing applies to Shri Sher Singh.

REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION RE. FIBRES AND YARNS INDUSTRY AND STATEMENT IN RELATION THERETO

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Sir, on behalf on my colleague, Shri George, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(i) (a) Report (1970) of the Tariff Commission on the Price Structure of Man-made Fibres and Yarns—Synthetic Fibres and Yarns.

(b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for delay in laying the Report on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5135/73].

(ii) (a) Report (1970) of the Tariff Commission on the Price Structure of Man-made Fibre Industry—Viscose and Acetate Filament Yarn and Staple Fibre.

(b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for delay in laying the Report on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5136/73].

(iii) (a) Report (1972) of the Tariff Commission on the Price Structure of Man-made Fibres and Yarn Industry-Viscose Stable Fibre Spun Yarn.

(b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for delay in laying the Report on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5137/73].

(iv) (a) Report (1972) of the Tariff Commission on the Price Structure of Laminated Jute Goods. (Hindi and English versions).

(b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on action taken by the Government on the above Report.

(c) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for not laying the Report and Government's decisions on the recommendations contained in the Report within the period prescribed in the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See See* No. LT-5137/73].

(2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the Reports mentioned at (i), (ii) and (iii) above (Placed in Library See No LT-5138/73.)

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री जार्ज ने जो रपटें रखी हैं, मैं उन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं ।

आप को मालूम है कि बजट सत्र के आखिरी दिन, 16 मई, को, मैंने आप की इजाजत से टैरिफ़ कमीशन की रपट का सवाल उठाया था । उन में से चार रपटें श्री जार्ज आज सदन के सामने रख रहे हैं—वे तीन

[श्री मधु लिमये]

साल के बाद । वनस्पति और जीनी सम्बन्धी दो रपटों के बारे मे आप के सचिवालय के द्वारा आज मुझे खुलासा मिला है । लेकिन अभी तक जो रपटो का खुलासा अभी तक नही हुआ है, जिन का सम्बन्ध औद्योगिक विकास मत्रालय से है । उन मे से एक लिनोलियम सम्बन्धी रपट है, जो 1971 के मध्य मे सरकार के पास आई और दूसरी रपट सिन्थेटिक रबर के सम्बन्ध मे है, जो अगस्त, 1970 मे सरकार को प्राप्त हुई । इसलिए इस के सम्बन्ध मे मेरा जो विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न है उस को आज सदन के सामने रखा जाये, या मुझे उस के बारे मे अर्ज करने का मौका दिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने अभी तक उस के बारे मे नही सोचा है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने 16 मई को 8 रपटो की चर्चा की थी जिन मे से 6 रपटो का खुलासा हुआ है और अभी तक 2 रपटो का खुलासा नही हुआ है । इस लिए मेरा विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न लिया जाये ।

MR SPEAKER I shall ask the Minister to explain it either today or whenever he is in a position to give some information about it

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12.29 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: COLLISION OF TRAINS ON WESTERN RAILWAY

MR SPEAKER· Shri L N. Mishra . (*Interruptions*). There is nothing before the House.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L N MISHRA) Sir, I regret to inform the House about a serious accident that took place on the Western Railway on May 31, 1973 (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: You may lay it on the Table.

SHRI L N. MISHRA· Sir, I beg to lay the statement on the Table of the House

Statement

Sir, I regret to inform the House about a serious accident that took place on the Western Railway on May 31, 1973 At about 22 40 hours on that day, suburban train No. 489 Down collided in the rear of suburban train No 485 Down, which was waiting at gate signal No 29E between Goregaon and Malad stations on the Churchgate-Borivli multiple line suburban section As a result of the accident, 16 persons were killed and another 44 injured, of whom 26 sustained grievous injuries

Immediaely on receipt of information about the accident ambulance vans and the Railway medical van accompanied by railway doctors and other medical staff were rushed to the site After first-aid and necessary medical attention, the injured persons were taken to hospitals for further medical treatment

EX-gratia payment was made to the next of km of the dead and to the injured.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety Western Circle, Bombay has held his statutory inquiry into this accident. According to his provisional findings the accident was due to the failure of railway staff.

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER If you want this matter to be discussed, please send notice about it. Do not get up abruptly every time....(*Interruptions*). After the statement there cannot be any questions on it. If you want to ask anything, give a certain notice.

12.30 hrs.

RE MOTIONS OF NO-CONFIDENCE

MR. SPEAKER I have received certain Motions of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers from various Members. The subject-matter is almost identical. These are from Shri Samar Mukherjee, Prof Madhu Dandavate, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, Shri Samar Guha, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Shyamanandan Mishra, Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha Shri K S Chavda and Shri Tridib Chaudhuri

Are they moving?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) I had tabled the Motion of No-Confidence to be moved today But I found that some other parties also had tabled similar Motions We discussed it amongst ourselves and we hold the view that at the initial stage of the session we are not going to press for the No-Confidence Motion and that we will bring forward this Motion during the later part of the session

MR SPEAKER Why give this explanation? Is he not moving it?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE I am not moving We would like to have now separate discussions on specific issues We will bring forward the Motion of No-Confidence later on

MR SPEAKER He is not moving

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) To make the debate on No-Confidence Motion more effective and not render the discussion on other issues ineffective, I have decided that I would seek the leave of this House to move the No-Confidence Motion towards the end of the Session I do not press for it today

MR SPEAKER So, he is not moving

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampure) I am not moving it on the expectation that we will have an opportunity to discuss it more thoroughly during the latter part of the session

MR SPEAKER Not moving

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) It is the consensus arrived at amongst all the Opposition parties that we are not pressing for the No-Confidence Motion now We will have separate discussions on specific issues, from day to day, and the final shot will be towards the end of the session

MR SPEAKER Not moving

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee—not here

SHRI SHYAMANADAN MISHRA (Bagusarai) On a balance of considerations we have decided to bring the No-Confidence Motion towards the end of the session We are not pressing for it today I think to be fair to the Government we give them sufficient time

MR SPEAKER Not moving

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha—not here

Shri K S Chavda—not here

SHRI TRIDIP CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) I am not moving.

MR SPEAKER He is also not moving

I take it they are not moved and they are all withdrawn

12.34 hrs

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ABNORMAL RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

SOME HON MEMBERS rose-

AN HON MEMBER What about adjournment motions?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarei) There is an acute scarcity of various articles and rise in prices.

MR. SPEAKER: Why not do it tomorrow?

SHRI S. M BANERJEE (Kanpur): I do not mind having a discussion tomorrow But you, Sir, may make up mind today

12.35 hrs.

At this stage a person from the Visitors' Gallery threw some leaflets on the floor of the House

MR SPEAKER I have quite a few of them Would you like me to take them up today?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): You can give your decision today

MR SPEAKER I have already taken my decision If I decide today, then it has to be taken up to-day itself.

SOME HON MEMBERS Tomorrow.

MR SPEAKER That is all right

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने एक विषय उठाने की अनुमति मांगी थी ।

MR SPEAKER I have not admitted them yet They will be taken up tomorow

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) No Sir Our understanding was different.

MR SPEAKER If I admit today, then they will have to discuss today itself

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU You can admit today and we can discuss tomorrow (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. May I know whether your suggestion that this matter be held over till tomorrow has been prompted only by the very laudable consideration that the Opposition should be given more time to prepare? Or, is there any other consideration that prompted you to make this suggestion?

MR. SPEAKER I will explain. Yesterday we held a meeting of the Leaders. Since many obituary references were to be made today, naturally we thought that it must be a very sad atmosphere after that And they said that, instead of today they might be taken up tomorrow But if you want them to be taken up today, then I will take them up.

I am admitting the first adjournment Motion which is on failure to control the abnormal rise in prices of essential commodities and to supply adequate quantity of foodgrains to the people at reasonable prices, etc

This Motion has come from Shri Indrajit Gupta Shri Chandrappan Shri Bhogendra Jha, Shri Mukherjee, Shri S M Banerjee, Prof Dandavate, Shri Saman Mukherjee, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Shri Jagannathrao Joshi

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) You might as well add my name to it

MR SPEAKER You want it at the top or at the bottom?

So I admit this motion You may now ask for leave of the House

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I request the leave of the House to move the following motion

"That the House do not adjourn"

to discuss the failure of the Government to control the abnormal rise in prices of essential commodities and to supply adequate quantity of foodgrains to the people at reasonable prices.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: I had given notice of another adjournment motion about the extreme scarcity in several parts of Bihar; people are starving .

MR. SPEAKER I have already admitted one I will admit your call attention

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE. Starvation of five million people in Bihar

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode) I have also given a call attention motion

MR SPEAKER Those in favour of the motion

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) Only if there is an objection you may ask Members who are in favour of the motion to rise in their seats

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING MINISTER OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) I have no objection to a discussion on this vital subject But naturally we cannot accept censure of the Government

MR SPEAKER Those who are in favour of the motion may please rise in their seats

SOME HON MEMBERS *rose*

MR SPEAKER The number of members standing in favour of the motion is more than fifty So the motion is admitted

The discussion will start at 4 O clock today

Now, I take up the next item - item No. 11

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA After the admission of the adjournment motion, there seems to be a general agreement that the debate may be taken up tomorrow

MR. SPEAKER : If the Rules permit, I can allow.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It will also be in conformity with the decision taken at the leaders' meeting.

MR SPEAKER You did not stick to that They are not agreed to that. So, under the Rules I have to take it up at 4 O' clock.

SHRI PILOO MODY Will it go on till tomorrow or not?

MR SPEAKER No It will be for 2½ hours *(Interruptions)* Order, please Next item

SHRI SHYMNANDAN MISHRA: Will 2½ hours be sufficient for this?

MR SPEAKER I have set it according to the Rules 2½ hours is the minimum We will see when the debate proceeds For the present I have allotted 2½ hours

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Let the discussion go over to the next day

SHRI PILOO MODY If it is to be taken up today let it start now

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How can this be completed in 2½ hours I really do not know

SHRI PILOO MODY If we want to finish it today this must be started now itself.

MR SPEAKER It must finish today Can we take it up at 3 O' clock? We can add one more hour

SHRI PILOO MODY 2 O'clock If it starts at 2 O clock then we are agreeable.

MR SPEAKER. We will take it up at 2.30 P.M and then add a little more time at the end.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make a submission, Sir. On a previous occasion you were good enough to allow the Adjournment Motion to be taken up on the following day. Here, Sir, a majority of the Opposition

MR SPEAKER: No, it was not a precedent. I cannot make it a precedent I cannot change the rule I myself suggested whether we could take it up tomorrow so that there could be no procedural objection, but you wanted it to be taken up today I am very helpless today

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI Under Rule 377 I seek your permission Please allow me to say something just for a minute

MR SPEAKER Not now

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र अध्यक्ष महोदय, ब्यूज प्रिन्ट 30 परसेंट कट हुआ है अब तो हमारी पार्लियामैन्ट्री प्रोसीडिंग्ज में भी कुछ नहीं छपेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप शार्ट-नोटिस भेज दीजिये या कुछ भी भेज दीजिये।

SHRI S. M BANERJEE Sir, we have given Calling Attention Notices, but I do not want to press it just now I request you only to ask the Finance Minister to make a statement telling us as to what the Government's mind is about the implementation of the Pay Commission's Report, after having detailed discussions with the employees' representatives Uufortunately they have not said anything The railway workers and the defence employees have taken strike ballots I request you to ask the Finance Minister to make a clear statement that nothing will be implemented after the Cabinet decision, unless they have had a discussion with the employees' representatives

12.49 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS—(MANIPUR), 1973-74

MR. SPEAKER The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Manipur for 1973-74.

DEMAND NO 1—LAND REVENUE

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 13,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Land Revenue'"

DEMAND NO 2—STATE EXCISE

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'State Excise"

DEMAND NO 3 TAXES ON VEHICLES

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 97,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'"

*Moved with the recommendation of the President

DEMAND No. 4—SALES TAX.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,26,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

DEMAND No. 5—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties'."

DEMAND No. 6—STAMPS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 20,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No 7—REGISTRATION

MR. SPEAKER Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Registration'."

DEMAND No. 8—PARLIAMENT, STATE AND UNION TERRITORIES LEGISLATURE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,05,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Parliament, State and Union Territories Legislature'."

DEMAND No. 9—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

MR. SPEAKER. Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,91,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'General Administration'."

DEMAND No. 10—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,78,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 11—JAILS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

[MR SPEAKER]

Fund of the State of Manipur, *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO 12—POLICE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,36,58,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO 13—CIVIL SUPPLIES

MR SPEAKER Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Civil Supplies'."

DEMAND NO. 14—EDUCATION

MR SPEAKER: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,70,09,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO 15—MEDICAL

MR SPEAKER Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND NO. 16—PUBLIC HEALTH

MR SPEAKER. Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 30,89,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND NO 17—FAMILY PLANNING

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 7,37,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of Family Planning'."

DEMAND NO 18—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

MR SPEAKER Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 52,28,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Agriculture and Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. 19—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,57,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. 20—COOPERATION

MR. SPEAKER Motion moved·

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 10,3[illegible],000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Cooperation'."

DEMAND No 21—INDUSTRIES

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31 18,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974 in respect of 'Industries'"

DEMAND No. 22—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved·

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 69 60,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Community Development'."

DEMAND No. 23—LABOUR

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,83,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Labour'."

DEMAND No. 24—STATISTICS

MR SPEAKER. Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,41,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of Marrch, 1974, in respect of 'Statistics'"

DEMAND No 25—IRRIGATION

MR SPEAKER Motion moved·

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 16 1,5 000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Irrigation'"

DEMAND No 26—ELECTRICITY

MR SPEAKER Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 76,00 000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Electricity'"

DEMAND No. 27—PUBLIC WORKS (ORIGINAL WORKS AND REPAIRS)

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Works (Original Works and Repairs)'"

DEMAND No. 28—PUBLIC WORKS (ESTABLISHMENT)

MR. SPEAKER Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1.02,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Works (Establishment)'."

DEMAND No 29—ROAD TRASPOPT

MR. SPEAKER Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Road Transport'."

DEMAND No. 30—FAMINE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1.34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Famine'."

DEMAND No. 31—PENSION AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MR. SPEAKER. Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,20,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Pension and other Retirement benefits'."

DEMAND No. 32—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 33—FOREST

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 20,59,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 34—MISCELLANEOUS

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 59,21,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'"

DEMAND No 35—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 56,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Health'"

DEMAND No. 36—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

'That a sum not exceeding Rs 1 00,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974, in respect of Capital Outlay on Irrigation Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works'"

DEMAND No 37—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FLOOD CONTROL

MR. SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,33.000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Flood Control'"

DEMAND No 38—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 96,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity'"

DEMAND No 39—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'"

DEMAND No 40—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,84,66.000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'"

DEMAND No. 41—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Road Transport'."

DEMAND No 42—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON STATE TRADING

MR. SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,74 73,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on State Trading'"

DEMAND No 43—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 37,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

DEMAND No. 44—LOANS AND ADVANCES

MR. SPEAKER. Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,14,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Loans and Advances'."

Any hon. Member who wants to speak now? Shri Sarjoo Pandey.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore). Shri Biren Dutta wants to speak.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE (Kanpur). After Manipur is Andhra. How many hours? We have not decided.

MR. SPEAKER One hour for Manipur and two hours for Andhra.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West). Mr Speaker, Sir, we are again called upon to discuss about the Demands for Grants for Manipur. Now it has become a practice of the Central Government to rule the country through President's rule for long periods. We do not know how long Manipur will remain under President's rule But, during this period of the President's rule, we find, Manipur has gone through severe drought and this is telling upon the people's lives. In this Budget, the provision made for improvement of Agriculture is far below the expectation of the people of Manipur. When the Central Government directly take over charge of the administration of a State, it is naturally expected that the Centre will take some interest in developmental activities But going through the brochure presented along with the budget, I find that after the rise in prices of almost every item, the budget provisions have become almost unreal, and during the coming years, we do not know how much further the prices will go up.

In regard to the agricultural sector, a discussion had taken place between the Members of Parliament on the Advisory Committee and the Government, and

they made certain sugestions for immediate improvement of the agricultural sector in Manipur. But in these budget proposals, there is no reflection of that discussion at all.

In Manipur, irrigation projects are a 'must' at present The tribal areas need much more allotment than is proposed in this budget Though Manipur is a small State, it has a large number of educated unemployed If we bear all this in mind and then go through the budget proposals we shall be very sorry to see that the budget does not measure up to the expectations of the people and the needs of the State So I would again request Government to consider about the provision especially relating to agriculture, industry irrigation and power These things need much more amount than what is proposed in this budget

Further we have also to look into the internal condition of the tribal areas There are some reports in the press that dissatisfaction has grown to such an extent that the Government of India are thinking of taking some action against people who are resorting to anti-State activities This dissatisfaction will grow if we do not take care to satisfy the needs of the tribal areas

First of all roads are an urgent necessity in the tribal areas So roads and other things should be immediately developed The tribal youth should be attracted for constructive activities in Manipur and for this also much more amount should be allotted Otherwise there is possibility of a deterioration in the law and order situation and there are already some symptoms visible there So I would request Government to look into the points which I have made regarding allotment of more amounts for agricultural development for irrigation, for industries and for providing employment to the tribal and unemployed youth of Manipur

With these words I support the budget.

श्री सरजू पांडे . (गाजीपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में कई राज्यों में आज विधान सभायें नहीं हैं, न वहां पर जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं जिनमें मनीपुर भी एक राज्य है । मैं नहीं समझता आज राज्यों में जैसी स्थिति क्या उत्पन्न हुई है जबकि वहां पर एक ही पार्टी की सरकार है । इससे यह साबित होता है कि रूलिंग पार्टी में खुद मतभेद है । जिन नीतियों का निर्धारण किया गया था उन पर अमल न होने के कारण आज पूरे देश में असंतोष है । यह बात हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में हुई बिहार में हुई गुजरात और दूसरे राज्यों में हुई । वैसे तो हमारे देश में सभी जगह पर असंतोष है लेकिन खासतौर पर जो पिछड़े हुए हिस्से हैं जैसे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश है जोकि हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ हिस्सा है या मनीपुर की जो अवस्था है उसका वर्णन करना बहुत ही कठिन है । अभी यहां पर हमारे भाई जो बोल रहे थे कि शिक्षित बेरोजगारी की समस्या पानी की समस्या खेती की समस्या शिक्षा की समस्या रोग की समस्या—यह सारी की सारी समस्यायें वैसे ही पड़ी हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है

श्री चन्द्र भाल मंत्री तिवारी (बलरामपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय अभी कुछ देर पहले यहां पर ऊपर से पर्चा आया था जो मैंने सेक्रेटरी की सेवा में दिया था कि आप तक पहुंचा दें लेकिन अभी तक उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय · मैंने पूछा है, उसपर कार्यवाही होगी । (व्यवधान)

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी जैसी दशा है उसमे कागज फेंकना कोई ऐसी बात नही है ।

MR SPEAKER There is no justification for it, do not try to defend such things.

श्री तरजू पांडे तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि मनीपुर की सरकार बननी चाहिए थी । पता नही क्या स्थिति है जिसकी वजह से यह नही हो सका । जो बजट पेश किया गया है उसमे प्रदेश के पिछडेपन के लिए कोई नयी बात नही है । हम लोग समाजवाद की बात करते है । पूरे देश ने आशा थी कि देश के जो पिछडे हुए भाग हैं उनको प्राथमिकता मिलेगी लेकिन बात उल्टी हो रही है कि प्राथमिकता उन भागो को मिलती है जोकि आगे बढे हुए है । पिछडे भागो के सम्बन्ध मे बात जरूर की जाती है लेकिन सही माने मे उनको प्राथमिकता नही दी जाती ।

आज मनीपुर के लिए जो बजट पेश किया गया है उसमे करीब पौने तीन करोड का घाटा दिखाया गया है । इस तरह से प्रदेशो मे जो घाटे के बजट पेश किए जाते हैं उनसे मुद्रास्फीति हो रही है । सभी लोग जानते हैं कि आज हमारे देश मे रुपए की कीमत गिर गई है । हर राज्य मे घाटे का बजट पेश किया जाता है और फिर उस घाटे के बजट के लिए तरह तरह के टैक्स लगाए जाते है आम जनता पर, जिसके फलस्वरूप कीमत बढ़ती है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हू कि जो बजट हमारे सामने मनीपुर का आया है, अव्वल तो वहा पर जल्दी से जल्दी जनता की चुनी हुई सरकार बनाई जाये जोकि वहा की समस्याओ को समझ सके । ब्यूरोक्रेसी को उस प्रदेश को भाग्यविधाता न बनाय क्योंकि जैसी ब्यूरोक्रेसी इस देश की है वह सभी को अच्छी तरह से मालूम है । जहा भी प्रेसीडेन्ट रूल होता है वहा पर पूरी तरह से दमन का जाल फैलाया जाता है । वहा पर सिवाय जनता की आवाज को दबाने के और कोई काम नही होता है जैसा कि अभी उत्तर प्रदेश मे हुआ है । जब वहा का बजट आयेगा तब उसपर बात होगी । उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए मैं तजुर्बे के तौर पर कह सकता हू कि वहा की ब्यूरोक्रेसी ने तूफान मचाना शुरू कर दिया । इसलिए मै यह कहना चाहता हू कि उत्तर प्रदेश मे भी जल्दी से जल्दी सरकार बननी चाहिए । जो हमारे आज पढे लिखे बेकार भाइयों की समस्या है, इरीगेशन की समस्या है, पावर की समस्या है और जो पिछडापन है उसको दूर करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि देश के जो पिछडे हुए भाग है वह भी आगे बढ़ सके, यही मेरा निवेदन है ।

MR. SPEAKER Shri Tombi Singh He might speak after the lunch recess. 13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, may I say one thing? We have sent a letter to the Speaker also about this. Mr. Nagbhushan Patnaik, the Naxalite leader of Andhra Pradesh, is a condemned prisoner.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have raised it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Just one word. He has been transferred to the Rajahmundry Central Jail, and we have come to know a telegram has been received by Mr. R. P. Garg, Advocate, Supreme Court-that the clemency application of Mr. Nagbhushan Patnaik has been rejected It is a rumour. So, hundreds of Members sent an appeal to the Home Minister and to the Prime Minister that the sentence should be commuted in this case

I request the hon Minister of Home Affairs through you to make a statement here either today or tomorrow, telling us that the clemency application has not been rejected.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य श्री जाधवन घोटे अभी भी जेल में है। हम लोग उम्मीद करते थे कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार उनको 23 जुलाई तक छोड देगी ताकि वह इस सदन की कार्रवाई मे हिस्सा ले सकें। लेकिन उनके साथ सरकार का व्यवहार मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि दुश्मनी वाला और व्यक्ति द्वेष वाला है। मै आपकी मार्फत गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हू कि घोटे साहब के बारे मे या तो वह इस सदन के सामने एक बयान दें या महाराष्ट्र सरकार पर थोड़ा दबाव डाल कर उनको छुड़वाने का इंतजाम कर ताकि वह हम लोगों के बीच मे आ कर इस पावसकालीन सत्र मे भाग ले सकें।

14.06 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (MANIPUR), 1973-74—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. We resume discussion on "Manipur Budget Before I call Mr. Tombi Singh to speak. I wish to say that I have received five notices of cut motions by Shri Madhu Limaye. Although this is not quite in accordance with the rules, since this is the first day I would admit these cut motions If Shri Limaye moves then they will be treated as moved

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Suppression of civil liberties(1)]

"That the demand under the head civil supplies be reduced by Rs 100."

[Inadequate supply of essential articles of consumption.(2)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Non-supply of yarn of the required counts to the weavers (3)]

"That the demand under the head Labour be reduced by Rs 100"

[Unemployment problem which is getting aggravated. (4)]

"That the demand under the head Electricity be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delays in completion of projects. (5)]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The cut motions are also before the House

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): I am speaking in support of the Manipur Budget. The first phase was approved during the last session. The broad outlines and the principles involved in the budget, the passing of administration from the popular government to the President's rule were all discussed at length. About four months have passed after the first stage. Public memory is short but I do not say that Members might have forgotten the points we discussed. Still some of the important points would bear repetition I should like to impress upon the government that since the passing of the first stage of the budget in May last, no improvement in any sphere of the administration has been observed Many points on which we lodged our serious complaints, the misdeeds committed by the erstwhile ULD Ministry under the leadership Ahmuddin are still there Therefore, while seeking your indulgence to make certain repetitions, I shall speak on a few points that had been unearthed during the last few months.

The first point on which I request clarification is the progress made by the Government of India, particularly the Home Ministry in respect of the demand for a thorough probe at the highest level possible into the misdeeds committed by the one year ULD Ministry. Apart from those mentioned last time, some acts of commission and omission have also been discovered during the last few months Speaking without any sense of political jealousy, speaking from a detached angle, I should say that those misdeeds did a lot of harm to the general norms of public administration and political decency and the impact will remain for a long time to come, unless we punish the wrong doers and show to the people that such things do not carry any political party or leader anywhere I would, therefore, request the government of India to inform the House the progress made in this behalf after the lapse of so many months. To my information, the passing of the administration from the so-called democratic hands to the hands of the officers—I am not very fond of the term 'bureaucracy' because I have seen that even members of the bureaucracy are not for bureaucracy when they are not the individuals involved. So, I feel that bureaucracy may carry certain other meanings and I would refer to it as the official machinery of the administration looking after the State of Manipur after it came under President's rule. The question is whether with the change of hands, the policy and the basic attitudes of the Government have changed or not. We are interested not only in the change of hands but in the changing of policies and in delivering the goods to the right persons, in correcting wrongs and setting things right for the present as well as for future generations

A number of problems that were hanging fire at the time of the failure of the popular government are still continuing Of them particular mention may be made of the scarcity of food and the continuing drought in Manipur, which is a very abnormal phenomenon Generally this is a place where there is plenty of rainfall normally but during the last few years and also this year, drought is still continuing This year there are no encouraging indications that rainfall will be sufficient Therefore, the troubles that come out of drought are continuing in a more serious magnitude this year I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this aspect and also certain aspects of the development of the State, particularly in the field of industries The people of Manipur were very much pained to hear that recently in an announcement by the hon. Deputy Minister for Industrial Development, Prof Mukherjee, a number of sister States in the north-eastern region like Nagaland, Assam and Tripura were allotted paper mills. Bamboo being one of the abundant natural resources

in Manipur, it is very surprising to us that while making this announcement, Manipur's case was left out by default. Feasibility reports have been submitted and examined. This is our information. But we fail to understand why the Government of India are still sleeping over the issue and do not have the courage to say without further delay that the abundant bamboo resources of this eastern border State shall be utilised by allotting a paper mill, which it very much deserves We are very happy that allotments have been made to the sister States which have got bamboo resources but, unfortunately, we have not been so favoured. When we remember our promise to the people that imbalances, particularly in the field of industrial development, will be removed, what is our performance in the eastern sector? After all, it was not merely a political slogan The eastern border has to be developed for many reasons and Manipur, because of its strategic position, should get priority. It has got a long international border and it has suffered for want of proper communication facilities. After several years of independence it is yet to see a railhead in its area.

We talk of regional imbalances being removed and we refer to some broad principles Unless we do something practical, particularly in the industrial sector, whatever amount of assistance we give to the States we shall have to continue to give There are many States depending on the national exchequer without having anything of their own to support themselves. We have to search our hearts to see whether we have done anything to provide a good and sound base for the economy of these areas Have we made any attempt to survey the natural and mineral resources of these areas?

I have to point out with a very heavy heart that there was a proposal to set up a cement factory there some time back. The All India Cement Corporation was entrusted with the job of making a survey of the availability of raw materials for making cement like lime stone The survey report gave a figure of three million tonnes of lime-stone. Afterwards, the Geological Survey of India found out that the resources would be at least double On the basis of the wrong assessment of the Cement Corporation it was decided that a cement factory would be uneconomic For a long time we have been demanding a thorough investigation of the resources required for the manufacture of cement and paper in Manipur Our grievance is that for the last so many years surveys in Manipur have been carried out in a casual manner and some imaginary reports have been prepared on the basis of miscalculation It is only because of the wrong survey report of the Cement Corporation that the cement project for Manipur was held up all these years and God alone knows how many more years it will take before the project comes to fruition. Unless we tap and develop the vast natural and mineral resources of the State, we would not be able to reduce our dependence on the Centre for financial assistance Yet, enough attention is not being paid to that aspect It should be ensured that these mistakes do not recur and the development of the State is taken up on a priority basis.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon Member should try to conclude now

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH I would like to take some more time

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only one hour was allotted and if you take 15 or 20 minutes, what is left for other Members?

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: That is true, but it is a rare chance that I

[SHRI N. Tombi Singh]

get and this thing is not coming up again in this form; so, I would like your indulgence.

The next point which I would like to mention is the performance of the present administration. As I said, we are not interested in the change of hands, we are interested in the change of hands as well as in the basic outlook and policy of Government People are suffering; unemployment is there and, above all the general atmosphere of panic all over the State in the various professions, among Government officials, is there which you cannot deny The most shocking discovery was that the ULP Ministry overspent a few crores of rupees, whether with or without proper sanction or proper procedure. The result is that the Government is now finding it difficult to pay even the salaries of Government officials.

All development works are reported to have been stopped and it has been reported that even routine expenditure is being cut This has created a very wrong impression about the Government, namely, that by handing over the government to the Centre the Government has curtailed all expenditure, even routine expenditure, and the general sense of panic is increasing day by day The Government of India, particularly the Finance Ministry, which is very ably handling the Budget today, should look into the matter and guide the Government of Manipur so that the panic is removed. They must set some fool proof procedure to be followed in the future

We find that some of the big departments, like the PWD and Education, about whose failures I had made elaborate references in the last session and would not repeat, were overspending with or without sanction or procedure so that much of the overspent money had gone the wrong way into the pockets of officers, politicians who were running the government, and their supporters. Naturally, all the public money went not for the development of roads or construction of bridges or payment of expenditure on development programmes but for the political activities of the so-called alliances and patrons of the ULP Government. Such things have to be probed. The wrongdoers must be punished and example must be set so that in future these things cannot be done.

Before I conclude, I would like to draw your kind attention to certain aspects and make very short references to them. The geography of Manipur is well known to the House. There are the hills and the valleys. These two regions have to be developed together But all the emphasis on agriculture, vegetation, fisheries and industries is in the valley; the hills are being denuded. There is no vegetation, trees are being cut down at random and there is no afforestation programme My demand is that there should be a very realistic programme of afforestation in the hill areas

The next point which I would like to mention with your kind permission is the lot of the handloom weavers Weaving is the profession next to agriculture in Manipur It is everybody's profession Every house is a weaver's house, from that of the highest man in society to the lowest man This profession has to be supported This is allowed to function because people have a sentiment for it and not because it is economically paying This has to be supported by enabling the weavers to purchase yarn at reduced price and also by making co-ordinated efforts to channelise their business, internal as well for the outside market.

Another point that I would like to refer to is about the reported reorganisation of the Manipur Health service. This has to be done with good

care. Now, the notices have been issued to doctors in Manipur to give their option as to whether they would like to be in the Manipur Health Service or they would like to continue in the Central Health Cadre To express an option for a Service that is yet to be constituted is just something very fantastic I would like to draw the attention of the Home Ministry, the Health Ministry, the Ministries concerned, that before the formation of such a service, due care has to be taken Otherwise, it will lead to serious consequences, particularly to doctors

As regards the low-income group of student scholarships recently there was an agitation by students The students made an agitation because the Government of Manipur during the last U L P Ministry did not provide sufficient funds for scholarships to the low-income group of students Even now the students are yet to get their scholarships I want to know whether the Government of India are making arrangements so that the students are given scholarships in time

On the last occasion I remember the Home Minister Mr K C Pant assured the House that he would take the best possible steps by referring the matter to the concerned Ministry I do not know the steps taken so far I would like to be informed about the latest steps taken about it because the students are very much agitated over it

The last but not the least point is about the inclusion of Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule I remember, I made adequate reference about the structure the achievement the history and the development of the language I would not like to repeat it This is not the right occasion In a few words, I would say that this is due in the sense that this is the de facto language of the State in all the spheres It is spoken in the Asembly, in the courts, excepting that whatever is spoken, whatever is passed, is translated for official and *de jure* purposes Therefore, it is the language of the State It stands above other languages which are claiming the same status I have support and sympathy for all other languages The inclusion of Manipur language in the Eighth Schedule must get priority I hope, the Government of India will consider the issue with due care and sympathy

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मणिपुर का बजट पुन इस सदन मे जब प्रस्तुत किया गया तो मुझे इस बात की याद आ जाती है कि 71 मे भी जब मैं आया था ना मणिपुर मे इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था थी । वहा लोकतान्त्रिक प्रशासन नही था और वहा की जनता की खुशहाली के लिए वहा की जनता की तरक्की और उस के डेवलपमेंट के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ही बजट प्रस्तुत किया था । मुझे मुगल कालीन प्रथा की याद आ जाती है । मुगलो के जमाने मे सूबेदार भेजे जाते थे और एक एक सूबेदार मुगल बादशाह की मर्जी से एक एक सूबे की हुकूमत करता था । आज ठीक वही स्थिति इस देश की भी है । केवल मणिपुर का ही बजट यहा पर नही आ रहा है, आन्ध्र का भी बजट आने वाला है और फिर उडीसा का भी यू० पी० का भी न मालूम इस तरह कितने अन्य प्रदेशों को भी वह अपनी सूबेदारी प्रथा के अन्तर्गत लाना चाहते हैं । जहा तक उन के डेवलपमेंट की बात है

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The hon. Member may continue tomorrow

14.30 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—*contd.*

ABNORMAL RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up the Adjournment Motion by Shri Indrajit Gupta. I find that three hours altogether have been allotted for this. So, I would request the members to keep this limitation of time in mind when they speak.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) The time was advanced

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Instead of 2½ hours there will be three hours

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It was advanced by 1½ hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I move:

"That the House do now adjourn".

Sir, over the last 26 years, after independence, the people of this country have become accustomed to the practically continuous rise in prices. It is not a new feature But what is happening now in the recent weeks and months is something which is completely unprecedented Particularly during the months of June and July —as recent as that—the market seems to have run amuck. There is an unprecedented run-away rise in prices which is not explicable by any normal reasons or causes. Even according to the Government's figures, during the course of one year, there has been a rise of 20.5 per cent in the general index of wholesale prices. If that is the extent of the rise in wholesale prices, one can well imagine what has happened in the retail market.

Then, Sir, over large areas of the country, the rationing system, not only the modified rationing system but even the statutory rationing system, is virtually collapsing. Its collapse means that millions of people are thrown to the mercy of the wolves of the open market, and the open market becomes the ruthless exploiting agency which is spelling out starvation and misery for our people. For example, I can tell you, only recently in my State of West Bengal when the rice ration in Calcutta city, a statutory-ration area, the quantum of rice ration was reduced from one kilogram per week to 750 grams, what happened immediately, within one week, was that the price of rice in the open market had risen to Rs. 3.25 to Rs. 3.50 per kg. Who can afford to buy at this price? The question has to be answered as to who is going to buy at this price. The price in the open market in Calcutta goes on rising; it may reach, within another fortnight, Rs. 4. Who will buy at this price? How can people buy at this price? And seeing this trend, I make bold to say that the famine conditions which are striking to many rural areas of our country today in many States will soon penetrate even into urban areas and the poor and the middle-class sections are going to be their first victims If any one says that I am exaggerating, I would just refer him to the reports on a city like Patna which is the capital of Bihar where, Press reports have said only two days ago, not a grain of wheat is available in any of the ration shops in Patna City let alone the urban hinterland where all the modified ration shops in Bihar, in the countryside, are reported to be closed because there are no supplies 55 lakhs of people in Bihar are starving and disquieting reports are coming of looting of food stocks and food riots in some places It is not only a question of foodgrains. The essence of the phenomenon at present is that prices of all essential commodities without exception are reaching levels which have completely disrupted the family budgets of lakhs of families—the essential commodities without

which it is not possible for any ordinary middle-class family to carry on. If anybody stops a stranger and asks him what is the main trouble he will just refer to one thing and one thing alone, that it is impossible for him to now carry of from day to day if the prices go on unchecked in this way.

Let me quote a few figures These are published in newspapers and these are not, I think capable of contradiction The *Hindustan Standard* has given a picture about the recent rise in prices of essential food articles It says

"Mustard oil does not seem to have any fixed price and is sold according to the whims of the traders Its present price ranges from Rs 7 50 to Rs. 8.80. having shot up by stages

Rs 8 80 per kilo This is on the 14th of this months When I left Calcutta yesterday the price had gone upto Rs 9 per kilo

"The price in the beginning of June was Rs 6 80 A well-known brand of mustard oil which was sold at Rs 8 16 last month and Rs 8 40 in the first week of the current month is now selling at Rs 8 80"

Further, it says

"Scarcity in mustard oil and groundnut oil was further accentuated by irregular and insufficient supply of rapeseed oil Fair price shops once start distributing rape seed oil to the consumers But before the reaction of the people could be sufficiently known, some invisible hands abruptly stopped its supply . There is wanton wastage of rapeseed at different railway sheds and Food Corporation of India godowns

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Thanks to the endless greed of the sharks in Burra Bazar, Calcutta's biggest wholesale commodity market While the country cries for food, some people are having a roading time exploiting the situation and reaping huge profits They have secured stocking licence for mustard seed and oil from the Government for manufacture of vanaspati

This is my friend, Prof Sher Singh's pet theme he told us many times here how mustard oil has to be diverted for manufacture of vanaspati

Then, it says

'But the margin of profit in vanaspati being too meagre they are now manufacturing refined mustard oil and selling it to the hotlier

The condition in the vanaspati trade is much more serious It has become so scarce that even people who once used it as their main cooking media have forgotten its taste Here again the mischief is the creation of the traders of Burra Bazar Only in the recent past 16 kg of this brand of vanaspati was sold at Rs 132 The black market price is Rs 142 Except at a few places vanaspati is not at all visible in the open market, whatever is available is either adultrated or far beyond the reach of the common man"

I can go on endlessly quoting it Then, coming to the prices of pulses it says

'Mosur dal which used to be Rs 1 90 to Rs 2 a kg a month ago is now selling at Rs 2 20 Channa dal which was sold at Rs 1 90 is being sold at Rs 2 25

These prices are only about a fortnight ago Every day the prices are rising one price in the morning and another price in the evening I am

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aware of the fact that these figures are out of date. I quote:

> "The entire trade on pulses is being controlled by a few *gaddiwalas* of Burra Bazar....These *gaddiwalas* are powerful and some even control the movement of railway wagons, thereby introducing artificial scarcity into the market

> "Spices too have become dear.. Wholesale price of jeera is Rs. 7 per kg. and retail price is Rs. 10. Dhania-wholesale price is Rs. 2.50 and retail price is Rs. 5. Haldi-wholesale price Rs. 5, retail price Rs 7. Mircha-wholesale price Rs 6 50, retail price Rs. 8."

There is a reference to so many other things. Even for things like Baby food, "the price of a small tin of Lactogen, ranges from Rs. 7.90 to Rs. 8.50."

Coming to coal and kerosene oil, it says,

> "The control price of coal is below Rs. 5 But it is being sold at Rs 7.50..

It is even more in many places

> "number of dishonest traders have started mixing kerosene oil with petrol since petrol price has gone up, thereby creating artificial scarcity of kerosene oil in the market" and so on and so forth

I want to know why no action has been taken against these people against whom accusing fingers have been pointed out, at these people who are doing this shameless and reckless profiteering and I want to ask, why are these people not being punished? Why is it that no deterrent punishment has been given in spite of the big, great, tall, directive issued by Mr Uma Shankar Dikshit, which appeared in all the papers directing State Governments to use all the legal powers which they have got. The Defence of India Act is there. The Essential commodities (Maintenance) Act is there. Maintenance of Internal Security Act is there. So many rules and regulations are there. If Mr. Dikshit's directive which has been reported in the Press has been used against the people indulging in this kind of hoarding and profiteering, I want to ask the Minister, when he replies to the Debate to tell us as to what are the specific directions in which these directives have been carried out and what are the steps which have been taken in this regard.

श्री सुखराम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : चुनाव में चन्दा नहीं देंगे फिर ।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : चन्दा तो आपको मिलता है ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. What is the situation which we are confronted with today? For the last two years the Government has been telling us that because of the Green Revolution, the days are past when this country will have to be dependent upon imports from abroad But now, not because we may not be having fluctuating production from one year to another,— that is quite feasible and possible, we are still largely dependent upon the vagaries of monsoon. I agree -but in the years when we had a very good crop of the order of 104 million tonnes or 108 million tonnes etc no adequate buffer stock was built up by this Government Now the sorry state of the present situation is that we have to depend upon foreign imports Why? Is there no wheat in the country? Are all the wheat stocks depleted? Is that why we have to go to America, Canada and Argentina The people are not going to accept their arguments The wheat is there, because, on the basis of those wheat stocks

Government had formulated its projected plans and targets for procurement. But what has been the result of such projects? We know. Now you come and tell the people, we have to spend a huge amount for buying wheat from abroad, because it is selling at very high price, international prices are ruling high, etc. Everybody knows it. The calculation has been made by the Government that in this year alone if we purchase all the wheat which is available from abroad, all the wheat which we want, then, it would cost us in the neighbourhood of Rs. 4.50 crores. That is for this year, 1973-74. I want to know as to where this amount of money is going to come from. It was not provided for in Mr. Chavan's Budget last February. Nobody thought of it, that this may become necessary. Where is this amount of Rs. 4.50 crores going to come from? Does it mean they are going in for more indirect taxes, for a supplementary Budget, with a whole range of new taxation? From what we have seen, I apprehend and the people apprehend, that this would bring in another wide range of indirect taxes This will again put up prices If we do not go in for indirect taxes we have to go in for straight deficit financing and printing of more currency notes and pumping them into the economy which will again lead to inflation and higher prices This is the situation and I do not know what we are supposed to be in for at the present moment All reasons explanations, etc. will no doubt be given But, I accuse the Government of being itself responsible for pushing up prices.

Only now, in the recent weeks, Government announced that the price of Vanaspathi will be increased by 75 paise per kilogram. What is the situation of the Vanaspathi retail market? It is only because Vanaspathi manufacturers came and told them, our prices of inputs have become so much that we cannot make any margin of profits, that Government came out with a statement permitting enhancement of 75 paise per kilogram in the price of Vanaspathi.

Then, take the case of levy sugar which is supposed to be 70 per cent, only 30 per cent being available for the open market. But everybody knows that 70 per cent levy sugar is never there. Let the Government give monthwise returns. Never has more than 50 or 55 per cent of this been available as levy sugar in the whole country The rest of it is being diverted to the blackmarket. The price of levy sugar in the ration shops was also about two months ago increased by Government. Everybody knows what a tiny amount of sugar he gets in the ration, and even the price of that was put up. The total quantum of levy sugar is never available to consumers. At least 25 to 30 per cent of it is going into the blackmarket.

Only last week, I was surprised to read in the papers that the Ministry of Commerce had come out with a communique saying that coarse cloth prices, medium cloth prices and the prices of medium high varieties would be permitted to be pegged a figure 10 per cent higher than the prices in November, 1972. This is the Government's official statement and their official decision.

Of course, petroleum products prices have been put up. Of course, you may say that we are at the mercy of the foreigners in this matter, I do not quite know But the fact remains that public transport charges are going to go up very high because of diesel and petroleum prices going up I am not talking about people with private cars We need not bother about them But as far as the buses are concerned, already in many parts of the country, bus-owners are all agitating, and petrol filling-station-owners are agitating saying that they must be given higher rates and higher

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commissions. All this will be reflected in the budget of the people. Government themselves are contributing to these things. What I mean to say is that Government are not acting in a way which would be a deterrent as far as the going up of prices in the country is concerned but they are helping these things to go on.

I may mention in passing that—I am sure that Shri D. P Dhar is at least publicly conscious of it, that this monster of galloping inflation is going to destroy all his plans also. I doubt very much whether even the core of the Fifth Plan can be preserved and saved If this kind of inflation is going to go on, it will upset everything and all planning and everything else If Government propose to save the core of the Fifth Plan, they should tell us how concretely they propose to do it in the face of this inflation which is taking place

The consumer price index for industrial workers has gone up from 194 in March last year to 228 in May this year What does this mean? It means that there is a sharp fall in the real wages of the working classes This means that money wages may go up, but even if they go up in some cases, it would be fruitless, because the real value of the wages is all the time being depressed Can you expect there will not be industrial unrest? Can you expect that people will not protest some time or the other? Can you expect that bandhs will not take place? It is all very well to ask what the use of bandh is and it will not bring prices down But what will bring prices down? Is it merely sitting at home and doing nothing and relying only on Government which is following this policy, which will bring down prices? The bandh is only a form of protest What else are the people to do? Therefore, there is a wave of these bandhs taking place in different parts of the country. In West Bengal also, on the coming Friday, after waiting patiently for two years when there has been no bandh or anything of that kind there, the people are going to have a massive Statewise bandh because they have been driven to the last measure of desperation.

We speak also of drought in some areas. Admittedly, there has been drought in some areas and failure of rains. But, nevertheless, I find that despite drought, the production of foodgrains in 1972-73 was only about 6 million tonnes less than what it was in the previous year. So, if we talk so loudly about drought as if there has been some catastrophic fall, that is not correct, because in 1971-72, the production was 104 7 million tonnes, and in 1972-73 when drought has affected us, it has come down to 98 million tonnes, which is only about 6 million tonnes less. My point is that even if it be less than last year's production, if the available stock is procured, the prices can be held and the people can be saved from this monster of the blackmarket into which everybody is now willy-nilly being propelled

So the root causes of this terrible crisis are these. First, reckless deficit financing Of course, they will say 'Bangladesh war', 'payment as a result of the Pay Commission's recomendations' and so on and so forth. Nevertheless, the estimate of Shri Chavan who is an experienced, very senior and able Minister, of the safe margin was only Rs. 250 crores of deficit financing in a year. It has gone upto Rs. 850 crores, and if you add to it Rs. 400 crores more which represents overdrafts drawn by the State Governments on the RBI, it comes to between Rs. 1200—1300 crores. This is not something which I am suddenly theorising about. I have no time to quote from many leading economists of the country who are also pointing out that this is the most dangerus thing that is taking place.

Secondly, there is no action on the Wanchoo Committee's Report. They

said that every year Rs. 1400 crores of black money is being created in our economy. I say the major part of this money goes to hoard foodgrains and other essential commodities. If this manace of black money is not fought, we will never be able to destroy the power of these hoarders and blackmarketeers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I want to seek a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Which Report of the Wanchoo Committee is he referring to, the interim report or the final reports, the one which Shrimati Gandhi got first or the other final report?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Shri Bosu will kindly allow me to proceed; I certainly do not propose to interrupt him when he speaks.

Thirdly, there is the dubious role of the banks, including the nationalised banks. I know directives have been given to them not to advance credit easily for purposes which may be described as speculation and hoarding. But I make the charge that these directives are not being carried out and the working of the nationalised banks should be gone into much more deeply. Large amounts of credit are still being advanced to these very parties and forces who are responsible for cornering commodities, foodgrains and other essential commodities, and for hoarding and blackmarketing.

The next thing is the half-hearted and week-kneed implmentation by Government of their very laudable decision to take over the wholesale trade in wheat. It is so-weak-kneed and so half-hearted that from the very first day Government allowed this powerful profiteer-*cum*-landlord combine to sabotage and scuttle it

I do not want to go in to the old controversy about marketed surplus and marketable surplus. That was the first floodgate which was opened. So if anybody is kind enough to bring a part of his grain to the market and actually markets it, the government procurement agency will operate on that only Whatever he chooses not to bring to market but keeps hidden for further future hoarding and blackmarketing, Government is not bothered about that. A wonderful policy! No levy, no graduated levy. No levy on the big producers, no graduated levy even on producers according to the size of their holdings or production. No levy at all, and no association of the people with the implementation of this policy.

It is a gigantic decision taken. In a huge country of this size, you are going to take over the wholesale trade in wheat wholesale. And you think you can carry it out only with the help of district magistrates, SDOs and darogas of police thanas, against these people who are going to resist this thing for their own economic interests. No attempt was made to mobilise the people and get their cooprating, have some form of popular committees or something like that to work along with the administrative machinery Nothing was done. Even where people do co-operate out of their own will, where peasants cooperate in many villages. There, the landlords take revenge on them by attacking and killing them as they have done in Bihar. Even today, I got a report from Shri Bhogendra Jha, who has just come from there, that in that same Sehbeli area where the Mahant was arrested some months ago last year, if you remember, for the murder of 12 landless labourers and poor peasants, in the same Selibeli area, yesterday or the day before, there has been another savage attack carried out by the landlords in which several people have been killed because those peasants in an organised way were trying to co-operate with

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the procurement drive of the Government. So, a revenge has been taken on them by the landlords.

If I may with your indulgence just quote one or two comments which have been offered in the press, which have been published by some leading economists like Mr. V. N. Dandeker, Director of the Gokhale Institute, Dr. Ashok Mitra, the former Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India itself, Prof. Dant wala, Dr. Bright Singh, Member of the Tamil Nadu Planning Commission and Mr. Chimanlal Patel, Gujarat Planning Minister, and so on.

AN HON. MEMBER: Now, the Chief Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: While leading economists have blamed heavy deficit financing in recent years and the failure of the Government's control mechanism for the present abnormal price rise, they have said many things. I cannot quote them all. "They have suggested that the Government should procure the consumer goods at the source of production and sell them through a wide network of fair price shops so as to arrest the disease of price spiral." There is no other solution within the present framework, at least. "The root cause of the present inflation, they say, is an attempt to eliminate poverty without touching the rich." This is the core of the matter. You want to *hatao* the *garibi* without touching the rich. How could it be done? Such a magical path has not been invented I think in the world.

Then, Dr. Ashok Mitra, their own former Economic Adviser, blamed the failure of the Government's control mechanism for the current spurt in prices; when Government had stocks, it did not make an appropriate use of this to put down speculation. "On the contrary, some of the buffer-stocks were released during 1971-72 to private traders. Once the foodgrains prices started rising, he said, everything else succumbs to that trend. Some of the groups and classes who benefit from the price rise have an inordinate hold on the Government and they are making full use of their political power."

Prof Dantwala says that "if the prices of essential commodities in short supply were to be contained, there is no escape from compulsory levy on big producers and also imports if necessary." Dr. Mitra said, "While the bank rate has been raised by a mere one per cent, the margin of profit enjoyed by the rich farmers, traders and industrialists from the operations financed through bank credit was substantially higher.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Two minutes more. There is a consensus of views among so many people of different quarters as to what is happening and why it is happening.

15 hrs.

This morning I found, although we did not reach the Question Hour, that a statement was laid, giving the figures of procurement of wheat during the current rabi season. What a miserable show! And they must tell us why it is happening. Why, when the target in Haryana was 13 lakhs, they have procured only 5.64 lakhs? Why in Madhya Pradesh, when it was four lakhs, they have procured only 1.91 lakhs? In Uttar Pradesh, it was 18 lakhs target; they have procured only 7.50 lakhs. Only in Punjab, you can say with some satisfaction, out of a target of 33 lakhs, some 25.75 lakhs have been procured; at least they have not miserably failed. But what is hapenpening to the others? The fact is that the big producers in Uttar Pra-

desh and other States, even they who call themselves Congressmen, many of them have just refused to part with their stocks. Despite appeals made by the Prime Minister and in the name of the Prime Minister by certain very eminent ministers sent from here for this purpose to persuade them, in U.P. those people refused to part with their stocks unless procurement prices were substantially raised. In West Bengal the State Government could not procure even half of its own target of rice, three lakh tonnes which they were supposed to procure. The Food Minister there says: I do not believe in coercion; I believe in methods of persuasion. In the meantime rice ration has been cut to 750 gms. and people are asked to buy rice in the open market at Rs. 4. After all no less a person than the General Secretary of the ruling party, not me, Mr. Chandrajit Yadav only the other day speaking at Gauhati said something which you should note. He will be conservative about his own troubles. Even he has admitted that inside the party, there is a big, strong and powerful block of reactionary elements and vested interests who are not allowing these things to be done; they sabotage from within. How can you expect people to sit quiet and rely on the Government? If these are the diseases you must cure them and show to the people that you are doing something serious about it In the face of the proposed bandh Mr Siddhartha Sankar Ray is continously sermonising to us there that he does not want strikes and we should not have bandhs. What should we do? Rely on the Government? They say that they are doing everything, but they are cutting the ration and refuse to procure from big producers and rice millers and hoarders. Are we supposed to keep quiet and depend upon them? Keeping quiet for two years had led to the present misery All the proclaimed assurances of the ruling party are being thrown to the winds. That is the trouble.

It is a matter of concern not only to the Opposition people; it is a matter of concern to millions of people who voted Congress and believed in their programme. There should be broad based unity of the people to see to it that those things which were promised were carried out and not allowed to be watered down or the Government is not allowed to retreat from them. The situation has come to such a paso. There should be no retreat under pressure. There are some parties in the Opposition who are one with the vested interests in the ruling party to whom Mr. Chandrajit Yadav referred. There are many here, friends of the traders and big producers who are enemies of any idea of the take over of food trade.

But if the Government is going to continue in the line of retreat, the economy is faced with the threat of absolute collapse. They have to implement it firmly with popular cooperation. You must impose graduated levy. Otherwise there is no way of getting it done. Take it over and distribute, step by step, all essential articles. For goodness sake, use a little of the vast legal armoury you have built up at least to give some deterrent or exemplary punishment to some of the hoarders and profiteers. It may mean that you have to tread on the corns of people whom you do not want to tread on. You have to decide whether you are to go that way or take the country towards disaster You should take action against black money. Tha adjournment motion has been brought because the situation has become really explosive. We are in a sense standing at the cross roads. There is dynamite in the economy because if we go on like this, whether it is planning or food or price, everything is going to be upset; everything will collapse. Therefore, I am warning the Government if they fail on the price and food front, it is not only a question of their party and their Go-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

vernment going down—it is on this issue they will go down if they go on the way they are going—but it will mean misery and suffering and starvation for millions of people in this country and the entire economy of the country will be disrupted and shattered. Therefore, I think it is time that we censure the Government for what they have been doing as distinct from what they they have been talking and promising of doing That is why this adjournment motion has been brought. I hope it will get the support of different sections in this House, including those Congress friends who want to see that their declared programme is carried out and is not defeated It is for them to decide what they should do Why should I bother about it? The trouble is on account of this issue I cannot make common cause with Shri Piloo Mody or Shri Vajpayee because I know that they are fundamentally opposed to everything that this Government promises to do but is not doing under their pressure or the pressure of their friends

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra). We are not opposed to what they say

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA So, you are not opposed to the take-over of foodgrains

SHRI PILOO MODY: We want them to fulfil their promise to provide food; not take over foodgrains trade.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA With these words, I move my motion of adjournment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved:

That the House do now adjourn

SHRI R K SINHA (Faizabad) Sir, I rise to oppose the adjournment motion moved by our illustrious friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta. I am opposing it because in spite of his long speech, some of the contents of which I might agree, the basic fact remains that Shri Gupta has not been able to find any failure on the part of this Government For instance, the policy of take-over of foodgrains is a policy which has been substantially supported by him. If there are certain mistakes somewhere in the mechanism of implementation, if partial take-over of foodgrains trade has not been successful, let us analyse why it is so After all, we are not functioning in a vacuum If anything happens in any part of the country for any section of the people, the Government is blamed

SHRI PILOO MODY Naturally

SHRI R K SINHA If there is no rainfall the Government is blamed if the dams do not get filled, the blame is again on the Government If there is a revolution or counter-revolution in Andhra Pradesh and the railway compartments are burnt, the blame is again laid on the door of the Government I would agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta that the distribution of essential commodities is a gigantic problem in the solution of which all parties should come together and help the Government in finding out a workable solution for the problem facing the country

Those who today point out the essential weaknesses of the mechanism of distribution analyse what is happening in the world After all, we are not living in a vacuum In July 1972 we had with us a stock of 9.2 tonnes of foodgrains At that time we could not predict failure of rainfall in the country because we are not prophets of doom So we could not anticipate failure of rain in Maharashtra, Mysore Gujarat, Rajasthan and other areas Because of the shortage of foodgrains and

near-famine conditions on account of the failure of the monsoon, the Central Government took over the responsibility of feeding 180 million people.

It is true that the prices have risen and we have to find a solution. The Government is blamed for the existence of blackmarketeers and corrupt officials. who could exist only in an economy of scarcity. Yet, when attempts are made to increase production, we find attempts by our friends from the other side to disrupt production in all conceivable ways, by strikes and bandhs in order to weaken the will of the Government. We have seen the lack of character which some people have unashamedly shown in the face of a grave crisis which the nation is facing when all parties which believe in and talk of patriotism should come together and strengthen our country.

At a time when the Soviet Union have purchased 17 million tonnes of wheat from the United States, when they have purchased 11 million tonnes of coarse grains from the American market, when there is a crisis of shortages of oil and essential commodities in China, North Africa and other countries, is it surprising that the price of wheat has doubled in the international market? Many countries which are deficit in foodgrains have to find millions of tonnes of food from the open market in the world because there is acute shortage of foodgrains in China, Russia and other countries. Under these circumstances, the rise in price of wheat in the international market is not something unusual. Naturally, when we purchases wheat in the open market, we have to pay that increased price.

Let us patiently analyse the causes for the steep rise in prices. The ganging up of the petroleum-producing countries is responsible for the rise in price of petroleum products. How can you say that the Government is responsible for that? You cannot lay the blame for shortages of all conceivable commodities on the door of the Government.

My hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, said that one of the causes for the price rise is deficit financing. What type of expenditure does he want us to reduce? Does he expect us to reduce our security arrangements on the frontiers? Should we spend less on our defence? Does he expect the Government to spend less on social services like education and health?

There is another reason for this crisis. Thousands of wagons of coal have been sent to Bangladesh. Naturally, those wagons are not available for either movement of foodgrains to the south or for the movement of cement to the north. At the same time, you could not have fought for the liberation of Bangladesh and said in the same breath that you will not face the consequences. When a child is born in a family, whether the other family members are starving or not, the child has to be reared. In the same way, in the family of secular democracies Bangladesh was born and being a neighbouring and friendly country we have to supply them with coal and other essential commodities in spite of the fact that we are poor ourselves. Naturally, this has led to shortage of goods and consequent crisis.

Then, we projected our plans for generation of electricity and consequent industrial production on the assumption that the dams will get filled up. Because of the erratic rainfall there was grave shortage of electricity in UP Bihar Maharashtra and the States in South India. The shortage of electricity naturally affected the industrial production and created shortage.

[Shri R. K. Sinha]

We, particularly those sitting on this side of the House, should not forget there is a conspiracy by the monopoly houses in league with some of the opposition parties in this country to run down this Government and create confusion wherever they can. But we stand as one man under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and we have achievements to our credit on this problem also. Do you think that by your writings in the press or by your attacks on our Government we shall falter? We know, there are errors; we know, prices have risen; we know, the problem has to be faced but, the problem cannot be faced by an about-turn from our policies.

Our friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, said that poverty cannot be fought by pleasing the rich man. I agree with him. Coal was nationalised and banks were nationalised. Was all this series of nationalisations directed against the monopoly houses or the rich men or was it to please them? This Government is committed to the removal of poverty and fighting the monopoly houses. A big crisis has come about which belongs to you as well as to us.

There is an attack on controls. It has been said that prices have gone up because there have been controls. But what about those items whose prices have gone up in spite of the fact that there was no regulation or control? Their prices have gone up because of the gang-up of the right reaction of India. The same party, the Jana Sangh Party, comes out with two types of posters. One poster is about fair price shops. How will you get food for the fair price shops unless you procure it? You first get it and then you distribute it. Another poster says, you are not giving remunerative prices to the tenant or the peasant. Did they come out for the dehoarding campaign? Did they go round the country to see that food was procured for the people who need it.... *(Interruptions)*?

AN HON. MEMBER: Did you?

SHRI R. K. SINHA: They are talking on both sides of the barrier. The people of this country have seen them in their real image. They had a gang-up of the extreme right and the extreme left in 1967 and they failed.

This is a temporary crisis and we shall face it boldly, with discipline and with a sense of solidarity under the leadership of our Prime Minister and our Government. We shall see that food is distributed better and that essential commodities are controlled better. But they must understand that rains are not made either in heaven or on earth. Rains are something which we cannot regulate. There may be an international crisis which a national government has to analysis in terms of planning. It was said that planning may be cut down. If prices go up, it is bound to affect our planning. But we are sure that our Government will not forget the backward areas, the core sector of our industry, the poor peasantry and the working class who live in cities.

Today you withdrew all of a sudden, the no-confidence motion because you knew that it was a ritual. You fight with imaginary swords in the air and get defeated every time. Within three days your momentum will pass. You have combined in an immature, illegal fashion into a grand alliance of the Opposition, into which our friends of the Communist Party of India have also walked in. This grand alliance, I know, will dissipate in three days and you will be talking

in different languages. We shall talk with one language: Control the situation; the future before the country is great and we shall make it greater.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, there was no Russian translation.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: There was no Portuguese translation from you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, this is the worst ever crisis for almost every Indian, specially for those who have to toil for their living, namely, the low and the middle income group people. Never before in history we have known such acrises, we have seen in today's newspaper that in Bihar, one State alone, five million people are facing starvation. In Tripura we know for certain that 3500 people died of starvation. Here is the representative from Tripura sitting and he can vouch for it. No pretext, Madam Prime Minister, I may tell you, can save you and your Party. So long you have been making scapegoats of various varieties. You are even talking about workers not going on strike. She said the other day that prices of foodstuffs will go up if workers strike. Did you ever ask your Planning Commission to find out whether that would ever be true? Or was it your brain-child?

You talk about CIA. You talk about Opposition Parties....(*Interruptions*) I have been following your Prime Minister. Now, of course, you are talking about reactionaries in your own Party. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, please go out while the going is good because you cannot make the grade and you cannot do it....(*Interruptions*).

Sir, the position is very critical. She had said only day before yesterday before half a dozen Congressmen sitting here in the Central Hall that the coming months are going to be very critical. As usual, whenever it is found to be too hot for her, a contradiction comes out. We are accustomed to that and that has been usual practice.

Now, the other day, the Prime Minister and her Finance Minister, hon. Mr. Y. B. Chavan, have predicted a downward trend in prices of foodstuffs. And to-day, what is happening? It had climbed to the top of the world. If you only take the International Labour Organisation's data, India—July 1971—it was 90 and now it is 250. Now, my dear friend. Shri R. K. Sinha has gone away. He is talking about the price-rise being a global phenomenon. Now, the base year 1963—100 and India 1965—it was 120 and in 1971 it was 174. But Germany—it was 103.6 in 1965 and 112.5 in 1971. Now, Pakistan, our neighbour, let us be good friends—it was 110.4 in 1965 which went upto 141.6 in 1971. UK—105.4 in 1965 and 133.6 in 1971. Now, let us come to the Consumer Price Index. India 1965—124 and 127 and in 1971—it was 197 and 212. He was talking about Socialist countries. In Hungary it was 102.5 and 104.5 in 1965 and it went upto only 106.5 and 103.8 in 1971. Mr. Deputy Speaker, you are a very knowledgeable person. From 106.5 it came down to 103.8. The hon. Member was talking about price-rise being a world phenomenon. He was trying to carry coal to New Castle. Or is it that I am trying to throw pearls before swine?

The other day I had a talk with the Director of Consumers' Council of the country. In one month's time there had been a rise of 32 per cent in the price level of almost all commodities. The Prime Minister knows all about it, but you cannot wake her up because she is not sleeping.

Then, everything has gone outside the purchasing power of the common man. Here is a wonderful article which says:

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

"Organisation of consumers interviewed appear to be alarmed at the seeming collusion between the Government and the price racketeers, for the Government seems to endorse the price increases effected by wholesalers and retailers."

This is from the *Economic Times* of Bombay edited by a very competent and intelligent economist Then it says:

"Bread prices have increased in the city by 5 to 10 paise a loaf Atta is dearer by 30 per cent, than six months ago Maida prices are higher by 40 per cent."

Then it says:

"What is more distressing is that the retail prices are rising out of all proportion to the increase in wholesale prices, eroding the income of the average consumer .."

Till mid-night I can go on giving quotations from most reliable and respectable papers to show that this Government is hand in gloves with monopolists and as a result, the price-rise is taking place.

Sir, during every Budget, they promise: "Oh! We are going for a credit-squeeze; we are going for an inflation-check". But what is the result? The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Every time after the Budget is presented, there is a price-rise. Today in Bombay—let Mr. Chavan contradict this—is it not a fact that rice is being sold in the open market at Rs. 7.50 per kilo? Have you ever heard in your life time that in India rice is being sold at Rs. 7.50 per kilo? That is what is happening. Why is this happening? It is because Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her Government are of the monopolists, by the monopolists and for the monopolists; she is a product of the monopolists Her very existence depends on the black market and black money. This Government will not stick even one day if black market is stopped; the Government will go out of existence if the black money is dehoarded. Not only are they allowing the profiteers to loot but they are adding fuel to the fire by free and frequent sanctions of price-rise What have they done in the case of dalda? In two months they have allowed two rises. Only the other day it was Rs. 6/- a kilo, but today it is Rs 11/- a kilo. What is happening? There is a Dalda and Sugar Cell in the Ministry of Agriculture. My friend, Mr. F. A. Ahmed, is not here. My information is that a good number of the people there are on the payrolls of firms like Hindustan Lever and others. There is a man called Mr. Jain We want to know what is the value of his assets, how much money he has made I am not talking only about contribution to political parties, Ministers, etc, but I am talking about the civil servants also This is how the loot is going on Where the actual cost of production of dalda is less than Rs. 3/-, you have to pay Rs. 11/- to buy it and cook your minimum meal with.

Will you be surprised if I say that the Balance Sheet of Hindustan Levers shows that its last year's profit was Rs 5 crores, and this year it is Rs. 11 crores? Rs 11 crores are the shown profits And the unshown profits, I can assure you, are Rs 30 crores Wherefrom did they get this money? That is the difference between Rs. 6/- and Rs 11/- That is how they have collected the money.

Another firms, Shaw Wallace and Co. dealing mainly with foodstuffs, fertiliser and other consumer goods, have declared a dividend of 40 per cent. The firm which declares a dividend of 40 per cent on its equity capital, I assure you must have earned really a profit of 00 per cent—not less than that.

In the case of Hindustan Levers, the original investment appreciated instead of depreciating. They do not know what to do with the money.

I can describe it like this. When Rome was burning, Nero, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, was fiddling.

Let us talk about sugar. The cost of production is not even one-third of the sale price—never, never, more than one-third of the sale price. How were they allowed to manipulate the recovery figures? They have been stealing 20 per cent at least at the recovery stage, evading taxes and evading the shareholders; they put an excise inspector and the bandobust came to Rs. 200 amonth. Later on some Inspectors became troublesome for the companies. So, Mr. Chavan had to ask the Central Excise to advise them that the Sugar Millowners have become saints and they have gone on a self-reforming process and the Excise Inspectors were withdrawn so that the 25 per cent recovery manipulation can be carried on without any hindrance

Then, there is the free sale of sugar. If you do not believe me, you can believe *Deccan Herald* It has published a wonderful article Last year they have made an excess profit of Rs 200 crores out of our money. Why? Because give-and-take between Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government, Party and the sugar tycoons. 'I look after you and you look after me'. Please X, Y and Z' That is the *bandobust* Of course, I have established and I have repeatedly told on the floor of this House that the Ruling Party took Rs 8 crores and fifty lakhs from the sugar tycoons in the last elections . (*Interruptions*) I do not know who are the Bahujees in Delhi and who are the Bahujees in Lucknow. I do not want to go into them.

Now, coming to the mill-made cloth, when the cotton prices are going down, cotton-growers do not get economic prices and they are giving up cotton cultivation, why is it that cotton textile prices must go up? Why is it that you should allow them to increase the price by 10 per cent? I bought a *lungi* the other day I weighed it. It weighed 150 grammes The price was Rs. 15. You imagine 15 x 6. Rs. 100 a kilo. Do you know the price of raw cotton? The best variety does not cost more than Rs. 6 a kilo. By making it into yarn and dyeing it and weaving it, it must be converted into Rs. 100. The money has to be divided, the loot has to be divided between the ruling Party and the monopoly capital An overall-survey of 25 cities records a rise upto 300 per cent

Sir, in West Bengal there is a serious *Dhal* scandal The FCI procured *dhal*. The Congress MLAs and the Ministers of the State are looting There is a big report about this. If you permit me, I will lay* it on the Table of the House and I do not want to take the time of the House

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You hand it over to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then there is that worst scandal bran scandal Some 79 persons including the Chief Minister's own nephew and own brother-in-law have been arrested. I want to ask as to who gave the permits Mr. Ajay Mukerjea, the brother-in-law—I knew him. He was the Traffic Manager of the Calcutta Tramways and later of the State Transport. His son is an eminent Tennis player Mr. Jaideep Mukerjea. I wanted him to become even a better player. How did they get the permit for dealing in bran? The price fixed is Rs. 17 per maund but it is selling at Rs. 35 per maund. You take out a permit, Mr. Subramaniam and bring the bran to the gate and on hundred quintals you can make a clean profit of Rs 1000 Behind each and every permit

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

there is an MLA and one Minister and instead of arresting them, they have arrested a civil servant, Mr. Sen Gupta, because he has no godfather..

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): Sir, on a point of order. These are matters *sub-judice*. The Chief Minister of West Bengal and the Government of West Bengal have taken the strongest measures possible and the persons arrested are now before the court. It is *sub-judice*. I want to know whether he can refer to all this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I say nothing which is really sub-judice Then, Sir, we want to know this. (*Interruptions*) We want to know, why is it that no Minister knows, not even any Minister's Confidential Assistant knows, that a Congress M.L.A was arrested, apprehended or interrogated? May we know that? (*Interruptions*) A civil servant has been arrested. M.Ps. are not involved, as far as I know I know Mr Daschowdhury of course. These Congress MLAs are the kingpins and why have they not been arrested? You must know what happens 4 000 tonnes of wheat bran are being blackmarketed every month The poultry business has come to a standstill The Bihari milkmen and cattle-keepers of West Bengal have to pay at the rate of one rupee per kilo for bran which they would have got at six annas a kilo but for this blackmarket. Where does this money go, Sir? It goes to enrich the pockets of those gentlemen who said *garibi hatao*. They must get money

There is another instance which is a great racket here. Mr. Jag Pravesh Chandra has started the game of price-tag. Now, Sir, what is this price-tag? Who fixes the price-tag in Delhi? We want to know about that. Who is paying for the big advertisements that are appearing in the newspapers, long, big, insertions? Each insertion must be costing Rs. 5,000. It says: Insist on a Price-tag Now, who is paying for it? Must be, Hindustan Lever, because their profit is only Rs. 10 crores this year, and in the next year, they want to make a profit of Rs. 20 crores and I am sure the Prime Minister will approve of this idea.

Various wrong production figures are being given. Shortages are being terribly magnified by the Government. The Prime Minister, in one of her speeches near about the Budget time, had said: The shortfalls are being exploited. I am asking you: Who has been talking about shortfalls? Is it not Mr. Chavan himself, who said about this, before the Chief Ministers' Conference? Do you want me to give that date and the exact speech? It is they who are creating a psychology of scarcity because this is convenient for them, because these joardars and hoarders are your patrons, you must get your money out of the blood of the common workingman in the country, otherwise you will not survive Your survival depends upon how much your own patrons flourish Now, may I quote what the Prime Minister said? This is a news item from the Indian Express, dated the 14th July, 1972.

> "At a Press Conference on Wednesday, the Prime Minister did not even pretend to express concern over the recent spurt in prices. On the contrary, she seemed to defend the situation The Prime Minister seems to derive some sort of comfort from the fact that prices are showing an upward trend in many parts of the world."

I have quoted Madam Prime Minister If you want, I can send you a copy You have a very big Secretariat, a very elaborate Secretariat. You have good economists. I am not talking about the Hong Kong Article of a Pakistani economist· I am talking of other economists too. You can find out for yourself whether there is any truth in what you say; you will find that there is seldom any truth. Mr Shinde made a statement the other

day. I cannot say that they have been foolishly making a statement, because, that will sound rude, but the statement was really unwanted. I say, Madam Prime Minister is a new edition of Chiang Kai-Shek. What had happened in China? Don't you take lessons? This is the beginning of it. There are food riots everywhere in our country: Nagpur, Nasik, Poona, Ahmedabad in Gujarat State, etc. Why should this happen in Gujarat whose people have always been peaceful? We are called violent people, but what about Gujarat people—Mahatma Gandhi's own State? There have been food riots there. Madam Prime Minister knows what followed Chiang Kai-Shek. At least she should know. That is coming. She cannot stop it. I may tell you that the communist government had held the priceline in one year and brought forward a balanced budget in one year Those who do not know should educate themselves on this.

But what is Government doing now? Their procurement has been a total failure. Trade takeover is a hoax. The prime Minister herself does not believe in this takeover The Congressmen themselves are sabotaging. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad the other day told me that when he went to his constituency, he saw somebody having 1000 quintals of wheat and he asked him rightly 'Why are you holding this?' The man turned round and said what about Shri S. K. Modi with 90,000 quintals in Delhi?' Then, he said 'This is very bad', because he could give enormous amount of money to somebody in power. therefore, he can get out of it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): The hon Member is putting something in my mouth I had not said that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is what I am saying. Of course, missiles got from S. K. Modi may get Shri Gujarmal Modi Padma Bhushan, because they are very close to the Prime Minister and they are great friends of the ruling party, and, therefore, they cannot possibly think of putting them behind the bars; that treatment is meant for Samar Mukerjees and Jyotirmoy Bosus; they can arrest them, release them and rearrest them at the court-gate or the toll-gate.

Now, what is happening in regard to rationing? Rationing is failing Modified rationing is failing When a common man does not got 1500 gms of rice, a CRP sepoy gets 4000 gms. of rice, because the CRP will have to protect Shrimati Indira Gandhi when the mass riot will come around her. So, they must be fed well

I would only say that there would not be many idiots in this country who will believe that monopolists will pay money to Shrimati Indira Gandhi for hataoing Garibi and for bringing in socialism. At least, I do not wish to be in that category. If there are many on that side, they can choose for themselves.

Today, the funny thing is that you can get any quantity of any item for a price, and there is no shortage Money supply has been contradictory to their professed principles They have been feathering the nest of the monopolists There are conflicting figures in regard to deficit financing. Credit squeeze is another hoax.

If you see the figures of indirect taxation, you will be horrified to see the rate at which it is going up. At least I must have these figures read out In 1968-69 direct taxes accounted for 10 per cent and indirect taxes for 55.73 per cent. But in 1973-74, the percentages are 273.57 and 18.6 respectively. This is the type of indirect taxation that has been there. This is the real *Garibi Hatao* that we are seeing. If you want to smoke a biri you have to pay some tax; if you want to buy a lungi, you have to pay

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

tax; if you want to have a cup of tea, you have to pay tax. But when Shri Gujarmal Modi comes or Shri Ramnath Goenka comes, his taxes must come down, because otherwise, they would not help Shrimati Indira Gandhi to bring in socialism and remain in power.

I would say a word only about corruption. I am talking about one Minister by name Nakat Narayan. In one bye-election, this man has spent Rs. 70 lakhs. In one deal of import of stainless steel, that man made about Rs. 50 lakhs; unbelievable this is what is happening. But the man has been elevated and promoted.

In regard to blackmarket, I would say on the face of the Prime Minister that Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of the country is a product of black money...

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I say 'Yes'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Member should conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Otherwise, she would have published the interim report of the Wanchoo Committee and demonetisation would have taken place on 12th November, 1970 But without blackmarket, she cannot move and she cannot do anything. But all that I am saying is that she should go while the going is good.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): I rise to oppose the Adjournment Motion. My hon. friend has, as usual, indulged in abusive language. I think he is a master of that. He should use it more often on his own friends rather than misuse the privileges of a member in this House. Not only that. He has also performed the ceremony or ritual of paying homage to his friends who are there across the Himalayas. He can do that as often as he likes, but why does he waste the time of the House? He quoted the wholesale price indexes of products, rise in prices in foreign countries and so on. He quoted the indexes in Germany, the price rise in Germany, England, Hungary and so on. But he has not given the House the benefit of his knowledge as to whether there was a drought that took place in Germany or England in the last five years or whether there has been a war fought by them in the last five years or whether those countries maintained 10 million refugees for one year. It is because of these basic reasons that prices have risen.

We are all concerned about the rise in prices. We want to control it. Government is doing its best to control it. But our friends opposite are quoting figures which have no relevance.

The basic reason for the rise in prices is that there has been a drought in this country not for one year but for two or three consecutive years. Because of this drought, there has been shortage of essential commodities. Because of this, we have to import foodgrains and other essential commodities which are costing very high abroad These are the basic reasons.

Then production in the country has gone down There have been bandhs which have resulted in dislocation in production.

SHRI PILOO MODY: In power shortages.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: That is the second reason. I am talking of the first reason. Because of dislocation in production, there is shortage of consumer goods in the country. Because of shortage of rainfal, there was a shortage of electric power generation. There has consequently been a slide in production. It is these natural causes which have resulted in less production. But our friends are trying to take advantage

of natural calamities to blame Government instead of joining hands with it and seeing that prices do not go up and people who are the culprits, the hoarders, are caught. On the other hand, they side with them and help them in propagating their cause

Some of the Opposition parties have even gone to the extent of condemning the takeover of the wholesale trade in foodgrains They want this measure, which is for the benefit for the weaker sections of society, to be dropped so that the hoarders could have more profits as a result of more rise in prices But for this measure of takeover of the wholesale trade in wheat there would have been a great chance of more starvation death It is because of this measure that there has been

SHRI PILOO MODY Government has never admitted starvation deaths

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN I said there would have been but for this measure Either there is something wrong with his hearing or he has not used the hearing aid provided by the Secretariat

The point I was making was that because of these natural calamities, there has been shortage of various types of essential commodities like foodgrains, oils etc, which have resulted in rise in prices

The contribution of the Opposition to the rise in prices is in two forms One is that they have protected and supported hoarders and their interests They have supported the interests of hoarders in this country That is one of the basic reasons why they are escaping the clutches of the law I would request Government to take more stringent measures to see that these hoarders are caught and that those Opposition parties who support them are also made to pay

The second reason, to which I referred and which I am repeating, is that some of the Opposition parties are deliberately creating a situation where there should be chaos so that it helps them in creating discontent and finally injuring the reputation and stability of the Government and the country They want chaos to be created by having more strikes; they support strikes and they incite labour. First, they compromise with the Government and six months after that, they back out, and after that, they again incite the labour and then they go in for bandhs That is another factor which has caused price rise, because if there is a slide back in production, there is bound to be a shortage of commodities and rise in prices These are the two basic reasons for which the Opposition is directly responsible. There are other reasons For example, the Bangladesh war

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) To what extent you are responsible? Kindly tell us

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: We are responsible for controlling the prices and we are trying to do that You are responsible for strikes and bandhs, and this is the reeson why the consumer goods are costing more. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY So, in other words, both of you have failed

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN The third reason which I submit is the war, and every country has paid the price of war A war has always resulted in inflation It has always resulted in rise in prices, and every nation has to pay the price of a war, and so we are paying for it Not only this We had a war and we had to support 10 million refugees for a year and to support them, it does cost

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

money. That is another reason for the price rise—

SHRI PILOO MODY: To support 10 million refugees does not cost more than supporting 10,000 Congressmen.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Not only this. As I have submitted there has been, as was pointed out by my learned predecessor also, a rise in the international prices of various essential commodities which we import, and one of them is petroleum products, whose price in the international market has gone up, and that is why we had to pay more in our country. That is one of the reasons why the prices have gone up.

Taking another instance; the abnormal costs of oil products are because of the shortage of oil seeds caused due to drought conditions. There was a shortage of production and we had to import the commodities. The prices have to be paid. Similarly, there is a shortage of grains and we have to pay for them. These are the four basic reasons which have caused the price rise. The Government is trying to meet the situation by having a more effective distribution system of fair price shops, which is the basic and the only way, in my submission, by which we can control the prices all over the country.

Secondly, there is the step which we have taken, namely, the takeover of wholesale trade in wheat. Of course, this is the first year and there are bound to be difficulties and bound to be failings here and there, but this step is bound to control the rise in prices of wheat.

AN HON. MEMBER: Can you say so in your constituency also?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I give the list to you You can send my speech to them.

What I am submitting is, the hoarders should be tackled and should be dealt with. There should be penal laws which should be more effective and, in fact, a people's force should be set up to see that these hoarders are dealt with properly. I should also suggest that there should be a general price freeze in the country. That is, no body should be allowed to charge a higher price than the one fixed by the Government, and one who does so should be dealt with severely. *(Interruptions)*.

I submit there should be an all-out attack, a killing attack, on this hydra of price rise, and I hope and I am confident, that under the leadership of our Prime Minister we will be able to control the prices

15 57 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P SALVE in the Chair]

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I rise to support the adjournment motion moved by Mr. Indrajit Gupta. It was good of the Chair to have allowed the motion to be moved here, because in the last session when a similar motion was sought to be moved in this House, the Chair did not give its ready consent on the plea that the rise in prices was nothing unusual in the country.

I concede that the increase in the prices has become a routine affair in this Country whenever Parliament meets after an intervel, we are confronted with a *fait accompli* or rise in prices. Only thing this time the price rise had been very steep and unprecedented.

That is why I think, the Chair was good enough to allow this discussion. Even now I can imagine what is going to be the reply from the Government benches. In the last session, we had a discussion on the price rise

before the General Budget discussion started and again another discussion at the fag end of the session. At that time when the Finance Minister Mr. Chavan replied, he said: "I should like to say that this is a very difficult situation. There is no doubt about it. At the same time, I must repeat what I have said last time, namely that this is a passing phase."... (*Interruptions*).

He is going to repeat again and again that the price rise is only a passing phase. My only apprehension is that by the time the passing phase is over, the poorer people in this country may well have passed from life to the grave because of the unbearable burden and the misery of the rise in prices. To the extent the people in this country, due to frustration, choose almost to end their lives in the grave, to that extent Mr. Chavan's assurances of a passing phase may prove to be true. Every mortal is destined to pass away from this earth, but the economic situation created by this Government only hasten the process.

16 hrs.

Last time, he argued that the rise in prices was nothing unusual for this country and that it was an international phenomenon. Being a very erudite economist he should have known that in other countries the rise is not to that extent From 1967 to 1971 in Japan the price ros by 6 per cent in five years, in Germany the rise was 7.3 per cent, in the United States it was 14 per cent and in Yugoslavia which is considered to be at the lower level of the developed countries it was 30 per cent. whereas in India it was more than 100 per cent.

One of the chief culprits in this situation has been deficit financing. Money supply has gone on uncontrolled. It is true in a developing economy deficit financing may become inevitable. But it should be done in controlled conditions. For the entire fourth plan period Rs. 850 crores of deficit financing was visualised when the plan was put into operation. But taking the first four years, it was Rs. 58 crores in 1969-70, Rs. 359 crores in 1970-71, Rs. 710 crores in 1971-72 and in 1972-73, the revised estimate is Rs. 500 crores. Later on it was said it will be Rs 850 crores, but recently the papers have come out with a figure of Rs 1200 crores or so. So, even the plan provision of Rs. 850 crores of deficit financing has not been adhered to; it has gone up by about 250 per cent. The latest Reserve Bank report says that money supply in May, 1972 was Rs 8423 crores but in May, 1973 it was Rs 9733 crores So, in one year's time Rs 1310 crores of paper money have been pumped into the economy and there is no adequate increase in production to sustain this increase in money supply My first charge is that the Central Government which holds the strings of the economy of the country indulged in an uncontrolled way in deficit financing and printing notes and the main blame has to be borne by these two aspects. The uncontrolled fiscal policy of the Government of India has landed us in this grave situation.

Production was sought to be made an excuse I concede if there is less production there is a cause for rise in prices. But that has not always proved to be correct. Even when there has been an increase in production, prices have gone up. Even when sugar production was increased by 9 million tonnes last year, price has gone up Even in those years when there has been a peak production of foodgrains and buffer stocks have been maintained, prices have gone up. One eminent economist has given the following reasons while speaking in a press interview:

"The root cause of the present inflation is the attempt to eliminate poverty without touching the rich,

[Shri Sezhiyan]

without even calling a temporary halt to the extravagance of the Government and the affluence of the few. It is the consequence of socialist slogans without socialist discipline The scapegoats have all been destroyed and there will no more be an alibi The people are beginning to see who is cheating them."

We have been indulging in scapegoats. Only if the Government of India comes forward with policies which can be implemented and curtails the credit facilities given to the richer and affluent classes of society, then alone to a certain extent, there can be some improvement This is what Mr Ashok Mitra, who was the Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India has to say

"According to Dr. Mitra, a rigorous monetary policy, which could have denied credit, on a selective basis, to traders and hoarders, was never seriously thought of Pressure on the Government's budgetary system was and has been great The Government's ability to resist such pressures is so feeble that the fiscal system itself has contributed to the spiralling of prices

Some of the groups and classes who benefit from the price rise have an inordinate hold on the Government They are making full use of their political power The rise in prices, after all, reflects the shift in income distribution against the poor and fixed income groups in favour of the rich and the privileged"

Having been the Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India, he should know how these pressures have been working on the Finance Ministry and the Government Therefore, the first and foremost conclusion is, whenever there is a steep rise in prices affecting the fixed income groups and the lower income brackets in society, it is the result of the uncontrolled fiscal policies adopted by the Central Government. An hon member quoted the Finance Minister as having conceded that if they are able to control deficit financing to Rs. 250 crores in a year, it can be absorbed into the economic system But even in the last three months, deficit financing gone up steeply. From 1st April, 1973 to 8th June, 1973, deficit financing has been indulged into the tune of Rs. 631 crores This spree of over-time work at Nasik press and overdrafts from the Reserve Bank has been going on at an unimpeded pace.

The price rise is going to affect the entire economy of the country The plan may have to be redrafted if we want to keep the physical targets, the plan of Rs 51,000 crores may have to be increased to Rs 70,000 crores or so Otherwise, you have to reduce the physical targets The price rise could be controlled and should have been controlled by the economic policies of the Central Government The State Governments are at the mercy of the Central Government They do not have the economic powers or the financial authorities, which are almost monopolised by the Central Government Deficit financing, money supply pattern of exports and imports, distribution—all these things are controlled only by the Centre and they should take the blame squarely on them Due to price rise, there is unrest all over the country The conditions of the poor people are made so miserable and strikes and bandhs are organised on such a scale that law and order becomes a problem and then it is the State Governments which have to face the tune whereas the Central Government has perpetrated the mischief. I am afraid if these conditions continue for some time more, the people at large may lose confidence not only in the ruling party but in the entire parliamentary system of government. They

may feel that democracy in this country may not be able to deliver the goods and the Parliaments, Assemblies, elected representatives and the ballot system will not deliver the bread they seek. Even a veteran Congressman, one of the leading lights on the other side, Mr. Shashi Bhushan, has said:

> "Mr. Shashi Bhushan, Congress, M.P. and a leader of the now defunct Congress Socialist Forum, yesterday advocated some sort of limited dictatorship in the country for a limited period to free it from what he called the stranglehold of monopolists, hoarders, profiteers and black-marketeers"

So, he concedes the existence of the stranglehold of monopolists, hoarders, profiteers and black-marketeers and he thinks that the parliamentary form of government headed by Mrs Indira Gandhi will not be able to solve the problem. If Mr. Shashi Bhushan, one of the veteran parliamentarians, has come to the conclusion that the present parliamentary system has failed, I can visualise what the people at large will feel about the Government and the parliamentary system we have got. Very knowledgeable sources are available to Shri Bhushan. It says:—

> "Shri Bhushan told a press conference that black money in circulation in the country had risen from an estimated Rs 5,000 crores in 1967 to Rs 10,000 crores now."

I think, he should have better statistics. That is not available to us. He has estimated that in the six year period, from 1967 to 1973, the black money has gone up from Rs 5,000 crores to Rs 10,000 crores, that is, it has doubled. All these years the control was very much in the hands of his own party.

My apprehension is that unless the situation is controlled, unless prices are controlled—production alone is not going to solve the problem—unless produced goods are available in the market within the reach of the people, we are not going to solve the problem. Unless it is solved, not only the ruling party but the entire parliamentary system may have to pay the price for it.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाड़मेर)

सभापति जी, इस में सन्देह नहीं कि इस वक्त हमारे देश में कीमतों में जो बेमिसाल वृद्धि हो रही है उस से हमारे देश के लोगों को बेहद तकलीफ है। इस वक्त जब कि हमारे यहां विरोधी दलों के नेतागण आज की इस मुश्किल परिस्थिति का राजनीतिक विवाद बना कर अपने अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थों को सिद्ध करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, हमें यह नहीं भूल जाना चाहिए कि ठीक इस वक्त देश में लाखों लोग राशन की दुकानों पर लम्बी लम्बी कतारें लगा कर खड़े हैं। हमें यह नहीं भूल जाना चाहिए कि रोजमर्रा की जरूरत की चीजें बहुत महंगे दामों पर काला-बाजारों में मिलती हैं। हमें यह नहीं भूल जाना चाहिए कि कुछ बड़े बड़े लोग जो मुनाफ़ाखोरी, काला-बाजारी और जमाखोरी कर के हमारे गरीब लोगों की जिन्दगी दोजख बना रहे हैं वे हमारे साधारण लोगों की जिन्दगी में जो तकलीफ बरपा कर रहे हैं, ऐसे समय में हम सब यहां मिल कर शान्ति से, ठण्डे दिमाग से सोचें, गहराई से

[श्री अमृत नाहाटा]

सोचें, तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस सदन के अनेक माननीय सदस्य एक राय पर पहुंच कर हमारी जनता को इन तकलीफों से मुक्ति दिलाने में कारगर हो सकते हैं।

सभापति जी, श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त बहुत संयम के साथ, बहुत ठण्डे दिमाग के साथ बोल रहे थे। जो आंकड़े उन्होंने रखे, उनके बारे में कोई दो राये नहीं हो सकती। कीमतें बेहद बढ़ी हैं, लेकिन दो-तीन मिसालों के अलावा वे यह नहीं बता सके कि इस में इस सरकार का क्या दोष है या इस व्यवस्था में कहां दोष है और क्यों दोष है ..

श्री शमीम अहमद शमीम (श्रीनगर) : इस सरकार का दोष है।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : आप बताइयेगा श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने नहीं बतलाया है। एक मिसाल उन्होंने दी कि पैट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ाने की इजाजत सरकार ने क्यों दी? वह जानते हैं कि सारी दुनिया में पैट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं और भारत सरकार जिन पैट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स का बाहर से मंगा रही है उन में वृद्धि हुई है। एक मिसाल श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने दी कि वनस्पति की कीमतें बढ़ाने की इजाजत क्यों दी गई। मैं भी उन की बात का समर्थन करता हूं कि इजाजत नहीं दी जानी चाहिए थी, लेकिन, महोदय क्या श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त यह समझते हैं कि वनस्पति की कीमतें बढ़ाने की इजाजत देने से आज देश में इतनी बड़ी तकलीफ और संकट की स्थिति पैदा हुई है। वह भी इस बात को जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में सूखा पड़ा, हमारे देश में कई ऐसी परिस्थितियां आईं जो इस सरकार के बूते के बाहर की बात थी। मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस वक्त सारी दुनिया में कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। समाजवादी देश विकासशील देशों की सहायता करते हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त मानेंगे कि आज के विश्व में जो दो व्यवस्थायें हैं, इस प्रकार की मण्डियां हैं, मार्केट्स हैं, उन में जो समाजवादी मंडियां हैं या समाजवादी देश हैं, वे कच्चे माल के मामले में, खाद्यान्न के मामले में, उत्पादन में जो जरूरी कच्चा माल लगता है, उस के मामले में विकासशील देशों की किसी प्रकार की मदद करने में असमर्थ हैं। यह स्थिति है, वास्तविकता है और इससे आंखें नहीं मूंदनी चाहिए। तमाम विकासशील देशों को अपने कच्चे माल के लिए अपने पांव पर खड़ा होना पड़ता है या प्राकृतिक कारणों की वजह से उन्हें अन्य देशों पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है तो वे देश पाश्चात्य देश हैं, पूंजीवादी देश हैं जहां की मुद्रायें संकट में हैं और उस का असर हमारे देश पर, विकासशील देशों पर पड़े बिना नहीं रह सकता।

मुद्रास्फीति पैदा हो गई है, इन्फ्लेशन हो गया है, 850 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच गया है—यह कहना बहुत आसान है। मेरे राजस्थान में जब अकाल पड़ता है, जब

लोग भूखे मरने की स्थिति मे होते हैं, जब काम नही होते है, उस वक्त हमारी राजस्थान की सरकार, हम स्वयं राजस्थान के संसद् सदस्य चौहान साहब के पास जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि आप इस संकट के समय हमारे लोगो को बचाइये, काम दीजिये, काम न दे तो उन्हे भूख मे बचाने के लिए पैसा दीजिए, जिस मे व जिन्दा रह सके। क्या चव्हाण साहब ऐसे अवसर पर यह सोचेंगे कि हम ने बजट मे 250 करोड रुपये की सीमा बाध दी है इस मे ज्यादा मुद्राफिति नही कर सकते हैं? क्या यह सोचेंगे कि महाराष्ट्र के लोग, मैसूर के लोग, गुजरात के लोग, राजस्थान के लोग जो अकाल से पीड़ित हैं, जो मौत और जिन्दगी के बीच झूल रहे है, जिन को 10 पैसा मजदूरी मिल जाय तो अनाज खरीद कर अपना पेट भर सकते है—उन को ऐसे ही छोड़ दिया जाय? ऐसे समय मे मजबूर हो कर भारत सरकार को तमाम सिद्धान्तो को तोड कर अर्थशास्त्र और मुद्रास्फिति की तमाम बातो को भुला कर आगे आना पडता है और अपनी जनता को अकाल के सकट से उबारने के लिए मदद करनी पडती है और ऐसी मदद की गई है।

यह सही है सभापति महोदय, इस मे कोई इन्कार नही कर सकता कि तमाम तकलीफो के बावजूद तमाम शिकायतो के बावजूद, तमाम अव्यवस्थाओ के बावजूद, कई क्षेत्रों में सरकार की नीतियो को कार्यान्वित करने में असफलताओ के बावजूद भी पिछले लगातार, कई महीनो से इस देश के 18 करोड इन्सानो को अनाज दिया गया, कही कम दिया गया, कही ज्यादा दिया गया, कही 6 किलो दिया गया, कही 8 किलो दिया गया, कही चार किलो दिया गया। लेकिन इस से इन्कार नही किया जा सकता कि आज जो वितरण व्यवस्था है, यदि यह सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था न होती, यदि आज सरकार के पास अनाज न होता तो ये 18 करोड इन्सान हमारे देश मे जिन्दा नही रह सकते थे। हम यह क्यो भूल जाते है कि एक तरफ हमारे जनसघ के नेता कहते है—अगर कोई भूखा होता है, कोई चीज नही मिलती है तो दोष सरकार का है। हमे यह तय करना चाहिए कि क्या सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि देश की जनता को खिलाये? अगर हमारे जनसघ के नेता इस बात को मानते हैं कि देश की जनता को खिलाने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है, अगर हमारे विरोधी दल के पीलू मोदी यह मानते है कि सरकार की जिम्मदारी है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कोई भूखा नही सोना चाहिए, तो सरकार के पास कोई अलाउद्दीन का चिराग नही है जो एक कमरे मे बैठ कर अनाज पैदा कर ले और जनता को खिला दे।....

श्री पीलू मोदी : सरकार के पास है।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : पीलू मोदी के पास हो सकता है, जनसंघ के पास हो सकता है, लेकिन हमारे पास और इस सरकार के पास कोई ऐसा अलाउद्दीन का चिराग़ नहीं है। अगर देश की जनता को खिलाना है तो खिलाने के लिए अनाज सरकार को लाना पड़ेगा . . (**व्यवधान**) . .

एक बड़ी अजीब स्थिति हमारे देश में है—मैं अपने अनुभव से जानता हूं—एक व्यापारी रात को माल बेचता है, काला-बाजार में बेचता है और दिन में बाजार के चौराहे पर खड़ा हो कर कहता है कि इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार है इस में चीजें मिलती ही नहीं हैं, जनता को भड़काना है

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरैना) उसे को पकड़ो।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा पकड़ना चाहिए—क्या आप इस बात को मानते हैं? सभापति महोदय, ये कहते हैं कि पकड़ना—यह जो चुनौती दी जा रही है, जिस डिफाएन्स के साथ दी जा रही है इस का अर्थ है कि हम तो ऐसा करेंगे आप की हिम्मत हो तो पकड़ो। इसका मतलब है हम कालाबाजारी करेंगे कालाबाजारी करने वालों को बचायेंगे, उनके समर्थन में राजनीतिक आन्दोलन चलायेंगे, तुम्हारी हिम्मत हो तो पकड़ो। (**व्यवधान**) मैं जानता हूं हमारी सरकार की प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था शायद ढीली हो, हो सकता है हमारी सरकार और हमारी पार्टी के कुछ नेता ऐसे होर्डर्स की तरफ रहमदिली रखते हों लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूं सरकारी स्तर पर इसका हल नहीं होगा। इसका हल तब होगा। जब हमारे राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता, हमारे सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता और जनता के जागृत वर्ग मिलकर इन कालाबाजारियों और जमाखोरों के खिलाफ एक मजबूत आन्दोलन पैदा करेंगे, उनका घेराव करेंगे, मोहल्ले मोहल्ले में जनता को संगठित करके उनका माल पकड़ेंगे और वाजिब कीमत पर जनता में बेचेंगे। (**व्यवधान**) मैं कतई इस बात से इन्कार करता हूं कि इससे कोई शान्ति व्यवस्था की समस्या पैदा हो जायगी। आज जमाखोरों ने और कालाबाजारियों ने देश में जो स्थिति पैदा कर दी है उससे अधिक शान्ति व्यवस्था के लिए खतरनाक और कोई स्थिति हो नहीं सकती है प्रजातन्त्र के लिए इससे अधिक खतरनाक स्थिति और कोई हो नहीं सकती है। इसलिए अब समय आ गया है तमाम प्रजातांत्रिक ताकतों को जो देश में महंगाई के खिलाफ सही मानों में आन्दोलन खड़ा करना चाहते हैं वह केवल सरकार और सरकार की प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था पर निर्भर न करें बल्कि जनता को जागृत करें। आज जो जमाखोर हैं जो अपने ही पापों और कुकर्मों का नाजायज फायदा उठाकर जनता को इस सरकार के खिलाफ पलटने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं उसको

जानता होगा और जनता को बताना होगा कि असली जो अपराधी हैं वह जमाखोर और ब्लैक-मार्केटीयर्स हैं जो कमी का नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं, कमी का वातावरण इस देश मे पैदा करते हैं और उससे मुनाफा कमाने जा रहे हैं। मैं सीधे अनुभव की बात बताना चाहता हूं, उसके बाद समाप्त करूगा। मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र मे....

श्री पीलू मोदी : कभी गए हैं वहां ?

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : पीलू मोदी जी को शायद पता नही है, मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र के एक एक इच पर अगर श्री पीलू मोदी चलें या दौरा करे तो मैं उनको विश्वास दिला सकता हू कि 6 महीने मे उनका वजन आधा हो जायेगा।

श्री पीलू मोदी : परसो ही मुझे आदमी मिले जिन्होने फरियाद की कि वह कभी आते नही है।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : वह इनकी पार्टी का कोई होगा। लेकिन इनकी पार्टी का कोई है नही इसलिए हो नही सकता है। मेरी चुनौती है कि मुझे उनसे मिला दें।

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि 1969-70 मे हमारे पश्चिमी राजस्थान मे भयकर अकाल पडा। 1971 मे अच्छी बरसात हुई। जब अच्छी बरसात हुई तो किसानो को बीज देना चाहिए था। उस समय उनको बाजार से बीज मिला 125 रु० क्वीटल। उस बीज को उन्होने बोया। उसके बाद आधिया आ गई इसलिए दूसरी बार उनको बीज बोना पडा और कई जगहों पर तीन तीन बार बोवाई करनी पडी। हमारे यहां लगातार अकालो से पशुधन समाप्त हो गया और किसानो को अपने हाथो मे हल जोतने पडे। उसके बाद अच्छी बरसात हुई और प्रकृति की कृपा मे 1971 मे बाजरे की बहुत अच्छी फसल हुई। वह किसान जिसने हाथ से हल जोतकर, दो तीन बार 125 रु० क्वीटल के भाव मे बीज खरीद कर बाजरा बोया और फिर अपने बाजरे की फसल को लेकर बाजार मैं आया तो आज खाद्यान्न के सरकारीकरण का विरोध करने वाले लोग उस किसान को 30 रु० कवीटल का भाव दे रहे थे, 25 रु० क्वीटल का भाव दे रहे थे। बीज खरीदने के समय 125 रु० क्वीटल के भाव पर उसको बाजरा दिया और बाद मे उस किसान से उसका बाजरा 25 और 30 रु० क्वीटल यह लोग खरीद रहे थे। तब हमारे किसानो ने और हमने भारत सरकार पर दबाव डाला कि आप सरकार की तरफ से उसका बाजरा खरीदें और सरकार ने 43 और 50 रु० क्वीटल के भाव पर किसानो से वह अनाज खरीदा। आज वही व्यापारी जाकर उस किसान से कहते है कि सरकार को अनाज मत दो। कम से कम मैं अपने क्षेत्र की तरफ से कह सकता हू कि किसान इनकी बात सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। यह सही है कि कुछ क्षेत्रो मे हमारे किसान भाइयो मे गलतफहमी पैदा की गई है लेकिन मैं आपकी मार्फत अपने किसान भाइयो से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि सरकार जो अनाज उनसे खरीदती है और उपभोक्ताओ को

[श्री अमृत नाहाटा]

बेचती है वह कीमतो पर काबू पाने के लिए निहायत जरूरी है, इसके अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। जब प्रकृति खुश हो गई और खूब अनाज देश में हुआ तब यही व्यापारी उन किसानो से कौडियो के भाव अनाज खरीदते थे और खरीदेंगे। व्यापारियो के शोषण से किसान को मुक्त करने के लिए और उपभोक्ताओ को उचित दाम पर आवश्यक चीजे देने के लिए एक बुनियादी और मौलिक तरीका है कि सारा अनाज का व्यापार सरकार अपने हाथ मे ले ताकि किसानो के शोषक व्यापारी एक तरफ पडे, उनका व्यापार खत्म हो। इसके बिना न फर्टिलाइजर की कीमते काबू मे लाई जा सकती हैं, न डीजल की कीमते काबू मे लाई जा सकती है और न सीमेंट की कीमते काबू मे लाई जा सकती है। जीवन के लिए सभी आवश्यक वस्तुये जो हैं उनकी कीमतें कदापि काबू मे नही आ सकती हैं जबतक कि अनाज की कीमते काबू मे नही आती। हम चाहते हैं उपभोक्ता को वाजिब कीमत पर चीजें मिले और उत्पादक को भी उचित दाम मिले। गेहू, बाजरा, चावल कोई भी अनाज हो बल्कि मैं कहना हू रोजमर्रा के लिए आवश्यक वस्तुओ का व्यापार प्राइवेट व्यापारियो, मुनाफाखोरो और जमाखोरो के हाथों से छीनना पडेगा। सरकार को मुस्तैदी के साथ इस कार्यक्रम को सफल करना पडेगा और चोरो के हाथ से इसको निकालना पडेगा जिसकी दुहाई, जिसका समर्थन, जिसकी वकालत स्वतन्त्र पार्टी और जनसघ के लोग हमेशा किया करते हैं। धन्यवाद।

श्री अलगूराव राव जोशी (शाजापुर) सभापति महोदय, मूल्यवृद्धि को रोकने मे सरकार को जो असफलतायें हुई हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में जो कार्य-स्थगन प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने हैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं। मूल्यवृद्धि पिछले कई सालों से लगातार बढ़ती चली जा रही है। हर योजना और हर बजट पेश करते समय वित्त मंत्री यह आश्वासन देते आए है कि हम मूल्यवृद्धि रोकेंगे, मूल्यो को नीचे लायेंगे। एक उस समय यह परिभाषा हुई थी

that the Government will hold the price line

किन्तु आज का अनुभव यह बताता है।

But the Government has failed to hold the price-line It simply keeps on beholding the line ever-increasing.

आप लोगो ने भी स्वीकार किया, अमृत नाहाटा जी ने भी स्वीकार किया कि बेहद मूल्य बढ़े है। यह किसी पार्टी का सवाल नही है। यह मूल्य यदि एक दम पिछले कई दिनो मे बढ़े हैं तो क्यो बढ़े है उसके मूल मे हमे जाना पड़ेगा। भले ही हम उनको नीचे न लायें लेकिन कम से कम वह आगे न बढ़ें इसकी तो कुछ गारन्टी करनी चाहिए। हमारे मित्र श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त और दूसरे भी कहे कि मूल्य वृद्धि के लिए जमाखोर और मुनाफाखोर जिम्मेदार और जनसघ इसलिए जिम्मेदार है

but it is an over-simplication of the matter

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA I am sorry. We are guilty of over-simplifying the fact, but the fact is there

श्री अलगूराव राव जोशी : क्योंकि 1954 मे हमने स्वय सरकार से मांग की थी

the floor price must be given to the Kisan.

क्योंकि ज्वार का भाव 32 रु० क्विंटल तक खिसका। व्यापारी व्यापारी था, मुनाफाखोरी उसकी रग रग में है, ऐसा नहीं है कि आज का व्यापारी मुनाफाखोर है और पहले नहीं था लेकिन जब वस्तु का अभाव होता है तब यह प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती है। अभाव ही इसका मल कारण है। जब किसी चीज का अभाव हो तो उसका एक दुष्चक्र शुरु होता है। कल ही मैं खरीदने गया था, मैं ने पूछा पोस्टमैन तेल का दाम क्या है तो उन्होंने कहा चार किलो का डिब्बा ले लें तो 46 रुपए, दो किलो का ले लें तो 22 रुपये और एक किलो का ले लें तो 12 रुपए। (व्यवधान) मैं कल की ही बात बता रहा हूं पहाड़गंज की। तो मैं ने कहा कि एक किलो का दीजिए। उसने कहा 8 दिन बाद आयेंगे तो 12 का नहीं मिलेगा, 14 का मिलेगा और अभी दो किलो 22 का मिल जायेगा। तो मेरे जैसे आदमी को भी जहां एक किलो लेने का विचार था वहां दो किलो लिया। जब वातावरण में अस्थिरता हो, मूल्य बढ़ेंगे यह डर हो, तो मैं जो जमाखोर नहीं हूं, मुझे भी लगता है कि एक किलो के बजाये दो किलो क्यों न लिया जाये। यह एक प्रवृत्ति है इसी-लिए मैं ने कहा कि इसके मूल में हमें जाना पड़ेगा कि ऐसा वातावरण हम क्यों तैयार कर रहे हैं।

मैं उदाहरण देता हूं, कोई बुरा न माने इस बार जो शुगर की पैदावार हुई है उसके आखिरी आंकड़े जो आये हैं वह 38 लाख टन के हैं किन्तु हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने इसपर आंकड़ों की जो बात शुरू की थी वह 32 लाख टन से शुरु की थी। यानी यह वातावरण किसने पैदा किया ? किस प्रकार से ज्यादा बढ़ाकर एक वातावरण पैदा करना गलत है उसी प्रकार से कम होना, यह कह कर भी वातावरण में अस्थिरता पैदा करना मैं समझता हूं ठीक नहीं है।

जब एक बार साइकोलोजिकल स्केरसिटी पैदा कर दी जाती है और उसकी वजह से अस्थिरता पैदा हो जाती है तो गड़बड़ी होती है। यह जो डायरी मिली है इस को हमें गवर्नमैंट ने दिया है। इस में जो आंकड़े दिए हुए हैं ये जन संघ के आंकड़े नहीं हैं, ये गवर्नमैंट के दिए हुए आंकड़े हैं। इस में बताया गया है कि लगातार बढ़ोतरी हुई है। 1950–51 में राइस का उत्पादन 22.11 मिलियन टन था जोकि 1970–71 में बढ़ कर 42.45 मिलियन टन हो गया। इसी तरह से व्हीट का उत्पादन 6.83 मिलियन टन था जोकि 1970–71 में बढ़ कर 23.25 मिलियन टन हो गया। किसी में कमी नहीं हुई। फूडग्रेंज का टोटल उत्पादन जोकि 55.5 मिलियन टन था वह 1970–71 में बढ़ कर 107.81 मिलियन टन हो गया। 1950–51 में देश की आबादी 40 करोड़ थी। आज वह डेढ़ गुनी भी नहीं बढ़ी है। हम केवल 55 करोड़ हैं। व्हीट का उत्पादन दुगुना बढ़ा है, ज्वार का दुगुना बढ़ा है। पलसिस का दुगुना हो गया है। इस से साफ पता चलता है कि कहीं न कहीं गड़बड़ है।। दुगुनी अगर हमारी आबादी हो गई होती तब भी यह जो उत्पादन है यह काफी होना चाहिये था। 1950–51 की हालत आज नहीं है।

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

उस दिनो कट्टील था । रफी अहमद जी ने उसको हटा दिया । तब बाजार में कीमतें नीचे आई थी । राजागोपालाचारी मद्रास के मुख्य मत्री थे । उन्होने कहा कि हम भगवान के भरोसे हैं । उन्होने विनियत्रण किया, प्राइसिस नीचे आई । जब समाज के अन्दर अविश्वास की भावना पैदा नही होती है और उसको पता होता है कि स्केरसिटी नही होगी तब गडबडी नही होती है जब अविश्वास की भावना पैदा कर दी जाती है तब गडबडी शुरू हो जाती है जिस की वजह से मूल्य वृद्धि होती है । उसको रोका जा सकता है ।

इसके कई कारण बताए गए है । यह कहा गया है कि मनी सप्लाई बढी है । यह जरुर बढी है । सोलह प्रतिशत बढी है और उत्पादन डेढ प्रतिशत बढा है । इन दोनो का मेल नही बैठा है । फिर भी सरकार ने मनी सप्लाई को बढाया है । मनी सप्लाई बढती है तो इसका मतलब यह नही है कि समाज के सभी वर्गों के पास पैसा हो गया है । मनी सप्लाई बढ़ने के साथ साथ अगर इसका वितरण ठीक ढग से होता तो गडबड शायद पैदा नही होती । जिस तरह से अनाज का वितरण ठीक ढग से नही हुआ है वैसे ही पैसे का वितरण भी ठीक ढग से नही होता है । पैसा तो जरूर है । यह नही कह सकते हैं कि पैसा नही है । किन्तु जिन के पास और जिनकी जेब मे पैसा जाना चाहिये उन के पास वह नहीं जाता है । यह कैसे जाए यह सवाल पैदा होता है । इसी कारण से यह दुष्चक्र चलता है । किसी कर्मचारी को दोष हम नहीं दे सकते हैं । गरीबी हटाओ का नारा आपने दिया । तब तेल साढे तीन रुपये किलो था । आज ग्यारह बारह रुपये किलो है । अब जिन की थोडी बढाई आमदनी है वे इसकी पिच डैफिनिटली महसूस करेगे । मुझे कई मिडिल क्लास और हायर मिडिल क्लास वालों का पता है जिन्होने घी खाना बन्द कर दिया दिया है । वे भी आज घी खा नही सकते हैं । सामान्य व्यक्ति क्या करना होगा, इसको आप समझ सकते हैं । जो मूल्य वृद्धि होती चली जा रही है इसके लिए आप बहुत ज्यादा हद तक जिम्मेदार हैं । मनी सप्लाई जो होती है या डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिग जो होता है उस मे आप केवल करेसी नोट जो प्रिट करते है , उसी को लेते हैं । किन्तु जो ओवर ड्राफ्ट करते हैं, हर स्टेट करती है उस पर आप रोक क्यो नही लगाते हैं । क्यो नही कहते है कि जितनी आमदनी है उतना ही खर्च करो, ज्यादा न करो । लगातार वे केन्द्र की ओर देखती हैं । ज्यादा खर्च करना, केन्द्र से ले लेना यह भी मूल्य वृद्धि करने मे सहायक सिद्ध होता है । हिन्दुस्तान की आज जो माली हालत है, आर्थिक हालत है उस मे बाहर सौ करोड का डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिग, सहन नही कर सकता है । यह आवश्यकता से ज्यादा है । श्री नहाटा ने ठीक ही इस बात को कहा है । किन्तु डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिग का पैसा यदि उत्पादक कामो मे हम नही लगाते हैं दैन दी मनी विल नैवर बी रैनेंस्ड । अर्थ शास्त्रियो का यह जो सिद्धान्त है इसका मतलब यही

है कि सरकार की कैडिबिलिटी जहां तक रहे तब तक करना चाहिये । दैट इज दी लाइन आफ डिमारकेशन । इसको क्रास नही करना चाहिये । इसको क्रास करके जब आगे बढ़ा जाता है तब सब को उसके दुष्परिणाम भोगने पड़ते हैं । ऐसा नही है कि यह सवाल हमारा है । हर किसी का यह सवाल है । मूल्य वृद्धि सब के लिए बराबर होती हैं । इसलिए बियांड पार्टी लाइज इसके बारे में सोचा जाना चाहिये और इस पर गहराई से विचार किया जाना चाहिये ।

मैं आपको स्वय की बात बताता हू । मैंने श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद से सवाल किया था कि व्हीट टेक ओवर क्यो किया है ? ये जो आपके कम्यूनिस्ट मित्र है उनका तो सिद्धान्त है । उनके सामने यह सवाल नही है कि टेक ओवर क्यो करे । उनके सामने तो यह एक सिद्धान्त की बात है कि गेहू का व्यापार सरकार के हाथ मे रहना चाहिये खरीद और बिक्री का काम उसके हाथ मे रहना चाहिये , कारखाने उसके हाथ मे होने चाहिये । वे सिद्धान्त के आधारपर टेक ओवर करते है । क्या आपने भी सिद्धान्त के आधार पर यह टेक ओवर किया है ? अगर किया है तो फिर गडबड कितनी भी क्या न हो उस पर आपको काबू पाना चाहिये । विरोध होता है तो हर चीज का विरोध होता है । भगवान बुद्ध से ले कर महात्मा गाधी तक के हर विचार का विरोध हुआ है । ऐसा नही कि विरोध नही होता है । लेकिन विरोध के बावजूद जब हम सफलता पाते है तब जाकर पता चलता है कि हम कितने कर्तव्य निष्ठ है । लेकिन यह ही तय नही हुआ कि इसको आपने सिद्धान्त के आधार पर स्वीकार किया है या इट इज ओनली टू टाइड ओवर दी डिफिकलटी आफ स्केरसिटी । मै साफ पूछता हू कि यदि एक साल के लिए है तो साफ बता दो । हम भी फिर जाएगे किसानो के पास और उन को कहेगे कि एक साल के लिए थोडा सा कष्ट सहन कर लो । किन्तु आज हम देखते हैं कि राइस टेक ओवर के बारे मे विचार चल रहा है, उसके बारे मे निर्णय लेना है । मैं यह इसलिए कहता हू कि अगर निर्णय ले लिया जाए तो गवर्नमेंट एक परमानेंट मशीनरी स्थापित करने के लिए हर सम्भव कोशिश करेगी और हर सम्भव पग उठाएगी । विनरण अच्छे ढग से कैसे हो गरीब आदमी को कैसे मिले, इसके उपाय वह करेगी ।

आप अमरीका मे गेहू लेते है उस मे धतूरा मिला रहता है । चावल मे लोहे के कण होते हैं । सरकार धधा करना चाहती है और लोहे के कण मिला हुआ चावल और धतूरा मिला हुआ गेहू देती है तो मै कहूगा कि यह वर्स्ट टाइप का फूड एडल्ट्रेशन है जिसके वास्ते मैक्सिमम सजा मिलनी चाहिये । यह दोष आपका है किसी दूसरे का नही है ।

मुख्य मत्रियो के सम्मेलन मे जो बात हुई है वह अखबारो मे भी आई है । फूड कारपोरेशन के ट्रको से अपना ही माल ले जाने के लिए हर ट्रक के 35 रुपये घूस के मागे जाते है । फूड कारपोरेशन के अधिकारी सरकार को ही देने के लिए घूस मागें यह कितने आश्चर्य की बात है । इट विल हैव

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

टू बी फर्ड। सामान्य आदमी को अच्छा मिले इसके बारे में क्या कभी अन्तर्मुख हो कर आपने देखा है ? 1955 में फूड कारपोरेशन की स्थापना हुई थी। 1973 तक क्या वास्तव में रिम्युमरेटिव प्राइस आपने किसान को दी है, कन्ज्यूमर को सस्ते दामों में आप अनाज दे सकते है ? यह नहीं हुआ है फूड कारपोरेशन में गडबड घोटाले हुए है। वे क्या जन सघ वालो की वजह से हुए है ? हम फूड कारपोरेशन के खिलाफ नहीं हैं। व्यापार के खिलाफ नहीं हैं। हम मोनोपोली के खिलाफ है। हम यह कहते है कि करो परचेज, जितना चाहिये उतना करो। 81 लाख टन का आपका लक्ष्य था। क्यों वह पूरा नहीं हुआ ? क्यो 43 लाख टन हुआ। आप अमरीका से गेहू लाते है। जो प्राइस वह मागता है आप देते है। किसान जो प्राइस मागता है वह आप नहीं देते है। क्या किसान मुनाफाखोर है ? आप सीधे फार्मर से, प्रोड्यूसर से खरीदे। टैलीविजन पर मैंने हरियाणा के किसानो के साथ बाते देखी। उन्होंने कहा कि हमें 112 रुपये एक क्विंटल के चाहिये इससे कम में हम नहीं देगे। 76 रुपये में लोगे तो नहीं देगे। जब उन से सवाल किया गया कि अगले साल क्या करोगे तो उन्होंने कहा कि अगले साल गेहूं नहीं बोएंगे मक्का, ज्वार या कुछ और बोएंगे। दूसरे किसान ने जो पंजाब का था जब पूछा गया कि कितना पैदा किया तो उसने बताया कि इतने हजार क्विंटल पैदा किया। जब पूछा गया कि क्या सरकार को नहीं दिया तो उसने कहा कि नहीं दिया। जब पूछा गया कि क्यो नहीं दिया तो जवाब मिला कि नहीं देंगे। ये फार्मर मुनाफाखोर नहीं हैं। किसान को बाजार कीमत से कम कीमत क्यों मिलनी चाहिये। उसकी आवश्यकता की वस्तुएं हैं, वे बाजार में उसको महगे दामों में मिलती हैं। उसको खाद चाहिये तो कहा जाता है कि ब्लाक में आओ, वहा मिलेगी। ब्लाक में जाता है तो बी. डी ओ. कहता है कि कहां अक्ल रखते हो, खाद कहीं ब्लाक में मिलती है, वह तो ब्लैक में मिलती है, वहा आओ। ब्लैक में उसको खाद खरीदनी पडती है। ट्रैक्टरों की कीमतें हम लोगो ने बढा दी है। जितनी भी इनपुट्स हैं उनकी कीमतें बढी है। तब जो वह पैदा करता है उसको वह घाटे में कैसे दे सकता है और क्यों देगा ? कौन किसान घाटे का सौदा करेगा ? अमरीका या दूसरे देशो को पैसा देने के बजाय आप वही पैसा किसान को दें। तब पैसा बाहर नहीं जाएगा। सब इम्पोर्ट्स आप बन्द कर दें। पी० एल० 480 आप बन्द कर दें। श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने 1966 में नारा दिया था कि सोमवार को एक बार का खाना बन्द कर दो। तब चालीस लाख टन की कमी थी। ज्यादा की नहीं थी। हमने कहा कि बफर स्टाक हमारे पास 93 लाख टन है। आवश्यकता केवल 81 लाख टन की है। पता नहीं वह बफर स्टाक कहां गायब हो गया। वह आन्ध्र आफ ए सडन एक महीने में घट कर 54 लाख टन रह गया है। तब यह घट कर 32 लाख टन ही गया।

है । तब यह घट कर 32 लाख टन हो गया। गाड एलोन नोज हुऊ मच इट वाज । ये जो कीमतें बढ़ रही है इन को आपको कर्ब करना पड़ेगा, इनको बढ़ने से आपको रोकना पड़ेगा। हम दूसरो को इसके लिए दोष न दें । व्यापारी, किसान या पोलीटिकल पार्टीज को दोष देने का कोई मतलब नही है । इसी लिए एक बार मैंने कहा था कि हम लोग—विरोधी दल—तो एक-तिहाई भी नही हैं, जब कि सत्तारूढ दल को दो तिहाई बहुमत प्राप्त है । यदि हम किसान को गलत बात बताते है तो सत्तारूढ दल उस को सही बात बताये। वह किसान को समझाये और मनाये । तब किसान सरकार को अपना गेहू दे देगा । लेकिन स्वय किसान कहता है कि उस को ठीक प्राइस नही मिल रही है ।

जब सरकार कोई नीति तय नही करती है, तभी घोटाला होता है । दिल्ली मे भी गेहू मिलता था। सरकार ने उस की रीटेल प्राइस ८१ पैसे तय की लेकिन वह गेहू दे नही सकती है । जब वह गेहू दे नही सकती है तो फिर प्राइस तय करने का क्या मतलब है ? यही स्थिति सिमेंट आदि दूसरी चीजों के बारे मे भी है । सरकार की गलत नीतियो के कारण हर एक चीज अण्डरग्राउड चली जाती है । इसी लिए हम ने कानपुर मे जान-बूझ कर ब्लैक टेक-ओवर के बारे मे कहा कि सवाल कोई प्रिंसिपल या सिद्धान्त का नही है, सवाल व्यवहार का है । सरकार की मशीनरी एस्टाब्लिश नही हुई है। सरकार लाखो गावो तक नही पहुच सकती है । कई गाव ऐसे हैं, जो वर्षा के दिनो मे दो दो महीने तक कम्पलीट्ली कट आफ़ हो जाते है । गाव का छोटा व्यापारी कम से कम मुनाफ़े के लालच मे दो चार महीने का स्टाक रखता है और लोग जैसे तैसे गुज़ारा करते है । लेकिन जब सरकार इस व्यापार को अपने हाथ मे लेगी, तो सरकारी अफसर लिख देगा कि यातायात का मार्ग ठप हो गया है, मै नही जा सकता हू । कम से कम मुनाफे के लालच की वजह से गाव का छोटा व्यापारी एक दो चार बोरे रखता है और लोगो को कुछ न कुछ अनाज मिल जाता है । चीज का महगा होना एक बात है और अभाव होना दूसरी बात है । चीजो की महगाई तो समझ मे आती है क्योंकि जनता के पास पैसा हो तो वह उन को ले सकती है, लेकिन जब चीजो का अभाव होता है तो फिर गडबडिया होती है ।

प्राइस राइज का एक कारण पोलीटिकल इनस्टेबिलिटी भी है । जब राजनैतिक अस्थिरता का निर्माण होता है तो कीमते बढती है । अमरीका मे वाटरगेट स्कैडल हुआ, तो उस के कारण निक्सन के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर केवल अमरीका वालो का ही नही, बल्कि दुनिया वालो का भी भरोसा चला गया । इस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि एक औंस सोने का दाम 35 डालर से बढ कर 119 डालर हो गया । यह वाटर गेट स्कैंडल का सीधा परिणाम था । जब शासन पर से लोगो का भरोसा

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

हट जाता है, तब कीमतें स्थिर नहीं रहती हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि मैजारिटी होने के बावजूद सत्तारूढ़ दल ने वायु-मंडल में अस्थिरता क्यों लाई। इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? यदि उत्तर प्रदेश या गुजरात में सत्तारूढ़ दल में झगड़े होते हैं, तो उन के लिए क्या हम जिम्मेदार हैं? यहां तक स्थिति पैदा हुई कि बैलट बाक्स अहमदाबाद से हवाई जहाज पर दिल्ली लाए गए और उन की गिनती एक्सटर्नल एफेयर्ज मिनिस्ट्री में की गई। यह शर्म की बात है। हम यह कैसी डेमोक्रेसी चला रहे हैं? हम 1952 से 1972-73 तक पहुंच गये हैं। एक ही गुट का नेता कौन बने, इस का फैसला करने के लिए बैलट बाक्स अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली लाये गये।

जब इस प्रकार की राजनैतिक अस्थिरता पैदा होती है, तो उस की वजह से भी कीमतें बढ़ती हैं। लोगों को भरोसा नहीं रहता है कि कल क्या होगा, कल कौन आयेगा। भले ही हम चुनाव में हारे हों, लेकिन हम को लगता था कि देश की दृष्टि से ही नहीं विदेशों की दृष्टि से भी देश के लिए एक मजबूत बहुमत वाली सरकार का होना बहुत आवश्यक है—यहां पर दो-तिहाई बहुमत वाली सरकार हो, ताकि दुनिया के देश हमारी ओर गौरव के साथ देखें, यहां की सरकार कोई दक्षिण अमरीका की सरकार जैसी नहीं है, जो आज है, तो कल नहीं है, कल है तो परसों नहीं है, वह एक स्थिर सरकार है। हम चाहते थे कि यहां सरकार स्थिर रहे। इस लिए आज सब कुछ इस सरकार पर निर्भर करता है। वह कोई भी निर्णय लेने से पहले अच्छी तरह से विचार करे। सूत हो या कोयला, कोई भी धंधा लेने से पहले वह पूरी तरह से विचार करे। जहां तक सूत का सम्बन्ध है, जब बात केवल फ़ाइनर वैरायटी की थी, तो सारा सूत क्यों कंट्रोल किया गया? आज सरकार फिर डीकंट्रोल पर उतर आई है —वह 20 से 24 काउंट तक डीकंट्रोल कर रही है। यार्ड में ही एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे तक यह जो शटिंग चलता है—करे या न करे—, इस से समस्यायें पैदा होती हैं। घड़ी का लम्बक इधर से उधर चलता है, तो टाइम गोज एहैड। पालीटिकल लम्बक इधर से उधर चलता है तो प्राइमिज गो एहैड। इसलिए सरकार अस्थिरता छोड़ दे। अगर उस ने कुछ करना है, तो वह उस को निश्चित तौर पर करे और अगर नहीं करना है, तो उस को न छोड़। अमरीका में जूलियस बैयर भी सोशलिस्ट है। उन्होंने क्षेत्रों को डीमार्केट किया है कि अमुक क्षेत्र में सरकार आयेगी और अमुक में नहीं। इस तरह लोगों को पूरी स्थिति स्पष्ट हो जाती है।

इस लिए केवल जनसंघ जैसे दल को दोष दे कर मुंह छिपाने से यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। दि रेसपांसीबिलिटी लाईज स्क्वेयरली आन दि गवर्नमेंट। राजा

कालस्य कारणम्। सरकार उस से बच नहीं सकती है। हर चीज सरकार के मत्थे आयेगी। अगर देश मे मुनाफ़ाख़ोरी हैं, तो उन को दोषी ठहरा कर उन को सजा क्यो नही देते ? कहा जाता है कि प्राइस रेगिस्टेंस कमेटी बनाओ। जिन के पास पुलिस और सेना है, वह तो कुछ न करे और हम करें ? क्या ऐसा कर के कोई मार खाये जा कर ? मोदी हो या कोई और हो, जो जमाख़ोर या मुनाफ़ाख़ोर नियमो और कानून के विरुद्ध काम करता है, उस को कड़ी सजा दी जानी चाहिए। लेकिन मेरा अनुभव रहा है कि दुर्भाग्य से एक भी कन्प्रिट को सजा नही दी गई है। मैं नाम नही लेना चाहता हू, लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि कई कन्प्रिट्स को कोई सजा नही दी गई। केवल यह किया गया कि उन को टिकट नही मिली —यानी औरो का खाने का मौका दिया गया।

अन्त मे मैं कहना चाहता हू कि डेफिसिट फिनान्सिंग पर रोक लगाई जाये और खर्चे को कम किया जाये। किसी ने कहा कि रजत जयन्ती समारोह पर 100 करोड रुपये का खर्च हुआ। श्री चह्वाण ने कहा कि 100 करोड रुपया खर्च नही हुआ। कितना ही खर्च हुआ हो, लेकिन अगर हम ने इस समस्या को हल करना है, तो खर्च को, और मिनिस्टर्ज की सख्या को, कम करना पडेगा। बिहार मे 72 मिनिस्टर बना दिये गये थे। जब कमेटी ने कहा है कि सदस्य-संख्या के 10 प्रतिशत मिनिस्टर होने चाहिए, 32 या 33 मिनिस्टर होने चाहिए, तो फिर इस प्रकार पैसा क्यो बर्बाद किया जाता है ? जहा जहा खर्च पर रोक लगाना जरूरी है, वहा रोक लगाई जाये।

कल अखबार मे आया कि आज दिल्ली मे भारी वर्षा होगी। आज वर्षा हो रही है। इस से लोगों का विश्वास जरूर बढ़ेगा। श्री चह्वाण ने कहा कि कीमतो मे मार्जिनल इनक्रीज होगी। हम देखते है कि टैक्स तो बछडे जितने लगाये गये, लेकिन कीमतें गाय जितनी बढ़ गई। क्या वह मार्जिनल इनक्रीज है ? सरकार को यह आश्वासन देना चाहिए कि वह अगले तीन चार महीनो मे आवश्यक कदम उठायेगी और कीमतो को स्थिर रखेगी। यदि ऐसा आश्वासन दिया जाये, तो हम समझेंगे कि सरकार जो कहती है, वह करती है। हम चाहते है कि या तो सरकार कुछ काम करे और या वह काम को छोड दे।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) सभापति महोदय, मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि आज जब सदन मिल रहा है, तो इस वक्त देश के सामने जो सब से बडा सवाल है—बढी हुई कीमतो का, अनाज के अभाव का और जीवन की दूसरी आवश्यक सामग्री के अभाव का—वह उस पर चर्चा कर रहा है। विरोधी दल ने काम-रोको प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से इस

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विषय पर चर्चा करने के लिए प्रस्ताव पश किया और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत किया । रास्ते मुख्तलिफ़ हो सकते हैं, लेकिन इरादा इस सदन का एक ही है कि हमारे देश और हमारी कौम के सामने जो सब से बड़ा सकट है, जिस से सारा देश चिन्तित है—यह स्वाभाविक है कि यह सदन भी उस से चिन्तित हो—, उस का सफलता पूर्वक मुकाबला किया जाये और इसी लिए हम उस पर विचार कर २ हैं ।

मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने इस बहस को शुरू करते हुए बड़ी सजीदगी के साथ और बड़े तर्कपूर्ण ढग से इस समस्या को सदन के सामने रखा । यद्यपि विरोधी दल का नेता होने के नाते थोड़ी विरोध की भावना रहती है, लेकिन मुझे यह भी खुशी है कि मुझ से पहले श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी ने भी इस समस्या को बड़ी सजीदगी और गम्भीरता के साथ रखा है । मैं समझता हू कि हम सभी लोग इस बात के लिए चिन्तित हैं कि हम ने इस समस्या का कोई हल निकालना है । हम सब इस बात को मानते हैं कि हमारे देश से कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं । सरकार ने खुद अपने आंकड़ों के जरिये अगर इस बात को रखा है तो यह बात साफ है कि सरकार इस वास्तविकता को छिपाना नहीं चाहती है । आज देश की जनता का हर वर्ग, विशेष रूप से गरीब वर्ग समाज का जो निर्बल अग है वह ज्यादा दुखी है । इस-लिए हमे भी इस बात की चिन्ता है कि हम इसे कैसे रोकें ।

आज गल्ले का अभाव देश मे है । सूखे से हमारे देश के पांच छः सूबे पिछले कई सालों से पीड़ित रहे हैं । महाराष्ट्र का कुछ हिस्सा लगातार पिछले पांच वर्षों से सूखे से पीड़ित रहा । सरकार ने मीलो दूर से पीने का पानी वहा पहुचाया । अनाज की या और दूसरी चीजो की बात तो अलग है, इसान के जीवन की रक्षा करने के लिए पीने का पानी सैकड़ो मील से वहा पहुचाना पड़ा । मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे देश ने और खास तौर से हमारी जनता ने जो सब से ज्यादा इस सकट का शिकार है, उस ने अपने मनोबल को ऊचा रखा । इस सकट का उस ने हिम्मत और साहस के साथ मुकाबिला किया । हमारे देश की एक सब से बड़ी विशेषता यह भी है, हमारी जनता की खास तौर से, कि जब सकट आता है तो हमारे देश की जनता की सहन-शक्ति बढ़ जाती है । हमारे देश की जनता सब्र के साथ, सतोष के साथ अपने सकट का मुकाबला करती है । मैं एक ही प्रार्थना करना चाहता हू कि सरकार की कहीं कमजोरी हो सकती है इसलिए कि देश बहुत बड़ा है जनता का बहुत बड़ा वर्ग इस से प्रभावित है, हमे जितना करना चाहिए उतना शायद हम न कर सके हो, लेकिन जितना भी हम ने किया है उस पर हम दृष्टि डालें और देखें तो हमें इस बात से सतोष होना है कि 90 लाख जनता को काम दे कर के हम ने उस की

रक्षा करने की कोशिश की। यह कोई मामूली सी बात नहीं है। किसी पार्टी का सवाल इस में नहीं है, चाहे वह महाराष्ट्र की सरकार थी, चाहे वह गुजरात की सरकार थी, अभी कल ही हमारे गुजरात के लोगों ने बताया कि 15 लाख व्यक्ति किस तरीके से वहां काम कर लगे हुए हैं। सरकार ने मदद की जनता ने खुद मदद की, बहुत सी जनता की संस्थाओं ने मदद की। सब ने मिल कर उस संकट का मुकाबिला किया। यह हमारे लिए गौरव की और फख्र की बात है। हम आज भी चिन्तित हैं कि हमारे देश के बहुत से ऐसे भाग हैं जहां बारिश नहीं हुई, पानी नहीं पड़ा। हम एक ऐसे संकट से गुजर रहे हैं, शायद आजादी के बाद पहली बार यह हुआ है कि भाखरा नंगल का पानी सूख गया, आजादी के बाद पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है कि रिहैंड डैम में पानी नहीं आया। जब इस बात में हमारी सारी शक्ति लग रही है कि देश का उत्पादन बढ़े तो कौन सी सरकार इस तरह का गुनाह करेगी कि अपने कारखाने बन्द कर दे और कहे कि इतने घंटे से ज्यादा बिजली इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते हो? कौन सी सरकार यह गुनाह करेगी कि जिस का मुख्य आधार देश का किसान हो, और पैदावार बढ़ानी हो वह किसान से कहे कि नहीं, तुम पांच घण्टे से ज्यादा ट्यूबवेल नहीं चला सकते हो? हमारी मजबूरी थी परेशानी थी। एक बहुत बड़े दैवी राष्ट्रीय संकट में देश गुजर रहा है और उस में हम को ये कुछ कदम उठाने पड़े।

इसलिए मैं आप से कहता हूं कि आज सच्चाई है कि देश संकट में गुजर रहा है। मखौल उड़ाने की बात नहीं है, आंकड़े पेश किये गए, मैं ने तो उन्हें सुना नहीं, लेकिन सारी दुनिया में आज यह स्थिति है। सारी दुनिया आज एक ऐसे विशेष संकट में पड़ी हुई है। कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। अभी निक्सन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने और खुद निक्सन ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है सारी दुनिया के सामने कि एक साल के अन्दर 40 प्रतिशत कीमतें जीवन के जरूरी सामानों की बढ़ी हैं। वहां भी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। अभी आज ही हमारे अध्यक्ष जी आ रहे थे, मैं एयरपोर्ट पर था। हमारे यू० के० के हाई कमिश्नर वहां आए हुए थे। उन से बढ़ती हुई कीमतों के बारे में बात हो रही थी। उन्होंने कहा कि पिछले 6 महीनों के अन्दर इंग्लैंड के अन्दर 20 प्रतिशत कीमतें खाद्यान्नों की खास तौर से बढ़ी हैं। आज यह सच्चाई है कि दुनिया में गल्ले का उत्पादन कम हुआ।

हम आजादी के बाद से बाहर से गल्ला मंगाते थे। किस लिए मंगाते थे? अगर हमें बाहर हाथ फैलाना पड़ता है गेहूं के लिए तो क्या हम नहीं समझते कि हमारे राष्ट्र के सम्मान को चोट लगती है? लेकिन हमारे सामने प्रश्न यह था कि जब तक यह देश आत्मनिर्भर नहीं बन जाता खाद्यान्न के मामले में, हमें फैसला दो चीजों के बीच में करना होगा कि क्या हम बाहर से गल्ला मंगाएं और अपने देश के लाखों

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

नही, करोडो जनता को भूख की ज्वाला से और मौत के मुह से बचाएं या सम्मान के प्रश्न को बीच मे ले आए। हमको यह फैसला करना पडा कि नही जब तक देश आत्म-निर्भर नही बन जाता, देश को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिए प्रयास जारी रहेंगे, किसानो को मदद दी जायेगी, बिजली पैदा की जायेगी, रासायनिक खाद अधिक पैदा की जायगी, किसानो को ऋण दिया जायगा, हम अच्छे बीज देंगे, यह प्रयास भी हमारा जारी रहेगा लेकिन देश के लाखो और करोडो गरीबो को मौत के मुह मे नही जाने दिया जायगा। हम ने यह निर्णय किया कि इस मुल्क के अन्दर एक भी आदमी को हम भूख से नही मरने देंगे चाहे गल्ला बाहर से मंगाना पडे वह हम मगाएगे। हम ने इस काम को किया। हम आज जरा इस पर सोचें ठण्डे दिल से कि पिछले सालो मे यह देश नौ मिलियन टन गल्ला बाहर से मगाता था, हम ने कोशिश की, 71-72 मे देश अपने पैर पर खडा हुआ, हम ने समझा कि हमारा आर्थिक व्यवस्था वहा पहुच गई है हमारी कृषि व्यवस्था वहा पहुच गई है जहा हम अपने पैर पर खडे हो सकते है। हम नौ मिलियन टन गल्ला मगा कर इस देश मे वितरण करते थे। वह हम ने बन्द किया। हम यह समझते थे कि प्रकृति हमारा साथ देगी और हम अपने पैरो पर खडे होगे। लेकिन जिस को कहते हैं अनप्रेमिडेटेड ड्राउट वह अपने देश के अन्दर आया। एक ऐसी स्थिति आई जिस में हमे इस संकट का मुकाबिला करना पड रहा है।

कीमत बढ़ने के बारे मे बहुत सी बातें कही गई कि साहब, डेफिसिट फाइनसिंग की गई। यह सही है कि डेफिसिट फाइनसिंग की गई। इस मे क्या कोई दो राय हो सकती है? वित्त मत्री ने इसी सदन के अन्दर इस बात को स्वीकार किया और वित्त मत्री शायद आगे चल कर इस तथ्य को और स्वीकार करेंगे इसलिए कि आज जिस स्थिति मे देश है, बगला देश की चर्चा करने और उस की दोहाई देने की बात नही है, लेकिन बगला देश की लडाई मे देश के ऊपर जो बोझ पडा और आज भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति मे देश अपनी रक्षा के लिए जो तैयारिया कर रहा है जो खर्चे बर्दास्त कर रहा है, आज क्या हम उस को काट दें?

हम अपने रक्षा के बजट को काट दे क्या हम इस को स्वीकार करने को तैयार हैं? नही, काटेंगे। अगर हम को इस बात के बीच मे फैसला करना पडेगा कि जब तक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थितिया सुधर नही जाती, जब तक हमारे रिश्ते पडोसियो के साथ अच्छे नही हो जाते, जब तक पडोसियो को बाहर से हथियार सप्लाई किए जाते हैं, जब तक हमारी आजादी को इस बात का खतरा बना हुआ है अगर हम को फैसला करना पडेगा कि एक रोटी कम खाएगे या देश को सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से तैयार करेंगे ताकि

देश की आजादी को आंच न आने पाए तो इस देश की जनता एक रोटी कम खाएगी लेकिन देश की आजादी के लिए आंच नहीं आने देगी। इस की तैयारी हम करेंगे और इस की तैयारी कर रहे है ।

हमारे यहां डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग होती है। यह कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है कि हमें अपना बजट बढ़ाना पड़ा। लेकिन यह अनिवार्य है। आज यह अनिवार्य है। इस केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पांच सौ करोड़ रुपया पिछले दिनों राज्य की सरकारों को दिया, डेवलपमेंट के कार्यों के लिए नहीं दिया बल्कि उन को अपनी जनता को रोटी देने के लिए दिया। सूखा पड़ रहा है, परेशानी पैदा हो रही है, राज्य की सरकारें आती हैं और कहती है कि आप हमारी मदद कीजिए। अब हम इस के ऊपर रिजिड हो कर बैठ नहीं सकते कि हम कुछ नहीं करेंगे। आज यह परिस्थिति देश के अन्दर है। आज गल्ले को हम ने अमेरिका से नहीं मंगाया हमने कोशिश की, लेकिन आज यह सच्चाई है कि सोवियत रूस जैसे मुल्क न जो आंकड़े जानते है उन्हें पता होगा कि करीब करीब 29 मिलियन टन गेहूं और मोटा अनाज मंगाया। यह उसे मंगाना पड़ा अपनी जनता को रोटी देने के लिए। आज यह सच्चाई है कि चीन जैसे मुल्क ने गल्ला खरीदा और बहुत बड़े पैमाने के ऊपर खरीदा। कहा जाता है कि 29 मिलियन टन का रिजर्व स्टाक आज चीन के पास हैं। आज ऐसे वक्त पर भी हमने कोई एक मिलियन टन या कितना गल्ला मंगाया है। हम ने परेशानी उठाई। हम ने पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम का क्या इस मुल्क में चलाया ? एक ही इरादा था कि जब देश अभाव से ग्रस्त है जब गल्ले का उत्पादन कम हुआ है अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतें ज्यादा जा रही है गल्ला मंगाने की अपनी नीति पर समझौता हम नहीं करेंगे अपने स्वाभिमान का नहीं बचेंगे जो समीक्षा देश पर है हम सब उस के अन्दर भागीदार बनें उस को देखें। पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम या गल्ले का टेक ओवर जो भी है उस में कमजोरियां हो सकती है, सफलता पूरी न मिले, कमी हो सकता है लेकिन एक सही नीति इस इरादे से लागू की गई कि इस देश की अभावग्रस्त जनता का हम आज अनाज पहुंचा सकें। आज 11 लाख टन गल्ला हर महीने हम दे रहे हैं वह किस के जरिए दे रहे हैं ? पीलू मोदी जी ने कहा कि दो किलो हम देते हैं। माना मैंने बहुत सी जगह दो किलो दे रहे है कहीं छ किलो भी दे रहे है लेकिन 11 लाख टन हर महीने में गल्ला दे कर के इस देश की 19 करोड़ अभावग्रस्त जनता को हम ने मरने से बचाया है इस सच्चाई को स्वीकार करना चाहिए। हम इस बात को मानते है आज एक कठिन संकट है आज एक परेशानी है। अभी जोशी जी कह रहे थे गंभीरता से स्थिति की तरफ ध्यान खींच रहे थे हम सब का इस में सहयोग चाहते है मुझे

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

खुशी है कि आज हम इस में राजनीति नहीं करना चाहते, छोड दें किसी एक व्यक्ति को जो राजनीति करना चाहता हो, लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि आज जब देश के सामने इतना बडा सकट है तो हम को गभीरता से इस के ऊपर सोचना चाहिए। मैं मानता हूं और सरकार से भी इस बात की प्रार्थना करता हू कि आज थोडे से निहित स्वार्थ के लोगो को छोड करके जो गल्ले के थोक राज्य व्यापार के खिलाफ प्रचार कर के जनता में भ्रम फैलाना चाहते हैं, देश की आम जनता इस बात को स्वीकार करती है कि सराकार ने देश के अन्दर गल्ले के थोक का राज्य व्यापार करके एक सही और जरूरी कदक उठाया है और यह कदम इस मुल्क में बराबर मजबूत होना चाहिए।

अभी जोशी जी ने कहा कि सरकार को जिम्मेदारी लेनी पडेगी। मुझे खुशी है कि आज हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि सरकार को जिम्मेदारी लेनी पडेगी। अगर सरकार को जिम्मेदारी लेनी पडेगी और आज हम 1973 में जहा खडे है कोई भी सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बच नही सकती है तो उस जिम्मेदारी को लेने के लिए जितने आवश्यक कदम है वह भी सरकार को उठाने पडेगे। सरकार को चाहे नियन्त्रण करना पडे, पूरी की पूरी नियन्त्रण व्यवस्था को अपने हाथ में लेना पडे, उस के लिए नई मशीनरी बनानी पडे, लेकिन वक्त आ गया है कि हम को ऐसा करना पडेगा। इसीलिए हम ने गांधी-नगर में निर्णय किया और हमारा निर्णय यह था कि इस देश की गरीब जनता को जीवन के जरूरी सामान उचित कीमत पर दे सकें।

17 hrs.

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हू कि यह सार्वजनिक वितरण की व्यवस्था, जिस को पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम कहते हैं, मेरी राय में महज सकट का मुकाबला करने के लिए सकटकालीन व्यवस्था नही है। हिन्दुस्तान जैसे मुल्क मे, इस पिछडे हुए मुल्क मे, जिस मे आर्थिक असन्तुलन है जिस मे विकास के लिए कदम उठाने हैं यह सार्वजनिक वितरण की व्यवस्था इस मुल्क के लिए लाजमी है और स्थायी होनी चाहिए, वगैर इस के सिवाय कोई दूसरा चारा नही है चाहे गेहू का सवाल हो चाहे चावल का सवाल हो, दूसरी आवश्यक सामग्रियो का सवाल हो ऐसी व्यवस्था बहुत जरूरी है और इस बात से कोई इन्कार नही कर सकता है।

एक दूसरी बात भी हमें देखनी चाहिए—इस सकट के जमाने से, हमारे देश के निहित स्वार्थों ने, उद्योगपतियो ने भय का वातावरण बनाने में मदद दी है। जानबूझ कर उत्पादन को कम किया गया है जानबूझ कर मुनाफाखोरी की प्रवृत्ति की गई है, जानबूझ कर इस मुल्क मे इस तरह की दिक्कतें पैदा की गई है—यह गम्भीरता से सोचने की बात है। मैं मानता हूं कि हमारी पार्टी शासक दल

है, जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर है —हम इस सच्चाई को स्वीकार करते हैं । ऐसे लोग हैं—जिन्होंने ऐसे संकट के समय में हमारी मदद नहीं की, जिनका विश्वास हमारी नीतियों में है, लेकिन अमल के समय पीछे हट गये । बहुत सी राज्य सरकारों से जो जरूरी मदद मिलनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं मिली । हम इस पर सोच रहे हैं, कमजोरियां आई हैं, मैं इस बात को मानता हूं । 25 साल की आजादी के बाद हमारी नीयत साफ रहते हुए भी, कदम सही उठाते हुए भी, नीतियां सही होते हुए भी, हमारे अन्दर कुछ कमजोरियां आई हैं, इन कमजोरियों को हमें दूर करना पड़ेगा । जहां तक जनता का सहयोग लेने की बात है—हम को रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा । लेकिन इस में भी एक कठिनाई आती है और यह सोचने की बात है —अगर हमारी सरकार निर्णय करे कि हम अपनी पार्टी के लोगों के साथ मिल कर इस काम को करेंगे और हिन्दुस्तान का रेडियो इस मुल्क में हमारी नीतियों का, हमारे कदमों का, हमारे कामों का सही रूप में प्रचार करे तो विरोधी दल के लोग कहते हैं कि आप पक्षपात करते हैं । जब कि देश के पूंजीपतियों के अखबार इस देश की जनता के मनोबल को तोड़ने की कोशिश कर रहे थे, जब इस देश में हमारा विरोधी दल जनता में बेचैनी, परेशानी और उनकी एकता को तोड़ने का प्रयास कर रहा था, उस समय यदि हमारी नीति का प्रचार किया जाता है तो आप चार्ज लगाते हैं कि रेडियो पक्षपात करता है, उसमें हम अपनी पार्टी की मदद लेना चाहते हैं—तब फिर यह प्रश्न पैदा होता है कि जनता का सहयोग कैसे लिया जाय—इस तरह के सवाल बड़े गम्भीर रूप से हमारे देश के सामने आ रहे हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि वक्त आ गया है कि हमें इस मुल्क की बुनियादी नीतियों पर विचार करना है । इस मुल्क में इस व्यवस्था की उन खामियों को दूर करना है, जो इस स्थिति को बढ़ाने के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

मैं मानता हूं कि आज हमारे देश में जनवाद की जड़ मजबूत है। हिन्दुस्तान इस बात पर फख्र कर सकता है कि पिछले तीन साल जो हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन में सबसे ज्यादा संकट के साल थे, हमारी जनता ने अपनी राजनीतिक बुद्धि की परिपक्वता का परिचय दिया, जनवाद में अपना अटूट विश्वास प्रकट किया, इससे जनवाद की जड़ें मजबूत हुई हैं, लेकिन अब वह प्रभावकारी कैसे बन सके, जनता का मददगार कैसे बन सके, जनता का सहयोग कैसे लिया जा सके—ये कई प्रश्न हैं, जो किसी एक पार्टी के सवाल नहीं है, मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश में तमाम विचारशील लोग आज इन समस्याओं को समझते हैं—

The thinking mind of the country must come together, they must find out ways and means; they must suggest better alternatives.

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

हम इस के ऊपर विचार करने के लिए तैयार है, इस का रास्ता ढूढने के लिए तैयार हैं .

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगुसराय) प्राइम मिनिस्टर अपोजीशन पार्टीज से मिलती ही नही हैं, आप सहयोग की बात कर रहे हैं ।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव मुझे अफसोस है कि आप इस तरह का चार्ज लगा रहे है—जब कि हमारी सरकार की नेता हमारी प्रधान मत्री और हमारे अन्य मत्रीगण जिस तरीके से विरोधी दलो के नेताओ से मिलते हैं, विचार-विमर्श करते है

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र कब मिलते हैं ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव मैं समझता हू कि यह बात वाछित नही हैं यह सच्चाई नही है, सच्चाई पर पर्दा डालने से काम नही चल पायेगा ।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि आज जिस चीज का भय है, उसे कोई अस्वीकार नही कर सकता । आज हम को सोचना पडेगा कि हम अपना उत्पादन कैसे बढाये । सरकार को प्राथमिकता निश्चित करनी पडेगी कि किस चीज के उत्पादन पर सरकार को जोर देना है । समय आ गया है कि जहा हम कोशिश करते है कि इस देश के मजदूर वर्ग की मागो पर सहानुभूति से विचार किया जाय, उन के माना जाय, वही हमारे मुल्क के ट्रेड यूनियन्स और दूसरे संगठनो का भी कर्तव्य है कि वे इस बात में सरकार के साथ सहयोग करें कि हम अपने देश के उत्पादन को तेजी से बढ़ायें । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हू कि आज आम तौर से देश के लोग इस बात को स्वीकार करते है कि हमारी नीति सही होते हुए भी सकट हमारे देश मे बढ़ा है और हमे उस का मकाबला करना है ।

एक चीज मै अन्त मे कहना चाहूगा—हम ने इस गम्भीर सकट की घडी को पार कर लिया है । इस से बुरा स्थिति नही हो सकती थी, जिस को हम ने पार किया है और मिल कर पार किया है, सकट का भागीदार बन कर पार किया है हौसले से पार किया है लेकिन जो कमजोरिया आज उभर कर सामने आई है उन का कैसे दूर करे ताकि उस के लिए एक बेहतर रास्ता निकल सके । सरकार इस बात के लिए सजग है, चिन्तित भी है और इस के लिए रास्ते निकाले जायेंगे । हमारे देश की जनता का मनोबल तोडा न जाय उस के मनोबल को कमजोर न किया जाये । राष्ट्रीय सकट के जमाने मे जनता मे भ्रम पैदा करना मनोबल को तोडना एक बहुत बडा गुनाह होगा । मै समझता हू कि इस बात मे हम सब को मिल कर उन तमाम दलो का आवाहन करना चाहिये—आइये, कौम के सामने एक आर्थिक सकट है, हम इस का हल निकाले । लेकिन यह ऐसा बडा सकट नही है कि हम मायूस हो जाये, हमे भविष्य मे अन्धकार ही अन्धकार दिखाई दे । हम जरा आख उठाकर देखे—एशिया और अफ्रीका के तमाम मुल्क जो हमारी आजादी के साथ आजाद हुए थे,

थोड़ा पहले या थोड़ा पीछे, हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक व्यवस्था बावजूद इन कमजोरियों के एक मजबूत आर्थिक व्यवस्था है । हमारी आधारशिला मजबूत है, हम स्वावलम्बन की तरफ तेजी से बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन जो कुछ भी कमजोरियां हैं, उन को हल करना है, उस का रास्ता निकालना हैं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह आशा करता हूं कि हमारे देश की जनता जिस में सहन शक्ति है, लेकिन उस की जो कठिनाईयां हैं, जो परेशानियां हैं, उस से हम अवगत हैं और उन को हम हटाना चाहते हैं । सरकार कदम उठायेगी, कदम उठाये गये हैं और भविष्य में भी उठाये जायेंगे । अपने देश की गरीब जनता की कठिनाईयों को दूर करने के लिये जो भी आवश्यक कदम हैं, उन को उठायेंगे और हमें उम्मीद है कि यह संकट हम पार कर सकेंगे और देश को उस रास्ते पर, उस मन्जिल पर ले चल सकेंगे जिस के लिये हमारे देश की जनता ने हमें अपार समर्थन और बहुमत प्रदान किया है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Krishna Menon, if he is there. Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): How does Shri Krishna Menon take precedence over me?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is none of your business. You will please start.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Will you please explain it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not have to explain it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Or, will I get an explanation outside?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to speak, you please start.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have already started and I am starting by saying that the failure that is all too evident is stamped on each one of their faces and it is a somewhat pathetic debate because gone is the verve, gone is the confidence, gone is the style, gone is the crowing.... (*Interruptions*). It is too unfair.

AN HON. MEMBER: Gone is Garibi Hatao.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let us not talk about that.

That too was a forlorn hope anyway.

What we see today is nothing but failure and guilt stamped on the face of all these people who claim to have got a so called massive mandate. But I am not surprised because, when I hear them speak, I feel that these are the men and women doomed to failure. If there is one thing that will bring about failure, it is a refusal to accept having made mistakes. They will not admit to anything.

They will not admit to the fact that there has been a failure of power, that there has been a failure of administration, that there has been a failure of distribution, that there has been a failure of procurement, that there has been a failure of supply, that there has been a failure of Government, there even with their massive majority they cannot rule. This is failure. But they will not admit it. As long as men are born in this world who will not admit failures, they will go on failing. That is why I say, they are doomed to failure.

How many times do you hear them say: "There are no shortages"? Responsible Ministers starting with the Prime Minister say, time and again, there are no shortages, that there is no failure of distribution and so on. The Prime Minister says that it "may not have succeeded a hundred per cent". But will she please tell us

[Shri Piloo Mody]

whether they have succeeded 98 per cent or 78 per cent or 68 per cent or 32 per cent or 11 per cent? What is this? You cannot go on fooling the people for ever and for ever Till you learn to admit mistakes, you will go on making bigger and bigger mistakes and your failure will be greater and greater

My friend Shri Indrajit Gupta, was bemoaning the fact that all this has not worked properly Why should he bemoan that fact? It is he and his people that have led them by the nose into these dangerous alleys where they do not know what they are doing They have no capacity to understand the complex nature of what they have undertaken Ultimately when they cannot deliver the goods there are all manner of excuses failure of rains Bangladesh refugees international situation world shortages right reaction left adventurism CIA and who knows what else These are their excuses for failure!

They say "Everything and everybody is wrong but us We are the virtuous, we are the impeccable, we are the ones who can never make mistakes' With an attitude like that I am not surprised that they cannot govern, they cannot deliver the goods. After all it is ultimately an attitude of mind, it is the attitude of mind not only of the rulers but the attitude of mind that they can induce in the population at large that will either fail or succeed

Then, strikes take place, *morchas* take place wages increase by Rs 10 here and Rs 20 there The Pay Commission sits, gives its Report which is at least a year old and you give a poor workman, after a great deal of strife and struggle, Rs 10 in one pocket and you pinch Rs 100 from the other pocket What sort of a *tamasha* is this?

I have said not once but on many occasions that the prime responsibility of the Government is to hold the price-line. But my friend, Mr. Chavan has invented another argument saying, "What am I supposed to do? People are dying all over Do you mean to say I should not print money?" He is in the fortunate position of printing money But take a family in a village which does not have any food Can they print money? This is precisely what Mr Chavan is doing Printed money does not deliver the goods Today, they all pat themselves on the chest and pat each other on the back saying "We have kept 85 lakhs of people alive I think it is a miserable admission of failure to say that they have kept 85 lakhs of people alive! It is nothing to be proud of, it is something that you should have hidden suppressed that you have to look after as many as 85 lakhs of people And you have certainly not looked after as many people as you should have looked after!

We have kept them alive this is what people are praising themselves for—that they have kept people alive! I have heard people say 'We have supplied gram" Gram is fed to horses and not to human-beings Yet they take pride in the fact that they have supplied them with this and with that

SHRI AMRIT NAHATF He wants chocolates

SHRI PILOO MODY When my Government is formed they will be supplied with chocolates (*Interruptions*)

Now what we have been warning for 12 years people whose ears are deaf is that they have got themselves entangled into what is commonly described but not understood as a 'inflationary spiral' They are now caught between high prices high wages and scarcities—the triangle is complete I do not know what they are going to do Did you hear Mr Indrajit Gupta, who made such a great indictment on the Government recommend any reme-

dy as to how it can be solved, except that he has a little book which says, 'Take-over everything and you will be allright' there will be nobody to criticise your mistakes Then one of his friends on your side also, lamented with great regret that he did not help them as much as he should have at the right moment— he wanted to win a few more seats, I suppose He lamented that even the great Soviet Russia had to import 19 million tonnes of foodgrains against payment in gold, which is something that he did not say Why? Because that is the road to socialism. There are five things that are common to all socialist societies without exception— high prices high taxes shortages and queues, black markets' and the brain drain—and you have all of them here in great measure Socialism has survived in this country

AN HON MEMBER What about Sweden?

SHRI PILOO MODY It is not a socialist country it is a Swatantra country I find it difficult enough to educate the hordes on this side and if I have to educate the professor on my side also it is a little too much

We talk about legal measures Tell me one single authority that this Government does not have Over the years as Mr Indrajit Gupta very rightly said, they have armed themselves with every weapon under the sun the most pernicious weapons weapons like the Maintenance of the Internal Security Act Defence of India Rules Border Security this, that and everything Who do they use them on? Mr Maurya should know because they used it on students at Aligarh and put them in jail

SHRI B P MAURYA (Hapur) Border Security Act?

SHRI PILOO MODY CISA is used by your Government, with your support, in your own constituency on students because they broke a glass pane or they protested before the Vice Chancellor or the Executive Committee But to catch a black-marketeer, the MISA disappears! How many times have I said will you not just take one black-marketeer one smuggler, one Minister and one official and put them in jail under MISA? That will be a great *julab* to the rest of the country But they cannot do it, and the reason why they cannot do it is only too obvious—because they need money from these people

How else can my friend, Mr Mishra and the Home Minister who is not here go round and demand Rs 30 lakhs from somebody? And when the fellow says, 'I have no got it', 'Here it is, take a licence, make 60 and we share—30 to you and 30 to us Out of 30 he pays 10 to the Congress Fund How else does it happen? This is the way the marry-go-round goes on How are they here? What is responsible for the 'massive mandate except money and media? It is all a puzzle in "Ms." Massive mandate' is the result of media and money (*Interruptions*) and misuse of official machinery I am glad he has added a couple of more 'Ms'

I heard one voice from this side say How could we have known in June or July or in August? In this House I warned this House as a result of a news item I read in the *London Times* which gave some readings of the Satellite and I have warned this House last year in June that you are going to have a drought, there would be what is known as a false monsoon and therefore, they should arm themselves with all the paraphernalia required to fight that drought Already, I maintain, it was five years too late But, nevertheless, had you listened to me then, you would not have become as crippled as you are to-day You could have bought wheat any amount, at prices reasonable at that time You did not do it Why? Two reasons They

[Shri Piloo Mody.]

loved to gamble They thought gambling with the lives of 60 crores of people is game of dice. They can play dice. That is why they did not want to do anything without crisis overcoming them and they were waiting for the great heavens to fall around their heads before they decided to act

Do you realise the position of this country today? Had the present monsoon failed we would have arrived at a situation when nobody in the world could have fed us Nobody in the world and in order to avoid a situation like that, it was necessary that they place their orders for foodgrains two months ago Well they gambled and it was the worst type of gamble which no responsible Government would take—playing with the lives of 60 crores of people in a manner in which this Government had played two months ago, by not importing all the wheat to be imported, to tide over a possible failure of the coming monsoon

Ultimately the desire to rule does not equip one with the capacity to rule The desire to stay in power the desire to get elected is not synonymous with the ability, the wisdom, the sagacity or the honesty to rule this country in a manner befitting the greatness of this land Therefore, when I just heard Mr Chandrajit Yadav saying that all intelligent and good-thinking people should come together I—invite him to come and join us But in Mr Chandrajit Yadav's mind, getting together is getting together with all these crooks I am not prepared to do that Cleanse yourself by all means, then we can talk But the day has now come when we will have to shed this water-tight party compartment lines It is already too late The nation is on the brink of a disaster You have demonstrated your capacity not to be able to rule and, therefore, I appeal to the Prime Minister directly, and I hope that she intervenes in this debate, that it is no great shame to admit one's failure. If you cannot rule, kindly hand over the power to me

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) सभापति महोदय सदन मे एक गम्भीर विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है। इस विषय की चर्चा की आवश्यकता का जहा तक सम्बन्ध है उससे कोई इन्कार नही कर सकता है। हमारे देश मे पिछले साल कीमते बेहद बढ़ी हैं और आज भी बढती जा रही हैं। इससे सारे देश के लोग चिन्तित है और उनके चिन्तित होने के कारण देश की जनता के प्रतिनिधियो के रूप मे इस ससद ने इस विषय पर चर्चा करने का मौका ले कर एक अच्छा काम किया है।

सभापति महोदय मैंने बडी गम्भीरता के साथ विरोधी दल के नेताओ के भाषणो को सुना है। सभी ने यह कहा है कि सरकार कीमतो को बढने मे रोकने मे असफल सिद्ध हुई है। पीलू मोदी साहब ने तो यहा तक कह दिया कि आप अपनी असफलता स्वीकार करो और कुर्सी छोड कर यह कुर्सी उनको दे दो। मै सोचता था कि वे सब कोई गम्भीर बात बतायेंगे कुछ ऐसे मुद्दो पर रोशनी डालेंगे जिन मे कीमतें कम की जा सकती हो। लेकिन मुझे विरोधी दल के नेताओ के भाषणो को सुन कर घोर निराशा हुई है। उन भाषणो मे सिवाय राजनीतिक तरीके से सरकार पर प्रहार करने के सरकार की गलत नीतियो को इधर या उधर से जोड़ने के, कोई खास बात नहीं कही गई। कीमतों से ये बातें कहा तक ताल्लुक रखती हैं यह

मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। विरोधी दल के नेताओं ने कहा कि यदि यह बढ़ोत्तरी न रोकी गई तो हमारे देश के प्रजातंत्र को बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। मैं श्री सेठियान की राय से सहमत हू। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि यदि प्रजातंत्र को खतरा है और उसको आप रोकना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए आपके पास इलाज क्या है? क्या यह है कि आप सरकार के लोगो के इमेज को डैमेज करें, झूठे सच्चे आरोप लगाए रिश्वत के, आरोप लगाए कि चोर बाजारी जो सरकार के कुछ लोग करते हैं उससे कीमतें बढी हैं? समझ मे नही आता है कि इन बातो के पीछे तर्क क्या है। असल मे यह चीज उनकी इस मनोवृत्ति की द्योतक है कि वे देश की जनता का भला नही सोचते है और उनका इरादा सरकार की किसी तरह से भी आलोचना करने का है और सरकार को जनता के सामने कठघरे मे खडा करने का है। मैं चेतावनीदेना चाहता हू कि एसा करके वे एक भयकर भूल कर रहे है।

16 28 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair*]

यदि इस समस्या का समाधान करना है तो इस समस्या के कारणो मे हमे जाना पडेगा। इससे इन्कार नही किया जा सकता है कि कीमतें बढ़ी हैं लेकिन कीमतें बढ़ाने मे सब से बडा योगदान जिस का रहा है वह खाद्यान्न का रहा है। आप आंकडो को देखें तो आप इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुचेंगे कि हमारे देश मे पिछले वर्षों मे जो कीमतों का इंडीक्स बढ़ा है उस मे सब से बडा योगदान खाद्यान्नों की कीमतो का रहा है। 1971 मे जो कीमतें 181 3 थी, 1972 मे 192.1 हो गई और 1973 मे खाद्यान्नो की कीमतें 226,2 हो गई। हमारे मित्र श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु कह रहे थे कि दुनिया के मुल्को के मुकाबले मे हमारे यहा कीमतें बेशुमार तादाद मे बढी हैं। उन्होने आकडे दे कर यह बताया है कि इतनी बडी बढोतरी होना अपने आप मे आश्चर्य की बात है। लेकिन अगर हम देखें तो हमे पता चलेगा कि 1971 साल मे 181 के मुकाबले मे कीमते 1972 मे 192 तक ही पहुची यानी उन मे करीब 11 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। लेकिन 1973 मे यह बढोतरी करीब करीब 30 परसेट हो गई। इस का कारण स्पष्ट है कि हमारे यहा खाद्यान्नो का उत्पादन पर्याप्त मात्रा मे नही हुआ। जाहिर है कि खाद्यान्नो के उत्पादन मे कमी कोई सरकार की नीतियो के फलस्वरूप हुई, ऐसी बात नही है। अगर फर्टीलाइजर और सिचाई के साधनो की कमी या इसी प्रकार के दूसरे कारणो से खाद्यान्नो के उत्पादन मे कमी हुई होती, तो सरकार जरूर दोषी करार दी जा सकती थी। लेकिन अगर बारिश नही होती है, अगर इन्द्र देवता कृपा नही करते है, और उस के कारण देश के एक बहुत बडे भूभाग मे—उडीसा से ले कर महाराष्ट्र तक और राजस्थान से ले कर आन्ध्र और मैसूर तक—वर्षा नही होती है, तो उसका परिणाम स्वाभाविक है। इस वर्ष यह जो अकाल इस देश मे था, वह केवल इस देश मे ही नही था, बल्कि दुनिया के एक बहुत बडे भूभाग पर—आस्ट्रेलिया से ले कर सोवियत रूस और अफ्रीका तक पर—इस अकाल की काली छाया पड़ी थी। इस लिए खाद्यान्नो के उत्पादन मे कमी होने के

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा

कारण कीमतो का बढ़ाना एक स्वाभाविक बात है।

इस बात से भी इन्कार नही किया जा सकता है कि हमारे देश में जो बफर स्टाक था, उसमें भी कमी हुई। पहले हम दूसरे मुल्को पर आश्रित रहा करते थे, लेकिन हमने यह फ़ैसला किया कि हम इज्जत के साथ जिन्दा रहेंगे और हम भीख माग कर जिन्दा नही रहना चाहते हैं। हम ने स्वावलम्बन और आत्म-निर्भरता की नीति पर चलने का निर्णय किया और इस के अनुसार हम ने अमरीका से पी० एल०-480 के अन्तर्गत अनाज लेना बन्द कर दिया। क्या हम ने ऐसा करके कोई पाप किया? क्या सरकार की यह नीति गलत थी? अगर वह गलत नही थी, तो फिर हमारे यहा खाद्यान्नो का स्टाक कम होना और उस के परिणामस्वरूप कीमतें बढ़ाना स्वाभाविक था।

इन परिस्थितियो मे सरकार ने खाद्यान्न के व्यापार को अपने हाथ मे लेने का निर्णय लिया, क्योकि वह जानती थी कि कीमतो को बढने मे रोकने का यही एक मात्र रास्ता है। भले ही विरोधी दल के कुछ मित्र इस बात की ताईद न करें, लेकिन सरकार का यह कदम बिल्कुल सही था। बहुत से लोग कहते हैं कि खाद्यान्नो का व्यापार ऐसे मौके पर लिया गया, जब कि गेहू की पदावार देश मे कम थी, और यह एक भूल की गई, और अगर ऐसा न किया गया होता, तो गेहू की कीमतें न बढ़ती। मै निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि जी, बाजरे और ज्वार का व्यापार तो सरकार ने अपने हाथ मे नहीं लिया था, लेकिन इस के बावजूद उन चीजों के भाव बढ़ गये हैं—बाजरा 150 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से और ज्वार 140 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल के हिसाब से बिक रहा है। यह इस बात का सुबूत है कि सरकार ने कीमतो को रोकने के लिये गेहूं का व्यापार अपने हाथ में ले कर एक सही कदम उठाया।

यह सही है कि हमारी व्यवस्था उतनी कारगर नही रही, जितनी कि वह होनी चाहिए थी। असल मे कीमतो को रोकने के लिए हम को एक न एक दिन सारी आवश्यक वस्तुओ के वितरण को अपने हाथ मे लेना पड़ेगा। हम जानते है कि इस देश म मुनाफाखोर और उन के साथ लगे हुए राजनैतिक दल भी हैं, जो गेहू को प्राप्त करने के मार्ग मे रुकावट डालते है, जो अभी करनाल मे इस प्रकार के आन्दोलन को शह दे रह थे। हम को ऐसे लोगो के बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा और इस सम्बन्ध में एक मात्र उपाय यह है कि हम सारी आवश्यक वस्तुओ के वितरण को अपने हाथ मे ले लें।

अभी श्री जोशी न कहा कि हमारी मशीनरी सक्षम नही है और जब तक हमारी मशीनरी सक्षम न हो, तब तक हम को यह कदम नही उठाना चाहिए। यह एक बहुत बड़ी भूल-भुलैया है। आखिर सक्षम मशीनरी भगवान के यहां से बन कर नही आने वाली है। मशीनरी को काम और जिम्मेदारी देने से उस मे अपने आप जिम्मेदारी ग्रहण करने की क्षमता पैदा होती है और हम को वह क्षमता पैदा करनी पड़ेगी। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहूगा

कि सरकार को प्लानिंग कमीशन के स्टडी ग्रुप की रीपोर्ट पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए और आवश्यक वस्तुओं के व्यापार को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता कि सरकार को मुनाफाखोरों के खिलाफ सख्ती से कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। अभी तक इस बारे में जरूर ढील रही है और बड़े लोगों को सजा नहीं दी गई है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम बड़े लोगों के साथ कोई रियायत न करें। हम मुनाफाखोरों को मेनटेनेंस आफ सिक्युरिटी एक्ट के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार करें और उन को बड़ी सजा दें। तभी हमारे देश का कल्याण हो सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have already exceeded the time allotted for the debate, namely, three hours. There are still a number of speakers. The Minister is yet to reply; the Mover of the Motion is yet to reply I would like to know what the House would like to do There is no alternative to finishing the debate today.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is not necessary. Generally we do not stick to the convention as far as the discussion is concerned. We would like time to be given to all political parties in the House. According to rules, the adjournment motion discussion should be between 4 and 6 30. P M But generally we do not adhere to it We have never confined the discussion to that time limit because we have wanted to give chance to all members. May I, therefore, request you in all humility—and I hope the Leader of the House will kindly agree—to continue the discussion tomorrow?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What is the harm?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I had talked to Shri Salve who was in the Chair at that time. He told me that the half hour discussion of today would not be taken up today. I had also had a talk with Shri Borooah, the Minister in charge of the portfolio. He wanted that the half hour discussion be postponed to day after tomorrow. I am with both of them. I would request you that it be taken up day after tomorrow. In the meantime, this discussion may be allowed to continue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think we will have to continue this debate until we dispose of the matter. If we have to extend the time. I would like to know by what titme. We have already taken more than 3 hours.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Upto 7 O'clock.

SHRI S A. SHAMIM: This is a subject on which each one of us would like to say something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Make a suggestion—by one hour, two hours.

SHRI S A. SHAMIM: By three hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For the time being, as suggested by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, we will extend it by 1½ hours.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): This House will recall that in August 1972 this House had discussed the unprecedented rise in prices for nearly six hours From all sections of the House, we were emphatically told that during April-August 1972 the prices of essential commodities had gone up by 16-17 per cent. It was not denied by the Government at that time because it was a fact. So, the price rise is not because of the drought condition but it is basically

[Shri P. M. Mehta.]

because of the wrong economic policies of the Government. The policy is based, or its economic policy is based, on the political purposes of its party and that has created untold miseries for the millions of this country. I say that for achieving its political ends, this Government has misused the economic measures.

Take, for example, bank nationalisation. We had high hopes that that measure would push up or boost the general economy of the country, but really what happened? The economy is deteriorating day by day. The resources are not mobilised to the extent which they should have been, and the steps they take have not given due boost to the economy The basic structure might have changed here or there, but it has failed to boost the general economy of this country.

The same is the case with the takeover of the wholesale trade in wheat. The decision was taken not in the Cabinet first or in the Committee on Economic Affairs; the decision was taken in the AICC at Gandhinagar It was a political decision; it was not an economic decision If my memory has not failed, most of the Chief Ministers were against the taking over of the wholesale trade in wheat Only two Chief Ministers were in favour of that measure, and ultimately what has happened? Since August or September last, the people are not given the average quanty of two and a half kilograms of wheat per head in the rural or urban areas. We hear about deaths caused by starvation. In this way, this Government, to achieve its political ends, has misused the economic measures and the country will not forgive them for this

This has created so many things. This wrong economic policy is the basic root for blackmarketing Take, for example, the export and import policy. In the name of actual users nearly twelve hundred licenses to the order of Rs. 1200 crores are given to the persons who are neither in industry nor in trade. They are simply making a black market out of those licenses. Is it outside the knowledge of the concerned Minister? No, it is not so, but the concerned Minister collects huge amount of funds from these licenses. This is the origin of the black market. From the sugar industry, from the drug industry, from cotton and yarn trade and from almost every industry this party has been getting huge funds for party purposes. They are helping the black market How can you expect black money would be curbed? In this House the Hon. Finance Minister has more than once said that there was a parallel economy of black money How can the poor Finance Minister curb black market? Black money will never end if the party functions in this fashion.

Take the supply of money. When there is a parallel economy the Government is compelled to supply more money. Last year the money supply was of the order of 14 per cent. In the previous year it was of the order of 13 per cent. But has the national income gone up? No. Has the rate of growth of economy gone up? No. On the contrary it has come down to the level of zero degree Thre is no growth but the money supply is more. How can you expect prices will fail to rise? Prices are bound to rise It is because of this, prices are going up day by day.

Take the example of yarn. In this House, when control on yarn was imposed we said that control on the coarse yarn was not at all necessary.

At that time the hon. Minister of Commerce Shri George said that there was no question of going back. What happened? The yarn was piling up in the mills on the one side and the mills sold them in the black market On the other side the weavers were not getting yarn and they had to pay more price In my own State two

lakh weavers were thrown out of employment.... (*Interruptions*). The point I was making was that all this was because of the wrong policies of the Government and not because of the drought conditions. They have now de-controlled it after four months or so. They collected huge money from the cotton and yarn trade. This is the root cause of black money. With more money supply and less growth, inflation is bound to come and that makes prices go up.

Some Member from that side said that this was global trend. It might be. But in other countries when people are given adequate purchasing power and additional employment and the Government also try to hold the price line, it does not affect very much. But here, the Government, in spite of promises, fails to hold the price line. Time and again the Finance Minister has said in the House and outside, "We are taking concrete steps to hold the priceline" but the experience of the people is otherwise. The Government has failed to hold the priceline and crores of people today are living in miserable conditions. People have no faith in this Government now. Every time we discussed this question of price rise, the Finance Minister assured us that immediate steps will be taken to hold the priceline, but it was all simple talk and nothing has been done. Government has failed and is bound to fail with its wrong economic policies.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Sir just a few days ago, I was reading an interesting book by Andre Malarux, the noted French writer and humanist. In one place he has jokingly said, "I like telling lies, because at least hundred falsehoods make one truth!" I find some of the accusations levelled in this debate in this light as they were completely irrelevant to the question of price rise. I shall confine myself, therefore, to the problem which is really very serious. The Government and the Congress Party are more concerned about the problem of price rise than anyone sitting on the other side, more so because the Congress members have during the inter-session period have gone to their constituencies, met the people in hundreds and thousands and discussed this problem with them. The people have exhibited a tolerance and a sense of understanding which I hope we have never come across.

Today the difference is, whereas the Congress Party and the Government are being seized of the problem and are trying to find out ways and means to solve it, the other side want to accentuate the problem by adopting all kinds of methods like the one we saw in Karnal yesterday where a big kisan conference was held, whose main aim was to persuade the kisans not to sell the grains to the Government and FCI. So, this problem has its economic as well as political aspect.

So far as the political aspect is concerned, today the Government is committed to a social transformation of the present feudalist and capitalist society into a socialist one by peaceful, democratic means. Whatever measures are being taken today are really in that direction. The takeover of the wholesale trade in foodgrains is also a step in that direction. Therefore, today the wholesale merchants in collusion with certain forces of reaction want to take political advantage of the situation and create hurdles so that the grain does not come to the FCI and there is more and more acute famine. That is the political aspect.

So far as the economic aspect is concerned, it is well known that in the entire world today there is price rise. Some members were saying that the price rise in India is too high

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

compared to other countries. I was lookikng into the price indices of different countries and I find that the highest increased of 54 per cent is reported from Denmark followed by 53 per cent in Japan. The price rise in U.K. 48 per cent. In the United States the price rise is 32 per cent and in the Federal Republic of Germany it is 29 per cent. We cannot say that this is a kind of isolated phenomenon only in India. It is a part of the international monetary crisis and India is a part of it. Therefore, some of these problems are beyond the control of Government. Anyway, we are trying to meet the challenge.

How do we want to meet this problem? When we are discussing this problem in this House, it is a good sign that reports of goods rains are reaching us from all over the country. Government have fixed a target of 115 million tonnes of khariff crops this year. Now that the drought is over and there will be good crops, the hoarders also will release the stocks which they have been holding on in the hope of scarcity and within a very short time things will improve very much.

Another point raised by the opposition was deficit financing. It is true that we should reduce it to the minimum. But when a part of our country is facing drought, cyclone or flood could we stop spending money on relief work? Let us not forget that we have spent Rs. 450 crores by way of relief measures to give relief and food to the drought affected people in various States.

Then, the war with Pakistan which we have won was one of the crucial wars which we have fought and won in Asia. This has changed the face of the Asian sub-continent. Today what we witness in Afghanistan and other countries is the effect of that war. The political balance of Asia is changing, and that is one of the biggest achievements of the last war. The sacrifices which we have undergone and we have yet to undergo for the next two or three years is insignificant compared to our achievements.

Another reason for deficit financing is that our defence expenditure has gone up from Rs. 1,400 crores to 1,600 crores. I do not know whether Sardar Swaran Singh has brought any good news from Iran. We cannot afford to cut this defence expenditure. Even if such a suggestion is made by the Government, the House and the country will not allow that because it will affect the security of the country.

So while defiicit financing is bad, taking into account all these factors, it should be allowed to a certain extent. Government are quite conscious of the ill-effects of deficit financing and they have already stated that it should be drastically reduced and that there should be economy to the extent of Rs. 200 crores to 300 crores. I think with a little effort it can be done. So, in future deficit financing will not be resorted to on a large scale as at present.

We have increased the bank rate and imposed restrictions on credit. These are some of the measures taken by the Government to see that the effects of inflation are reduced to the minimum.

18 hrs.

It is a fact that this problem of price rise has really exercised the minds of all. We know the difficulties of our people. But because we had nine million tonnes of foodgrains in our reserve we had not gone in for import in a big way. I think, the whole House should have congratulated the Government and the Congress Party that in such a big crisis, when countries like the Soviet Union and China have gone in a big way for import of foodgrains from the USA, Canada and other countries, India has not thought of it because we want to build up our strength and want to be

self-reliant and we are importing only to the extent of one million tonnes or it may go up to two or three million tonnes.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: It may go up to 20 or 30 million tonnes.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Never. It is only because of that that we did not go in for import in a big way. I say this because the charge was as to why in July 1972 India did not go in a big way for import. It is a challenge and we shall face it; we shall not go in for import in a big way.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I had a better opinion of you.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I am sorry, you change your opinion about me; I will be very happy.

This is the biggest factor which we should take into consideration, namely that in the face of all the difficulties we have thought that we shall not go in for big imports—import prices are also rising like anything—and we shall try to tide over this difficulty ourselves as much as possible.

Lastly, I would like to impress upon the Government that the distribution system should be improved. We have to fight on the political plane also those forces of reaction which want to see that our big effort in the wholesale trade of foodgrains is not achieved. I would implore upon Government that, because we are going in a big way to meet this challenge, the distribution system in the country should be such that we shall get all the essential commodities from the main producer at the source so that it goes to the fair price shops in the country and whenever a purchaser goes to buy anything, at least 10, 15 or 20 essential commodity items are there in the fair price shops and he will never fall a prey to the blackmarketeers and profiteers in the country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, today I want to make a really bazaar speech. Today the word 'bazaar' dominates the mind of millions of common people of our country. The word 'bazaar' has become a horror to the common man, to the people in general in every corner of our country. The word 'bazaar' has created a terrible situation in every family today. Whenever a man is required to go to the bazaar, not only does he have to think what he will buy with his scanty means but when he returns home he has to face the angry eyes of mothers and sisters. He has to think how he will feed his family members.

I do not want to make any dissertative speech here as to what is the effect of money supply on the question of rising prices; what is the effect of deficit financing on inflationary pressure or on the rise in prices; what is the effect of excess demand disproportionate to our productive capacity; what is the effect of unaccounted or black money These are meaningless useless, worthless for me because we had many dissertative, analytical speeches.

18.4 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Statistics after statistics, data after data were piled by many erudite speeches that were made in this House last August and during the last Budget session. It may be unnecessary also because we are now facing the horrible effect of the rise in prices.

Promises were made by Government last August. Many promises were made even during the last budget session. What is the outcome? What is the net result? Had there been any retardation in any way in rise of prices? On the contrary, the price rise has assumed an abnormal speed, —a galloping speed.

Today, I want to warn the Government that the common people of our country have reached a point of exasperation. Their patience is almost exhausted. Many people are praising our common man, that he is very constructive in nature. I warn the Government again that this is only a lull before the storm. You see certain sparks before the storm in the sky. There are certain sparks like a food riot here or a looting of a shop there. These are nothing but sparks before the storm. These are indications of a storm that may overwhelm the whole country.

As I said, I do not want to make any dissertative speech. Today, I am not concerned with the causes of the price spiral. I am only concerned with what effect it has on the common people of our country, how they are suffering from hunger and starvation and to what stage they have been pushed due to the policies of the Government. To make a dissertative speech is useless and heartless and it is like a doctor who is just trying to treat a dying patient, making a good diagnosis, but miserably failing to prescribe the real medicine to save him. When a patient is dying, it is useless and heartless for a doctor to analyse the causes of the disease if he fails to precribe the real medicine to save the life of the patient.

In the same way, this Government has made many dissertative speeches, many analysis, many recommendations and many prescriptions. But what is the result? It is known to all of you; it is known to everyone. I am not even concerned with the statistics of the wholesale prices. The wholesale prices are deceptive. There is a wide gap between the wholesale price and the retail price. You cannot control the bazar price; you canot control the retail price. I am not concerned with the high prices of luxury goods. I am concerned only with one thing and that is the prices of essential commodities.

The people are concerned today with the rise in prices of essential commodities, rise in prices of wheat, rise in prices of rice, rise in prices of dal, rise in prices of oil, which are absolutely necessary to maintain themselves just as a biological being, not even as a mere human-being.

Some friends were saying that the price spiral is an international phenomenon. My hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi, who just now spoke was quoting the price rise in Japan, Denmark, U.K., and Germany. But he forgot what is their *per capita* income, what is their growth of GNP, what is their purchasing power. Those people can bear the pressure of rise in prices because they have the purchasing capacity which is thousand times more than that of the Indian people.

It is according to the statistics of the Government that 42 per cent people live below the poverty line. About the Class III and Class IV employees, about the primary teachers, about the school teachers, about the small farmers, about those who are the middle-income group people, about 80 per cent of the people, what purchasing capacity have they today? You are comparing the international price rise with the price rise of a country where most of the people live not only below the subsistence level but below the poverty level.

I do not want to enter into a dialogue with the Government because we know what will be their speech, almost like a tape-recorded speech. What will they say? They will say, because we are compelled to increase money supply; because of the demand of labour, we are compelled to resort to deficit financing: then they will say that it is because of the international phenomenon of price rise then there is another catchy phrase, 'this is a continuous phenomenon': then they will repeat, parrot-like, drought, Bangladesh refugees, Indo-Pak war and so on. All these things they have been repeating not once or twice

but *ad infinitum*. Therefore, I am not interested in going into the causes. As I said, we are interested not in the causes but in the recipe —what prescription you have for the people who are suffering from starvation and hunger. You are trying to shirk your responsibility as if you are not the rulers of this country, as if you are not the policy-makers as if you are not handling the whole economy of this country If you say that it is the hoarders, it is the smugglers, it is the black-marketeers, who are responsible for this price-spiral, I want to ask you who rules the country Are you in league with those black-marketeers, hoarders and smugglers? Do you not have laws to control them? Why do you accuse them? Your policy has failed You have failed to control those people from creating this situation of abnormal price rise

You are accusing the Opposition parties. What is the role of the Opposition? You had your mandate and we had our mandate. Whenever there is an Opposition, it is its duty to criticise the policy of the Government and express the anger, the resentment, the discontentment and the demands of the people Some people have said that we are having more morchas, more bandhs I want to tell them that bandhs, morchas, strikes and satyagrahas are the safety valves of democracy. We in the Socialist Party have decided to mobilise the cooperation of all Opposition parties to have a national bandh in the month of August This is the way how we can express the minds of the people The minds of the people are now boiling because people are hungry, they are starving Their minds are boiling in anger and it may erupt into a volcano and swamp the Government. It may cause a disaster for our democracy You accuse us of having more morchas, more bandhs and more strikes But if we do not do that, if we do not give a call for strikes, if we do not give a call for satyagraha, we will be failing in our duty because our duty is to act as the safety valves of the democracy by giving vent to popular feelings

I want to conclude by saying that the Government have failed not only to ascertain the causes but also to tackle the problem of rising prices. This ruling party is here with a massive mandate from the people That massive mandate was got by them on the basis of their main slogan, namely, '*garibi hatao*'. What to speak of *garibi hatao*? What to speak of removal of poverty? Today there is no question of removal of poverty, today it is a question of saving people from hunger and starvation, it is a question of saving people from the horror of price-spiral, it is a question of how the millions of people can somehow maintain their biological beings, not to speak of human-beings The right which the ruling party got by that mandate to rule over the people has been lost by them They have lost the confidence of the people This Government should quit and should seek fresh mandate from the people, they should seek a fresh confidence from the people

I shall conclude by warning again that the minds of the people have reached the point of exasperation The pangs of hunger and starvation are boiling in their minds and they may batch out, erupt, into a volcano I want to give this final warning to the Government.

श्री एम० ए० शकील (जोनपुर) : मैं वजीरे खजाना को एक खुशखबरी सुनाना चाहता हूं। मैं कुछ भी गुस्से में कहने नहीं जा रहा हूं और अपोजीशन मैम्बरों की तरफ से किए गए मुतालबे की हिमायत भी मैं नहीं कर रहा हूं कि आप हुकूमत छोड़ कर बनवास ले लीजिये। मेरी दरख्वास्त यह है कि गलत सलत जैसा भी है इसको आप चलाइये।

[श्री एस० ए० शकीम]

अपोजीशन मे इस भार को उठाने का सलीका नही है। होच पीच अपोजीशन मे कोई ऐसी कद्रे मुश्तरक भी नही है कि ये आपको निकाल कर आपकी जगह सम्भाल सके। इसलिए मेरी बात को आप ध्यान से सुने। मै आपकी गद्दी छीनना नही चाहता। लेकिन आपकी बुनियादे जो हिल रही है, इनको आप मजबूत करे। सब से अफसोसनाक बात यह है कि हमारा मुल्क जिस एक खतरनाक बोहरान और क्राइसिस से गुजर रहा है उसका सही तौर पर हुकमरान जमायत को ऐहसास नही है। इसकी वजह से आपको भी और हमें भी परेशानी होनी चाहिये। जब आग लग जाए तो कुछ लोग उसकी तोजीह करे, कोशिश करें जस्टिफाई करने की कि यह आग क्यो लगी और उसके बाद बनियाज से हो कर उसको बरदास्त करे तो आम लोगो का विश्वास उस सिस्टम से उठ जाता है जिस को आप डैमोक्रेसी कहते है। कल प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इतने दिनो के बाद यह कहा कि मुल्क वाकई खतरनाक खतरे मे दो चार है और यह खतरा कम होने के बजाय बढ़ता जा रहा है। यह अफसोसनाक बात है। यह एहसास होने के बावजूद हुकमरान जमायत से वाबस्ता मैम्बर या वजीरो के लाइफ स्टाइल में क्या आप कोई फर्क देखते हैं। तर्जे जिन्दगी मे, रिहायश के तरीको में कोई फर्क आपको दिखाई देता है ताकि आम जनता को यह महसूस करे कि उस पर भी मुसीबत आ पडी है और इसको उसे बरदाश्त करना चाहिये? आम जनता को यह पता चले कि हुकमरानों को उसकी तकलीफों का, दुश्वारियों का एहसास है। आपका एयर कंडिशनिंग का खर्चा, मोटर का खर्चा आदि सब खर्चे तो वैसे ही चल रहे हैं लेकिन मुख्तलिफ स्टेट्स में हुकमरान जमायत जिस किस्म के ड्रामे खेल रही है, बिहार मे गफूरा, गुजरात में कोई जमूरा, मैम्बर यहा आ रहे है, वहां जा रहे हैं, लाखो रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, बरबाद हो रहा है इस सब से ऐसा महसूस होता है कि आप लोगो मे से किसी को यह एहसास नही है कि हम एक खतरनाक दौर में से गुजर रहे है। मेरी शिकायत है कि एक बाजारू डाक्टर की तरह हर बीमारी का एक ही कारण बता दिया जाता है कि बगला देश की वजह से कीमतें बढ़ी है। जरूर बढी होगी। और भी इसके कारण होगे जिन मे से कुछ जायज कारण भी है। बगला देश भी जायज कारण है। लेकिन क्या आपने इस मुल्क को कान्फिडेंस मे लिया है और उसको बताया है कि बगला देश को हर चीज मुहैया करने का बावजूद बगला देश में इस मुल्क के फिलाफ एक जबर्दस्त जबवा काम कर रहा है वहा इस मुल्क के खिलाफ एक खतरनाक प्रापेगडा हो रहा है? अखबारात पढ़ने का मुझे मौका मिला है, कुछ बगाली दोस्तो से मिलने का भी मौका मुझे मिला है और यह एक सच्चाई है कि इतनी बडी कुर्बानी देने के बावजूद बंगला देश के लोग आज हम से खुश नही हैं। क्या किस्सा है, क्या आपने मुल्क को कांफिडेंस में लिया है? इतना बड़ा अकाल है लेकिन आप 95 हजार जंगी कैदियो को पाल रहे हैं। आप में आज भी हिम्मत नही है कि आप एतराफ करें इस बात का कि दो साल से आप 95 हजार आदमियों पर जो

खर्चा कर रहे हैं वह मुल्क की भूखी जनता पर खर्च किया जा सकता है। ये प्रिजनर्स आफ वार क्या कोई अडे देने जा रहे हैं और इन अडो से आप मुल्क की गरीब जनता का पेट भरेंगे ? हमारी पालिसीज फेल नही हुई हैं मैं समझता हू कि इन पालिसीज को इम्प्लेमेंट करने वाली जो मशीनरी है उसने हमें फेल किया है।

मैं जहा से आता हू उसकी बात मैं आपके सामने रखता हु। यहा एक चीज के दाम एक रुपया बढ़ जाते हैं तो मेरी रियासत मे जिसे जम्मू काश्मीर की बदकिस्मत रियासत कहा जाता है, दाम दस रुपये बढ़त हैं। जम्मू तक एक कायनात है, एक दुनिया है, लेकिन अगर जम्मू से आगे श्रीनगर की तरफ जाये, तो दूसरे हालात नजर आते हैं। हुकूमत की सोच मे, उस के अन्दाजे-फिक्र मे, कोई फर्क नही पडा है। श्रीनगर मे हर साल न जाने कितनी काफरेंसिज होती है। इस साल वहां 17 काफरेंसिज हुई हैं, जिन पर कम से कम 27 लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ होगा। और ये काफरेंसिज हर साल श्रीनगर मे क्यो होती है। गर्मी से दूर भागने के लिए, इशरत करने के लिए, श्रीनगर की ठन्डी हवाओ मे काफरेंस होनी चाहिए, क्योकि वजीरो और उन के अफीजो, अफसरो और उन के अफीजो को दिल्ली मे गर्मी सताती है। इस तरह के खर्च में कमी करने के लिए भी हुकमत ने मुल्क को तैयार नही किया है।

किस्मत की बात मैं मान सकता हूं, लेकिन जब चीजें ही मुहैया न हों, तो हुकूमत के पास उस का क्या इलाज है ? यह ठीक हैं कि इनफ्लेशन है, रुपया है, लेकिन कागजी रुपये का क्या किया जाये, जब कि चीजें ही ऐवेलेबल नही हैं ? काश्मीर मे कुकिंग गैस नही मिलती है। वहा कुकिंग गैस सिर्फ वजीरों, काग्रेसी हुक्मरानो या उन के रिश्तेदारो को ही मिलती है। पेट्रोल मल्क मे है। उस के दाम भी बढ़ा दिये गये हैं। लेकिन श्रीनगर को पिछले महीने एक हफ्ता बगैर पेट्रोल के रहना पडा। केरोसीन गरीब की जरूरत है लेकिन वह भी नही मिलता है। बगलादेश और पावर क्राइसिस का क्या ताल्लुक है ? हुकूमत के जेनीरेटर और अच्छे अच्छे कारखाने फेल हो रहे हैं। इस मे बगलादेश का क्या ताल्लुक है ?

हम नही कहते कि काग्रेस पार्टी हुकूमत को छोड दे। एक तो वह वैसे ही हुकूमत को नही छोडेगी, क्योकि इस का चस्का बहुत सख्त होता है। दूसरे, जिस मुसीबत मे उस ने इस मुल्क को ला कर खडा किया है, उस मे किस की हिम्मत है कि यह बोझ सम्भाले खास तौर से हमारे यहा ऐसी अपोजीशन है जिस ने अभी यह फैसला नही किया है कि उस की आल्टरनेटिव-फिलासफी क्या होगी। मेरे दोस्त, श्री पीलु मोदी, इस वक्त यहा नही हैं। उन्होंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कहा था कि अगर आप हुकूमत नही कर सकती, तो मुझे इक्तदार दे दीजिए। खुदा बचाये, अगर इक्तदार उन की तरफ चलना शुरू करे, तो हमारे जन-संघी दोस्त उन की तिक्का-बोटी कर के रख देंगे। और अगर जनसंघ के पास पावर आयेगी, तो स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के सारे डील-डौल

[श्री एस० ए० शमीम]

वाले लोग उस पर टूट पड़ेंगे और इस मुल्क में ऐसा खानाजंगी होगी, जो आज तक नहीं हुई है।

इस संकट का यह इलाज नहीं है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी हुकूमत को छोड़ दे। सवाल यह है कि अगर आप या आप के साहबजादे को क्यू में खड़ा होने के बावजूद तीन दिन बाद भी चीज न मिले, तो क्या किया जाये। एक अखबार में एक अच्छा कार्टून बना था, जिस में कहा गया था कि अब फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग की जरूरत नहीं है, अब तो पांच के बजाये दस बच्चे होने चाहिएं, एक बच्चा एक क्यू में खड़ा होगा, दूसरा बच्चा दूसरी क्यू में खड़ा होगा और इस तरह कम से कम एक हफ़्ते का राशन तो आ जायेगा। हुकूमत ने अपनी लापरवाही की वजह से मुल्क को एक बड़ी मुश्किल में फंसा दिया है। हम ने जम्हूरियत का रास्ता अपनाया है, ताकि मुल्क में खूनी इनक्लाब न हो। मैं चेतावनी देता हूं कि आप अवाम से इतनी दूर हट गये हैं कि आप को मालूम नहीं है कि लावा उबल रहा है। अगर वह लावा सिर्फ़ आप को डुबोता, तो वह एक जश्न मनाने की सूरत थी। लेकिन वह लावा हम सब को डुबो देगा। इस लिए अब हम आप को बचाने की फ़िक्र कर रहे हैं, तो दर-असल हम अपने आप को बचाने की फ़िक्र कर रहे हैं।

__[شری ایس - اے - شمیم (سرینگر):__

میں وزیر خزانہ کو ایک خوشخبری سنانا چاہتا ہوں - میں کچھ بھی نہیں میں کہنے نہیں جا رہا ہوں اور

اپوزیشن ممبروں کی طرف سے کئے گئے مطالبہ کی حمایت بھی میں نہیں کر رہا ہوں کہ آپ حکومت چھوڑ کر بن باس لے اٹھیں - میری درخواست یہ ہے کہ غلط سلط جیسا بھی آپ چلیں - اپوزیشن میں اس بھار کو اٹھانے کا سلیقہ نہیں ہے - ہاچ پاچ اپوزیشن میں کوئی ایسا قدرے مشترک بھی نہیں ہے کہ یہ آپ کو نکال کر آپ کی جگہ سنبھال سکیں - اس لئے میری بات کو آپ دھیان سے سنیں - میں آپکی گدی چھیننا نہیں چاہتا لیکن آپ کی بنیادیں جو ہل رہی ہیں، ان کو آپ مضبوط کریں - سب سے افسوسناک بات یہ ہے کہ ہمارا ملک جس ایک خطرناک بحران اور کرائسس سے گزر رہا ہے اس کا صحیح طور پر حکمران جماعت کو احساس نہیں ہے - اسکی وجہ سے آپکو بھی اور ہمیں بھی پریشانی ہونی چاہیئے - جب آگ لگ جاتی تو کچھ لوگ اسکی توجیہہ کریں، کوشش کریں حسن تلافی کرنے کی کہ یہ آگ کیوں لگی اور اسکے بعد بے نیاز سے ہو کر اسکو برداشت کریں تو عام لوگوں کا بھروسہ اس سسٹم سے اٹھ جاتا ہے جس کو آپ ڈیموکریسی کہتے ہیں - کل پرائم منسٹر نے اتنے دنوں کے بعد یہ کہا کہ ملک واقعی خطرناک خطرے سے دوچار ہے اور یہ خطرہ کم ہونے کے بجائے بڑھتا جا رہا ہے - یہ

ہے - کہ بنگلہ دیش کو ہر چیز مہیا کرنے کے باوجود بنگلہ دیش میں اِس ملک کے خلاف ایک زبردست جذبہ کام کر رہا ہے - وہاں اِس ملک کے خلاف ایک خطرناک پروپیگنڈا ہو رہا ہے ؟ اخبارات پڑھنے کا مجھے موقع ملا ہے ، کچھ بنگالی دوستوں سے ملنے کا بھی موقع مجھے ملا ہے اور یہ ایک سچائی ہے کہ اتنی بڑی قربانی دینے کے باوجود بنگلہ دیش کے لوگ آج ہم سے خوش نہیں ہیں - کیا قصہ ہے ، کیا آپ نے ملک کو کانفیڈینس میں لیا ہے ؟ اتنا بڑا آگاں ہے لیکن آپ 95 ہزار جنگی قیدیوں کو پال رہے ہیں- آپ میں آج بھی ہمت نہیں ہے کہ آپ اعتراف کریں اس بات کا کہ دو سال سے آپ 95 ہزار آدمیوں پر جو خرچ کر رہے ہیں وہ ملک کی بھوکی جنتا پر خرچ کیا جا سکتا ہے - یہ پرژنرز آف وار کیا کوئی انڈے دینے جا رہے ہیں اور آپ اِن انڈوں سے ملک کی غریب جنتا کا پیٹ بھریںگے ؟ ہماری پالیسیاں فیل نہیں ہوئی ہیں؟ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اِن پالیسیوں کو امپلیمینٹ کرنے والی جو مشینری ہے اُس نے ہمیں فیل کیا ہے -

میں جہاں سے آتا ہوں اُس کی بات میں آپکے سامنے رکھتا ہوں - یہاں ایک چھوٹے سے دام ایک روپیہ بڑھ جاتے ہیں تو میری ریاست میں جسے جموں کشمیر کی بدقسمت ریاست

افسوس ناک بات ہے - یہ احساس ہونے کے باوجود حکمران جماعت سے وابستہ ممبر یا وزیروں کے لاف سٹاف میں کیا آپ کوئی فرق دیکھتے ہیں ؟ طرز زندگی میں ، رہائش کے طریقوں میں کوئی فرق آپکو دکھائی دیتا ہے تاکہ عام جنتا بھی یہ محسوس کرے کہ اُس پر بھی مصیبت آ پڑی ہے اور اُسے برداشت کرنا چاہیئے ؟ عام جنتا کو یہ پتہ چلے کہ حکمرانوں کو اُس کی تکلیفوں کا ، مصیبتوں کا احساس ہے - آپ کا ایرکنڈیشننگ کا خرچہ ، موٹر کا خرچہ وغیرہ سب خرچے تو ویسے ہی چل رہے ہیں لیکن مختلف سیکٹس میں حکمران جماعت جس قسم کے تماشے کھیل رہی ہے ، وہاں جا رہے ہیں ، لاکھوں روپیہ خرچ ہو رہا ہے ، برباد ہو رہا ہے اِس سب سے ایسا محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ آپ لوگوں میں سے کسی کو یہ احساس نہیں ہے کہ ہم ایک خطرناک دور میں سے گزر رہے ہیں - میری شکایت ہے کہ ایک بازاری ڈاکٹر کی طرح ہر بیماری کا ایک ہی کارن بتا دیا جاتا ہے کہ بنگلہ دیش کی وجہ سے قیمتیں بڑھی ہیں - وہ بڑھی ہونگی - اور بھی اِس کے کارن ہونگے جن میں سے کچھ جا کارن بھی ہیں - بنگلہ دیش بھی جائز کارن ہے - لیکن کیا آپ نے ملک کو کانفیڈینس میں لیا ہے اور اُسکو بتایا

مہینے ایک حدتک بغیر پٹرول کے رہنا پڑا۔ کا کہ وزیر خریب کی ضرورت ہے۔ لیکن وہ بھی نہیں ملتا ہے۔ بنگلہ دیش اور پاور کرائسیس کا کیا تعلق ہے؟ حکومت کے جنریٹر اور اچھے اچھے کارخانے فیل ہو رہے ہیں۔ اس سے بنگلہ دیش کا کیا تعلق ہے ؟

ہم نہیں کہتے کہ کانگریس پارٹی حکومت کو چھوڑ دے۔ ایک تو وہ ویسے ہی حکومت کو نہیں چھوڑے گی، کیونکہ اس کا چسکا بہت سخت ہوتا ہے۔ دوسرے، جس مصیبت میں اس نے ملک کو لا کر کھڑا کیا ہے، اُسمیں کسی کی ہمت ہے کہ یہ بوجھ سنبھالے ؟ خاص طور سے ہمارے یہاں ایسی اپوزیشن ہے، جس نے ابھی یہ فیصلہ نہیں کیا ہے کہ اُسکی الٹرنیٹو فلسفی کیا ہوگی۔ میرے دوست شری پیلو مودی اس وقت یہاں نہیں ہیں۔ انہوں نے پرائم منسٹر سے کہا تھا کہ اگر آپ حکومت نہیں کر سکتیں تو مجھے اقتدار دے دیا جائے۔ خدا بچائے، اگر اقتدار اُنکی طرف چلنا شروع کرے، تو ہمارے جن سنگھی دوست اُنکی نقابوشی کرکے رکھ دینگے۔ اور اگر جن سنگھ کے پاس پاور جائیگی تو سوتنتر پارٹی کے سارے قبیل قبول والے لوگ اُس پر پڑینگے اور اِس ملک میں ایسی خانہ جنگی ہوگی جو آج تک نہیں ہوئی ہے۔

[شری ایس۔ اے۔ شمیم]

کہا جاتا ہے، دام دس روپئے ہوتے ہیں۔ جیوں تک ایک کانفات ہے۔ ایک دنیا ہے، لیکن جیوں سے آگے سری نگر کی طرف جائیں، اُتو دوسرے حالات نظر آتے ہیں۔ حکومت کی سوچ میں، اُس کے انداز فکر میں، کوئی فرق نہیں پڑا ہے۔ سرینگر میں ہر سال نہ جانے کتنی کانفرینس ہوتی ہیں۔ جن پر کم سے کم 27 لاکھ روپیہ خرچ ہوا ہوگا۔ اور یہ کانفرنس ہر سال سرینگر میں کیوں ہوتی ہیں؟ گرمی سے دور بھاگنے کے لئے، عشرت کرنے کے لئے، سری نگر کی تھکتی ہواؤں میں کانفرنس ہونی چاہئیے کیونکہ وزیروں، اور انکے مزیزوں افسروں کو دلی میں گرمی ستاتی ہے۔ اس طرح کے خرچ میں کمی کرنے کے لئے بھی حکومت نے ملک کو تیار نہیں کیا ہے۔

قلت کی بات میں مان سکتا ہوں۔ لیکن جب چیزیں ہی مہیا نہ ہوں، تو حکومت کے پاس اسکا کیا علاج ہے ؟ یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ انفلیشن ہے، روپیہ ہے، لیکن کاغذی روپیئے کا کیا کیا جائے جب کہ چیزیں ہی مہیا نہیں ہیں ؟ کشمیر میں کوکنگ گیس نہیں ملتی ہے۔ وہاں کوکنگ گیس صرف بازاروں، کانگریسی حکمرانوں یا انکے رشتہ داروں کو ہی ملتی ہے۔ پیٹرول ملک میں ہے۔ انھی کے دام بھی بڑھا دیئے گئے ہیں۔ لیکن سرینگر کو پچھلے

اس سلسلہ کا یہ صحیح نہیں ہے کہ کانگریس پارٹی حکومت کو چھوڑ دے۔ سوال یہ ہے کہ اگر آپ یا آپ کے صاحب زادے کو کہو میں کھڑا ہونے کے باوجود تین دن بعد بھی چھوٹ نہ ملے تو کیا کیا جائے؟ ایک لطیفہ میں ایک اچھا کارٹون بنا تھا ، جس میں کہا گیا تھا کہ اب فیملی پلاننگ کی ضرورت نہیں ہے ، اب تو پانچ کے بجائے دس بچے ہونے چاہیئں ، ایک بچہ ایک کہو میں کھڑا ہوگا ، دوسرا بچہ دوسری کہو میں کھڑا ہوگا اور اس طرح کم سے کم ایک ہفتے کا راشن تو آ جائیگا - حکومت نے اپنی لاپرواہی کی وجہ سے ملک کو ایک بڑی مشکل میں پھنسا دیا ہے - ہم نے جمہوریت کا راستہ اپنایا ہے تاکہ ملک میں خونی انقلاب نہ ہو - میں چیتاونی دیتا ہوں کہ آپ عوام سے اتنی دور ہٹ گئے ہیں کہ آپ کو معلوم نہیں ہے لاوا اُبل رہا ہے - اگر وہ لاوا صرف آپ کو ڈبوتا تو وہ ایک جشن منانے کی ضرورت تھی - لیکن وہ لاوا ہم سب کو ڈبو دے گا - اس لئے جب ہم آپ کو بچانے کی فکر کر رہے ہیں تو دراصل ہم اپنے آپ کو بچانے کی فکر کر رہے ہیں -]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I wish to make a submission to you in a minute.

May I request you to inform us as to the time upto which we will continue? Because, I thought, Sir, that you took a decision to the effect that the House will not sit after 6 O'clock. And then, the second thing is this: There is a big unemployment demonstration which has come to meet Parliament Members.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to resume your seat? Nobody prevents you from going there.

SRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, it is a very important thing and we are all here all the time. I thought, already you had taken a decision to the effect that the House will not sit after 6 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: THe Hon. Minister may reply now.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I think that it is very apt that on the very first day of the monsoon session of this Parliament, the House has chosen to discuss the most important problem before the people of this country, and it was very gratifying that the Prime Minister had accepted the discussion on this question here, and I am glad the representatives and leaders of all the political parties or practically all of them, participated in this debate.

SHRI K. S CHAVDA (Patan): It was accepted under the Rules of Procedure of the House.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Shri Indrajit Gupta who initiated the debate certainly lifted the level of the debate and tried to look at the problem very objectively. Of course, there are some Members who have made speeches which have their own value But by and large, the debate was much more objective, excepting for one or two humourous speeches.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I hope he is not referring to mine.

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

No, His was the most realistic speech I can say that, because he accepted the basic reality of the country that the Opposition cannot provide any alternative to the present Government

SHRI S A SHAMIM. At least I cannot

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN That was why I characterised his speech as the most realistic

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Now, Shri S. A. Shamim may go over to the other side.

SHRI S A SHAMIM Why? We can talk sensible things from here also

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN When we are discussing the question of foodgrains and essential commodities, what we are basically discussing is the economic situation in the country today It is not merely the supply of a commodity or an article or an item which we are discussing, but we are discussing as a matter of fact the general economic situation in the country I think what hon Members wanted to criticise was the Government's policies about it, because they thought that the Government's policies were wrong or they were implemented wrongly This must be the logic behind the criticism that they had levelled

Certainly, I would like to be very objective in this matter and try to analyse the criticism in this general light Some hon Members tried to describe the sufferings of the people we have no opinions about it. We have admitted, we had admitted it before and we admit it even now Some hon Members gave statistics in regard to the rise in prices etc Well, these are not disputed figures and these are not disputed matters It is true that the present price rise has been somewhat unusual and in a way unprecedented. Now, the task before this Government and this Parliament and the country is that we have to find out why this has been so, what solutions we can give, and what policies and instruments are there with which we can deal with this situation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU How can that be done when they are hand in glove with them?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN. I do not want to enter into a discussion with my hon friend Why should he not listen to me for some time? Possibly, if he listened to me a little quietly, he would be convinced, possibly, I say So, let him give me a little patient hearing

It is not merely enough to describe things We know the things It is not merely enough to say that there are going to be morchas or bandhs Somebody tried to justify the *morchas* and bandhs on the ground that they were the safety valves of democracy

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What else can they do?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN But they cannot have all devices and safety valves and no democracy at all So it is no use merely justifying strikes on this ground or the other

When we come back to the economic situation in the country, we have to take the total circumstances into consideration We shall have to take into consideration the continuity of the situation that we in this country had to face When some of our Members mentioned Bangla Desh, some hon Members opposite did not like it. I do not want to mention Bangla Desh But it is not right to forget history, because what is happening today is the result of accumulated economic circumstances, historical situations and political developments and many other considerations and natural calamities

too. These have an accumulated effect on the economy today. When you take into consideration these things, I am prepared to go into every factor that has ultimately led to the present situation and the policies we adopted to deal with it. May be somebody may say that a step we tried to take here was wrong or a step there went wrong—I cannot say that it did not partially go wrong here or there—but I have no doubt in my mind today that the total approach of Government to deal with these problems was in no way wrong, and if we had not adopted this policy, this country would have been in the most difficult and the most serious condition today.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Which policy is he referring to?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am talking of the policy we adopted to deal with the situation in India in 1970, 1972 and 1973, because you have to deal with the situation imposed on us. I will go into details; I am not merely making a general observation and getting away with it.

Let us take the question of the food situation in the country. We decided to take over wheat only this year.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You mean food growing.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Kindly listen to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Are you talking about foodgrain self-sufficiency?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You can ask a question later on. What was the policy that we followed in this country? At that time it was our general policy that it is necessary to build up buffer stocks in this country. Those buffer stocks were to be based on the increased agricultural production. That was the policy. Because we had adopted a certain new strategy of agricultural production, what at the present moment we call the new agriculture.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the percentage of irrigation?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As a matter of fact, this policy of ours was rewarded with considerable success. It cannot be denied that this policy was rewarded with some considerable success—I may not say great success. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, do not interrupt every time. There is a limit to it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN. In 1970-71, we had built up, I should say, a record buffer stock in this country. Now when we make a mention of Bangla Desh, it is not liked. It was not only for the sake of Bangladesh. If we were not compelled under the situation to exhaust our buffer stock in that year, the manner in which we had to do it, possibly the present situation could have been handled more easily today—if one can look back on that situation.

Shri Indrajit Gupta asked me what was the policy I was referring to. At that time, we did not think what was going to happen in 1972 and 1973. We had then to take a decision—here are 10 million people who have to be fed. Even after they went back, we had to feed them. Nothing like an obligation; it was our duty to do that. We do not regret it. If it is necessary, possibly we will have to do it for our people again. That is a different matter.

So the food stock in this country was the most important thing. That certainly had a certain effect in 1970-71. Unfortunately, it was followed—this is one of the accidents of history; what can you do?—by a drought condition in the country, that is, a war effort followed by a drought condition. Let us not forget history,

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]
because you cannot merely examine an economic situation completely isolated from the historical background of it. The war effort was immediately followed by a drought in large areas, in both kharif and rabi. As far as kharif was concerned, practically all over the country, it was completely damaged. In this country particularly, a country whose economy is completely based on agriculture, any damage to agriculture completely distorts the economy. As a matter of fact, kharif is a very important season for this country because it produces the cereals which are the staple food of the large masses. It is the staple food of the very rich people also, because rice is also a kharif crop. Jawar, bajra and all other coarse grains, as we call them, are also produced mostly in the kharif season. So, the damage to the kharif crop in 1972 is a factor which we cannot forget. What is the use of merely telling them why it is so and why it is not so. What happened to the rabi crop and what happened to the wheat takeover are also things which certainly I shall deal with later.

This situation added to our additional difficulties because we had exhausted considerably our stocks and we could not help those stocks further, or replenish the stocks further by the production of kharif crop. Naturally, the difficulties and the decline in the kharif crop started to affect the economy.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are depending on agriculture.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Everywhere in the world they have to depend on Nature in the case of agriculture. *(Interruptions)*. Possibly, go to our socialist countries and also find out what happens there if Nature does not co-operate. One can certainly try to reduce their dependence on Nature. I can understand by taking the help of modern techniques possibly one can reduce the dependence on it, but one cannot be completely in different to Nature's forces in the case of agriculture.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it of such a magnitude?

MR. SPEAKER: What shall I do with this gentleman? He is always interrupting.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Now, the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta, made a point that deficit financing is one of the main reasons for the present inflationary conditions and the price rise in the country. He said "reckless deficit financing," if I can remember aright the phrase that he used. Well, what exactly is deficit financing? One has to find out what is deficit financing and ultimately one has also to judge for what purpose deficit financing was resorted to. If we had not made any effort to raise resources, if we had not made any other efforts to replenish our resources in different forms, and if we then go on spending money without any reason or rhyme, for fun's sake, one may say this is deficit financing which cannot be justified. But I would like the hon. Member to take into consideration the situation in 1971 and 1972.

Some Members very rightly made the point that even though our economic conditions may be difficult, there may be certain political difficulties in the country—at the same time we cannot afford to ignore the question of security in this country. Even if we have to starve ourselves, possibly we will have to take care of the security conditions in the country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is why the police budget has gone up.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Naturally, our intention is to keep friendship with all the countries. We are not prepared for any war effort as such, but unless you prepare for your own defence, you cannot really speaking work with that confidence which is necessary for any country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: So, you have the CRP? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: At the same time, one has to take into consideration....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to ask the Chair why the CRP is there.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Do not discuss it. (*Interruphtions*). I am not allowing it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Then the question was, one has to take into consideration all the post-budget developments. He wanted to ask me why it was necessary to resort to deficit financing. At the same time, at that time, Mr. Piloo Mody said that he had made a prophecy of the failure of rains. Possibly he always makes a prophecy for all failure, and we could not go by his advice in this matter. After the budget came the failure of the kharif crop. There was a large area under drought conditions, and then—I stated it before and I am repeating it again—I am not saying it for the first time. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER May I bring it to the notice of the House that these frequent interruptions distract not only the gentleman who is speaking but also the attention of the whole House. I thought that after becoming the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, he would behave more carefully and more responsibly

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, but what of that here? What has that to do with my right as a Member in this House? I do not like this sort of remarks. If will be give and take here. It is my parliamentary right; interruptions are parliamentary practices; you should have known that

MR. SPEAKER: Interruptions cannot be tolerated if they interrupt the whole House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have become Chairman on my own rights; kindly do not mention it again.

MR. SPEAKER: I must tell that you should not do it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am here to reflect people's miseries; I am not to be hoodwinked by anybody.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Large areas were under drought conditions Though we had made a provision for nearly Rs. 70 crores in the budget, we had to spend roughly Rs 220 crores, for meeting the drought conditions, because of the failure of the Kharif crop. When there was failure of the kharif crop Government had to plan for some concentrated effort in the rabi crop season and we did it. We planned rabi crop on a greater volume and we had to undertake an expenditure of nearly Rs. 190 crores including the expenditure on fertilisers. Some Member asked what happened to that? It gave some results no doubt.

Mr Indrajit Gupta said: "Because you said you would procure about eight million tonnes and you could not procure eight million tonnes your assessments were wrong and your policies on procurement were wrong and you were kind and soft to the rich agriculturists." I should say this is not entirely correct.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is it partly correct?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: In a big country it may happen in some places. I cannot say that it has not happened at all. It will be too drastic a statement to make for me.

In the case of agriculture, there are many factors whether it is old agriculture or new agriculture. In the rabi season though assessments were made in many States of good crop, in some areas, there was failure of electricity. The agriculturists

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could not get electricity at the time he wanted it. Sometimes he did not get fertilisers when he wanted. The new agricultural programmes were so sophisticated that if any one output was lacking there was complete failure. Therefore the assessment went wrong, not because nobody was interested in procurement target but due to other factors. In many States, for example in Haryana unfavourable rain conditions destroyed the crop.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: In Gujarat it was thermal electricity and atomic power stations. So it has been a failure of the Government.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : मध्य प्रदेश में क्या हुआ ? एक तरफा निर्णय क्यों लिया गया . . .

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Some Member said that we had not taken necessary steps. How can he say so. It is the same kisans in Punjab and Haryana, in U.P. or in M.P. Possibly somebody can say that there is a larger proportion of rich kisans in Punjab. As Mr. Indrajit Gupta said they fulfilled the target by more than 70 per cent. Wherever it was possible they certainly made it. In other States there were difficulties. They certainly had a levy scheme. I was looking into the answer given to the questions put down for today. Information is given. In answer to a question how they had in Bihar an order for the procurement of wheat and it also gives the scale of the levy. If the holdings are below 2.5 acres, it is nil. If the size of the holding is more than 2.5 acres and if the area in which wheat is grown is more than one acre, the levy was at the rate of one and a half quintals. For the first acre in which wheat is grown and beyond five acres it was at the rate of two quintals per acre. So, it is not that they did not think of having the scheme of levy. They had a scheme and they also implemented it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Are not the two things contradictory—the take-over of wheat trade and at the same time imposing a levy? That means you think that the take-over is condemned to failure.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I shall answer this a little later. You have raised it only now. I was answering Mr. Indrajit Gupta who said that we have not made a proper effort of procurement, because a proper effort means graded levy.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will you relate what you have said just now to the Government's theory about marketed surplus and marketable surplus and how the levy fits in with that?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Even about marketed surplus, you have seen that we have fuyfilled our target of more than 70 per cent in Punjab. Ultimately, if you want to make this scheme more successful, you will have to depend on the cooperation of the people. On the one side you say you want democratic methods and on the other side you say, "Take the whip in the hand and work". You cannot do it both ways. Agricuture is a vastly decentralised sector of the economy. If we have to work any scheme, we will have to depend on the cooperation of the people at large. We do not rule out the necessity of taking stricter measures whenever necessary. *(Interruptions)*. At the policy level, we have taken steps. In some places we may not have succeded to the extent we should have. I do not say there are no mistakes or deficiencies. Deficiencies may be there in the implementation. This is our first year. Probably we will have to improve by experience further. I do not deny that, but to say that we did not make a proper effort for implementing the wheat takeover is not saying the things properly

Somebody asked, what is the principle behind the take-over? Our takeover of wheat was also one of the

instruments, one policy measure as I understand it. If at all we have to deal with the price question in this country, the basic policy will have to be to have a very wide network of the distribution system through which we can distribute all the essential goods, of which food is the most important. In order to facilitate it, the take-over becomes relevant. You will have to see the take-over not only from the point of a view of nationalisation of the trade but as an instrument to implement the policy of distribution of essential goods.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Although you may not properly handle that instrument?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN We will see. We have just started

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Both the kisans and consumers have been badly affected by the way in which you have handled it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You are passing your judgment rather too prematurely Certainly you are free to do it; I do not want to have any quarrel with you. I want your cooperation

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA This word is being bandied about in this House.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN It is my duty to ask for your co-operation and it is your pleasure to offer it or refuse it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA You are asking for it only in the House

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Where else can I ask for it? This is the most important place where I can ask for it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA You ask for co-operation for your wrong policies.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: First try to understand our policies and then decide whether they are wrong. That is why I am trying to explain this policy.

Some hon. Members said that decision on take-over of foodgrains trade was against the wishes of the Chief Ministers and that except one or two Chief Ministers everybody opposed it It is completely incorrect. As far as I know, only the Chief Minister of one State where there is no wheat production said that he is not concerned with it and so he was non-committed to it. That was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. All the other Chief Ministers were party to it. To say only one or two Chief Ministers agreed to it and the others were against it is trying to undermine the position of the party. These who do not believe in it can certainly say they do not believe in it. But to say that those who have taken this decision do not believe in it is rather unfair to themselves and also to the Government.

As far as deficit financing is concerned, apart from the increased defence expenditure, this is another point During the last six to eight months, practically every month we had to distribute nearly one million tonnes of foodgrains In one month we distributed 11 lakhs tonnes. It serves nearly 17 crores to 18 crores of people, and they belong to the vulnerable section of the society. Whatever may be the index and the opinion of the experts about inflation, it is a fact that we met the requirements of nearly 17 crores to 18 crores of people at a subsidised rate. We helped these people to face the situation As Shri Chandrajit Yadav said, we tried to reach 17 crores to 18 crores of people through the public distribution system. Shri Piloo Mody asked "What is this? Why are you referring to all these things?" He talked like a medieval emperor I was told of a story of a medieval emperor

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who, when informed that there is a shortage of bread, asked why they are not supplying the people with butter and chocolate. Here when we are talking of wheat and milo. Shri Piloo Mody wants us to give them chocolates. I think the earlier Shri Mody gets out of the world of children and chocolates the better it is.

This distribution of food to the poor people also means deficit financing because there is an element of subsidy. Can you say that this deficit financing is unjustified? When we give food at a subsidised rate and meet the requirements of a large number of people belonging to the vulnerable section of society and, for that matter, we resort to deficit financing, is it unjustified? When we provide purchasing power to the poor people so that they can meet their requirements by resorting to deficit financing, can you say that is unjustified? When we spend on defence Rs. 200 crores more than the budget provision, can you say that it is unjustified?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the CRP?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: They are provided for in the budget. As long as you are sitting there, we have to provide for CRP. What can we do about it?

I am not justifying deficit financing. Nobody liked it. But we cannot help it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is there no correlation between national production and money supply? Could deficit financing be unlimited?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If you think merely in terms of pure economics, I can understand it. All economists have said it. But here you do not deal with text-books on economics; you deal with the lives of millions of people, which is not governed by the theories.

I know the price rise is there. But I want your answers for it. I am putting my problems before you. It is not merely telling me that there is some sort of relationship between money supply and production. The real answer is production. Ultimately, the basic question, if at all we want to deal with the problem of prices in this country, is that we will have to deal with the problem of production in a proper way.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: To increase production is reactionary!

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I would like to tell you, in the case of production, there are many facets of the problem. As cooperation from nature is necessary, it seems, this year, we have started well. The DMK leader says that I said last time that this was a passing phase. I would like to repeat it is a passing phase because the basic potentialities of the economy of our country are sound.

As the monsoon is good, the prospects of jute production and cotton production, at the present moment, are very promising. There are some areas still in the eastern U.P. and some parts of Bihar but there also, I am told, the rains have started. So, the things will certainly improve. In a vast country like this, some patches are going to be there.

I am sure, this year, the agricultural production will certainly improve. I have no doubt about it. Once we have that thing, there will certainly be much more relieved conditions. At the same time, we are not taking any chances. We have to plan for imports. I know nobody likes imports. I do not like imports. We have to spend our very valuable foreign exchange reserves for that matter. But, at the same time, what one has to

worry about is not, again, the economic sophistication but one has to worry about a large number of people In case there is a failure of agricultural crop we will have to meet the situation by planning imports That certainly will help us to meet the situation effectively

In the case of industrial production last year, as a matter of fact, during the calendar year 1972 the industrial production showed nearly 7 per cent rise But from the end of November, there was the disaster of the shortages of power That certainly affected production We have now learnt that failure of monsoon does not merely affect agriculture but it also affects the prospects of industry This year with good monsoon there are better prospects

There are many other factors for which certainly we need your cooperation If the production is going to be the real solution for the problem of prices then the most important thing that we will need is the cooperation of all the trade unions in this country I am merely mentioning this question I do not want to go into detail now This is one more aspect of the matter This is another question that has to be discussed We want constructive cooperation of all trade unions where the question of production is concerned

I would like to say that those people who talk about monopolists big capitalists and other people

SHRI S M BANERJEE The Indian Explosives Ltd factory which was manufacturing fertiliser was closed for 103 days They did not listen to the Ministers (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN It is not merely a question of taking over There are many other areas where without any reason there are strikes I can give you some instances for that. I do not want to enter into that sort of controversy here If it is so it is bad

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The monopolists the black marketeers the big industrialists all these people are interested in less production If there is less production there is scarcity If there is scarcity there is more scope for black-marketing If at all you have to fight with monopolists you can fight with monopolists with more production not merely with giving them some sort of slogans So ultimately, the basic question of our economy is to concentrate on production I have tried to look into the figures of investment during the last 2 years And I see a rising graph of the investments as they are reflected in the capital issue There is more investment here I must say that the area of new agriculture is increasing in every State more irrigation facilities are being made available more rural electricity is made available the new technique is going more and more to different areas The area of new agriculture is expanding and the more the area of new agriculture there will certainly be more agricultural production This is the general picture of the economy

SHRI D K PANDA (Bhanjanagar) If the production is going up why is the price of sugar going up?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN I have explained to you all this time You have not heard me What can I do?

SHRI D K PANDA I only request for a departure from the tradition speech

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Even with all these difficulties we did produce more in rabi season and that is why we have got more than four million tonnes of procurement I do not know what we would have done without it

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What was the total rabi production?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: These figures are being compiled. But this is our present assessment that the rabi production was from 28 to 30 million tonnes. It is not something bad, it is something very good.

Now I come to the question of getting cooperation. Joshiji mentioned some instances in the television. He gave an interesting example that an interview was given and in that an agriculturist was saying. "Yes; I have got foodgrains but I will not give to Government unless I get this much price". What was his conclusion? He gave the story to us. But what is the lesson that we have to learn from it? That is where you went wrong. (*Interruption*). That is where we want your cooperation. It is here we will have to tell the people, those who are producers of essential goods in this country, that they, along with their own problems, have also to take into account social considerations when it comes to the question of fixing prices of their commodities. Can you afford to give Rs. 112? You said, probably we will have to spend more on imports. But that is in an emergency. Can you make it a normal practice that you give as market price the highest price, the fancy price?

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : अमरीका को आप 135 रुपये दे सकते हैं तो किसान को आप 112 रुपये भाव नहीं दे सकते हैं? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Possibly we have to spend more on import of food Import of foodgrains is an exception and is a step taken in cases of emergency. If you give such fancy prices....

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : किसान को आप प्रोत्साहन दें।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : किसान के प्रति महब्बत आप मुझे न सिखाएं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप भूल गए हैं।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : भूल नहीं गया हूं।

I do believe in the principle that the kisans should get a reasonable price. Nobody denies that they should get a reasonable price, but you cannot think in terms of giving fancy prices for a basic commodity. If you accept that then the question of holding the price line will be completely defeated. How can you do that?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : विदेशों को देना उचित होगा या यहां के लोगों को देना उचित होगा?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : संकट की बात मैंने कही है।

This is misleading the people. This is your technique. This is the political attitude that is playing havoc.

Therefore, you have to take into consideration these normal features You cannot go by the exceptional things that we have to do in difficult times You cannot take it as a sort of the normal rule and make it as a normal rule for application at all times. That is completely a wrong logic.

What you are showing is your anger against the policy of take-over. This is what is happening. What you do not like is that we have taken this decision of take-over which you do not like because your interests are common with these middlemen, wholesalers and black-marketeers.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I strongly protest. We are for Government's purchase. We are against the monopoly. We are never against the Food Corporation or Super Bazar which has all failed.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You are against the monopoly of the Government You are not against the monopoly of the wholesalers. This is your wonderful logic

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: This is very bad logic If he cannot satisfy us with convincing answers, let him not level baseless accusations against us

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Some Members said what steps we have taken on the Wanchoo Committee's recommendations That was one of the points that were made

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): Without speaking about a fancy price, would it not be possible to raise the price of procurement by Rs 5 or Rs 10 to make it more realistic?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN You canot do it mid-season

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH It is not the question of mid-season. It is a question for the future

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN The small farmer has responded to the national call and sold you his produce at whatever price that has been fixed for procurement but these people want to bargain by withholding their produce and if you increase the price mid-season, that is not the right thing (*Interruptions*)

I was dealing with the issue raised by hon. Shri Indrajit Gupta that we have not taken any steps on the Wanchoo Committee's report I do not know what exactly he means We have moved a Bill before this House because ultimately we have to take legal sanction and create certain provisions whereby we can make it impossible for anybody to do it. Of course, I know you are more well-versed in the art of creating black money, possibly they are more ingenuous, but this is the way we have to do We have provided a very comprehensive Bill before this House and it is before the Select Committee and I think many members of this House are also on the Select Committee and they can help us in the matter. But I must say that the question of black money is a complex problem and over-simplified solution to that simply (*Interruptions*)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सौ रुपये का नोट बन्द कर दो, सब ठीक हो जाएगा

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN The question of money supply has certainly become a very relevant question for the consideration of the Government and I would like to tell the House which I think I have told before (*Interruptions*) I was going to tell you that as far as the money supply and credit position is concerned, there was certainly some sort of a spurt after January and in order to control this the Reserve Bank of India has taken a package of measures which has certainly helped to reduce the credit from the Reserve Bank of India to the banks You might have read it but, for refreshing your memory, I would like to read a part of the note of the Reserve Bank

"It was considered accordingly necessary to siphon off a portion of the liquidity in the banking system in order to slow down the rate of credit expansion

A package of monetary measures announced towards the close of May, in the form of an increase in the Bank Rate to 7 per cent an

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

increase in the statutory cash reserves from 3 to 5 per cent, an increase in the minimum net liquidity ratio from 37 to 39 per cent., and the prescription of a minimum lending rate of 10 per cent has been designed.."

—that is, for big accounts—

.."to provide a corrective to the monetary situation. The credit expansion in the commercial sector since the close of the 1972-73 busy season (Rs. 170 crores upto June 8) has been mostly on account of food procurement operations (Rs. 160 crores)."

When you see the figures you forget that the Food Corporation of India does not operate on the money supplied by the Government but this is a commercial banking system that gives the necessary money for it. The situation is being closely watched and I think, if necessary, further steps also will have to be taken.

This is as far as the money supply part of our financial efforts are concerned. About the political efforts I have already mentioned. I have mentioned to you about the difficulties which compel us to resort to deficit financing. But, we have to see the efforts. The efforts in the last three years were difficult efforts. We have made the maximum effort of resource-raising. Through the budgetary taxation measures, more than Rs. 700 crores were raised in the last three years. In addition to that, we have made record bank borrowing in the last year and probably we will have to do the same effort this year also.

The small savings effort was completely intensified and they also made the record performance last year as also this year. These are the specific measures which we are taking in this direction. Despite these measures, if we have to report to deficit financing, you can well understand the responsibility that Government faces. With all these efforts of resource-raising which are accepted, if one has to do deficit financing, it means, it was something which was unavoidable, which was inescapable and which was necessary for solving the country's problems.

This is the general economic situation and I might say here that I did not hear any specific suggestion. Merely telling us that we should fight the monopolists, merely telling us, we have some weakness here or some weakness there, merely talking about the importance of strikes here or strikes there, is not the solution I did not see, I should say, any single suggestion which would help to solve the general economic picture.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You have not spoken anything about what the Government is going to give.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I would like to make a suggestion to you. Let us meet. If not here, let us meet outside. If you have not been able to give any suggestions here, we are certainly willing to meet you again and you may please prepare your suggestions for us

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about Indirect Taxation?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Well, about Indirect Taxation, I do not want to go into it at length now, because, I had already replied to part of the question which you raised.

To conclude, therefore, I would say, the present situation is a difficult situation and there is no doubt about it. We have never minimised the gravity of the situation. We accept that. We know that people's sufferings are involved. But, at the same time, frightening people by describing it in a more graphic manner and creating conditions of strike and bandhs and non-cooperation and arrests, is not what is helping the people, it is not helping the economy, but it is doing disservice to the people of this country.

I, therefore, make an appeal to you all by saying 'Please take a constructive attitude.' As far as the basic potentialities of the country's economy are concerned, they are as healthy as they were before, and, if we work unitedly, in a spirit of cooperation, and with a sense of national dedication, I am sure, we will pass over this present difficulty.

MR SPEAKER: Now, Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I just ask one puestion of the hon Minister for clarification?

MR SPEAKER Shri Indrajit has to reply to the debate now. So, why does the hon. Member intervene in between?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : When the hon. Minister was replying, I did not interrupt him at all. I am just asking one question for clarification. How is it that the country is suffering more when there is only five per cent deficit in foodgrains than when there was 20 per cent deficit when Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Prime Minister"

MR SPEAKER. The hon. Minister may reply to this after Shri Indrajit Gupta replies to the debate Shri Indrajit Gupta

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) As we know, from experience, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan is an extremely clever man, and of course, he stole a march over me by ranging over the entire economic situation in the country, including industrial production, financial policies, deficit financing and so many other things. We did not have that advantage, nor did I have the time to launch a discussion on the entire economic situation facing the country.

The adjournment motion was limited specifically to two points. One was the failure to control the abnormal rise in prices of essential commodities. The words 'failure to control the abnormal rise in prices of essential commodities' were chosen carefully. The second is the failure to supply adequate quantities of foodgrains to the people at reasonable prices. The people that we are referring to are not the people only in the distressed areas or the drought-affected areas where relief operations have to be carried out. That may be more or less a normal thing from year to year, affecting one region of the country or another Much play has been made about the fact that Goverment have spent so much money on giving relief to distressed people in drought-affected areas and so on.

My motion in referring to the failure to supply adequate quantities of foodgrains to people at reasonable prices indicates another abnormal feature which has developed now, namely that in a city like Patna or in a city like Calcutta,—these are not drought-affected or distressed areas--the ration shops are empty; wheat is not being supplied at all, and statutory rationing is being reduced to a miserable 750 gm. per head. No reply has been given to these things

Also, incidentally this is the first time that it has been publicly stated that this wheat take-over and procurement has failed mainly because the wheat crop, the rabi crop, in those States where certain targets were fixed, the production had not come up to expectation. This is the first time that I have heard this.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : It is a fact and it has been said by everybody.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If it is a fact, then Government had better not go an concealing it until an adjournment motion comes.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is being said by everybody.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I agree with Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan only on this point that if they had not been able to procure even this 4 million tonnes which they have procured, the situation would have been even worse. That is a poor consolation, but I agree with him that if they had not taken this step and fulfilled the target 50 per cent or a little less than 50 per cent, the situation would have been much worse. Of course, it is necessary to say this, because there are friends on this side, Shri Piloo Mody and others, who would like to reverse the whole direction and take us back to complete decontrol, denationalisation, leaving the wholesale market in the hands precisely of those people who have controlled it for the last 26 years and played havoc with the lives of the people and also minted, I do not know how many thousand crores of black money out of this foodgrains trade.

That is all right But why we want to censure Government is that they have miserably failed to implement their own decision at a cost which the people are having to pay now. We are differing, I continue to differ with Shri Chavan, as to the principal reason for that failure. The principal reason is the fact that the measures of the Government have from the very beginning been completely half-hearted When they look towards the people, the rising discontent of the people, the suffering of the people, all these demonstrations, strikes and so on which you may not like but which are facts, all the same, they realise that something must be done Then they make a policy statement at Bidhan Nagar or somewhere else that 'we are going to take over the wholesale trade'. Very good, as far as the declaration goes. But when they look to the other side, to the people with whom they will have to cross swords to implement this thing, then, of course, there is a retreat. This is the whole trouble. When I say 'half-hearted', this is the meaning of the word. Shri Chavan cannot deny that a large, sold powerful block or lobby of vested interests' both inside the Congress and outside, has mounted a terrific campaign during the last two months to see that this thing does not go through. Inside the Congress also--I want to ask this question a lot of things are being said about the procurement price.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA (Motihari): Your side also

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. I know when we try to help procurement, our peasants are killed as I said earlier.

The procurement price should be raised This is the demand made by many people Of course, Shri Chavan has replied to it I also would like to know that if Rs 76 per quintal was more or less satisfactory to bring out the wheat in Punjab to very near the target - after all, they are also fairly well-to-do kisans in Punjab who are using tractors, electric pumps, fertilisers and so on why is it not satisfactory elsewhere" I want to ask this particularly in regard to the western districts of UP, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana It is the same kisan there

So there was organised resistance My point is that the organised resistance which has come from certain Opposition parties is not the main factor that is a factor which can be expected from the day that the All-India Foodgrains Dealers Association called for a strike in the *mandis* and held a demonstration in the streets of Delhi, from that day, we know there are certain forces who will try to oppose it My contention is that the main stumbling block has come from within the ruling party itself. The State of which Shri Chavan speaks, of which he was at one time the Chief Minister and the Food Minister, has

got very similar features in its agriculture to some of these other wheat-producing States where the rich farmers and big landed interests, even if they happen to be Congressmen, are determined just as the Jan Sangh and other people, to blackmail Government into increasing the procurement price. Therefore, they will not hand over their stocks. What has been done about it? What are they going to do about it? I take it they are not taking any decision to go back on this decision. Of course, he did not say anything whether the takeover of rice from the next session is going to be adhered to or not, although the Working Committee of the Congress has repeated the decision. But I have seen the performance in West Bengal of the Government as regards procurement of only 3 lakh tonnes of rice There they have failed because they did not want to really come to grips with the situation and they did not want to annoy or provoke these powerful landed interests and also the big hoarders and traders. So there is no use blaming only the Jan Sangh for it

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But you are paying a tribute to the ruling party in Punjab

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not. I only asked a question which struck me because it is puzzling me I am only asking how is it that when the Wheat produced there is sold at Rs 76 per quintal, they fail to produce it anywhere else (*Interruptions*) I do not know how it happened. You explain it.

Now, I want to finish and I will take only two or three minutes more Mr Chavan said a lot about the need for more production and all that—the usual thing which we have heard so many times Has it solved the problem ever? Has production never increased? Have the workers and peasants in this country not increased the production over the years of practically everything? I know you are very happy now that there is a good jute crop. So am I. I have seen it growing in the field. People say it may be a bumper crop. What is the result? The price of raw jute has begun to fall catastrophically. Mr. Devi Prasad Chattopadhyaya came and announced that the Jute Corporation of India will now start thinking of making a plan for buying up at least 10 lakh bales of raw jute at a certain price, but he admits that they have not got the mechanism or the resources; that they have not got the warehouses; they have not got the purchasing centres, they have not got trained staff to grade and buy the jute. But anyway, that is a good intention which of course may remain on paper just like the take-over of wheat.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: What about cotton?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please do not go into the question of cotton and jute. I have raised it on an earlier occasion; the way you treat cotton you have never treated jute because this is a matter concerning the economy of eastern India. Now, there is a very good jute crop, the point is, the price is crashing and the cultivators are facing depression nowadays and they do not know what is going to happen. So, it is not so simple also, Mr. Chavan; please do not oversimplify this thing about production. Greater production does not necessarily lead to that type of fall in prices which is beneficial to the poorer people. (*Interruptions*).

I would like to refer to this question about power cuts This is the major cause today for the industrial set back. But what has the monsoon got to do with thermal power plants? May I know? The majority of power plants in this country are not hydro-electric plants. They are thermal power plants. Let me tell you that the managements of several thermal power plans, both in the public sector and in the private

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

sector, have been publicly complaining that even now, after the nationalisation of the coal mines, the quality of coal that they are getting, which is required for the thermal power plants, is below standard and unsatisfactory. Who is responsible for this? Is the Opposition responsible? I want to ask When the mines were owned by private companies, then for the sake of profiteering, we could understand that they used to mix up different qualities of inferior coal and send them there Can there be any reason for it now? The Government must find out these bottlenecks, now we are not prepared to hear these excuses

Lately, some statistics have been published by your Labour Minister here which prove conclusively that in the past year the number of production stoppages as due to strikes is far less than the number of production stoppages caused by the employers who are deliberately imposing lockouts for various reasons on their factories. What steps are you taking against them?

This price rise that you have sanctiond in the case of dalda, of 75 paise per kilogram, done by you, by the Government, who is the direct beneficiary of it? A firm like Hindustan Lever, which is the biggest manufacturer of dalda in this country These big monopoly firms manufacturing dalda are coming and pleading that the price of raw inputs has gone up and "therefore, give us a rise." And promptly, the Government says, "Allright; put up the price by 75 paise per kilo." (*Interruptions*). I do not understand; this Hindustan Lever is also manufacturing so many other products such as soaps, hair-oils, shampoos and so on—toilet goods. Even these goods cannot be got at the standard price outside. There is no fixed price You cannot even introduce a mechanism for this that at least they must be compelled to put up some pricelist in every shop showing the standard price for things like lux toilet soap and other standard things like that. Even that is not there. There are 10 different brands sold at 10 different prices. What control mechanism is there in this country? When we talk about it, then you say, "Oh, you want democracy to function and at the same time you want the *danda* to function." "Then, what do you want? Do you want democracy or do you want *danda*?" Nothing is happening. Please make up your mind about this. If you say, "No *danda* in our democracy," very good. Let the people know that they are going to be thrown to the wolves. If any *danda* is necessary with your idea of democracy, then say so. Do not talk of socialism and socialistic pattern of society and this and that, give it up, why talk about them? Then mixed economy? Yes. But what is the prescription of that mixture? Which way is it going?

I want to end up by saying that I am not at all convinced by these arguments which have been put forward. The central question which I had raised has been evaded Granted your drought, granted your everything, granted your unforeseen shortages, is it not all the more reason why precisely in those difficult days the available stocks must be procured and distributed more or less equitably, so that there are no starvation deaths at the one and end people mint black money at the other end! That is all I am asking. In years of shortage, this kind of policy of take over of distribution through a proper machinery becomes all the more necessary, if you want to save people from distress and calamity.

But the argument given here is just opposite. As far as I can find out, the implication is that only in a year of good production, bumper harvest, our distribution machinery and our takeover plans can work. This is contrary to reality. It is precisely at this time that you need this thing to be worked

out much more comprehensively and implemented and that is where the Government has failed totally.

Therefore the point on which we had brought this adjournment motion, has not been met at all and therefore it does not lie in Mr. Chavan's mouth to accuse us for not cooperating—excuse my saying so. Where is the room for cooperation? So many suggestions have made here and outside, without number. Those suggestions are all thrown into the waste paper basket. Where are the trade unions to cooperate? Are you trying to tell me that industrial production has not increased? In Bombay some stunt has been enacted about seven day week. I want to know: Are you interested in production in the gimmick of Sunday working? If you are interested in production in the textile mills, our unions will tell you how to do it without making the workers to give up their common holiday on Sunday. But you have to do certain things. You have to work out a whole new system of democratic industrial relations and implement it and not talk only about participation in the management in the floor level. All these things are being discussed. Promises and assurances were given that a new law was going to be brought and this and that. But what has happened to all that? It has evaporated. This way nothing will happen. I am not convinced of the argument brought forward. It is not a question of being a pessimist. If these things continue, if this policy is continued in this fashion, I am afraid the country is going to be in far calamitous times.

People of this country will certainly not keep quiet. In some places they may be resigned to it. They will just suffer and keep quiet, but in some places they will not. That is the only difference. We shall be with them where ever they are and see what happens.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn".

The motion was negatived.

19.35 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (MANIPUR), 1973 74—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. G. P. Yadav.

श्री ज्ञानशवर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मणिपूर का जो बजट इस समय प्रस्तुत हुआ है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैंने उस समय भी कहा था, जब पहले सत्र में उस की मांग विचारार्थ आई थीं कि यह केवल मणिपुर की ही बात नहीं है, अभी आन्ध्र का बजट है, उड़ीसा का बजट है.

MR. SPEAKER: He can continue tomorrow. Earlier in the day, some leaflets were thrown from the gallery and Mr. Raghu Ramaiah is bringing a motion on that.

19.36 hrs.

MOTION RE: CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): I beg to move:

"This House resolves that the person calling himself Tanaji Kamble who threw some leaflets from the Visitors' Gallery on the floor of the House at 12.35 P.M. today and whom the Watch and Ward Officer

[Shri Raghuramaiah]
took into custody immediately, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of this House

This House further resolves that he be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 5 P.M on Thursday, the 26th July, 1973 and sent to the Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi"

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस पर बोलना है

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुंगेर) जो पर्चे फेंके गये है उन मे क्या लिखा था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय उस मे कुछ भी लिखा हो, अच्छा हो, बुरा हो, यह सवाल नही है, लेकिन इस तरह से फेंकना हाउस की डिगनीटी के खिलाफ है। यह गलत बात है इस तरह फेंक नही सकते है ।

The very fact that it was thrown into the House is contempt of the House

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) We want to know the contents of the leaflets

MR. SPEAKER. However pleasant or unpleasant the contents may be, the act of throwing it into the House is contempt of the House

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रकार की घटना पहले भी हुई है लेकिन ऐसा प्रस्ताव कभी नही लाये है । इस के लिये नियम बने हुए है उस के हिसाब से सजा दी जाती है । जब भी पर्चे फेंके जायेंगे तो क्या इसी प्रकार का प्रस्ताव सामने आयेगा ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I move that no action be taken against this person No serious offence has been committed (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद कार्य मंत्री ने जो स्टैंड लिया है, उसका मैं तीव्र विरोध करना चाहता हू (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी व्यक्ति को बिना सुने सजा नही देनी चाहिये । इसी सत्र मे ....

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) किसी आदमी को बोलना नही आता तो वकील रखता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये मैं तो जानता भी नही हू कि वह कौन आदमी है, औरत है या मर्द है जवान है या बूढा है । लेकिन मैं इतनी बात जानता हू कि प्राकृतिक न्याय का यह सिद्धान्त है कि किसी भी व्यक्ति की बिना सफाई सुने उस को सजा नही देनी चाहिये । अगर आप उस को सजा देना चाहते है तो उस व्यक्ति को सदन मे बुलाइये और उन्होंने ऐसा काम क्यों किया उस को आप सुनिये और उसके बाद निर्णय करना हो वह कीजिये ।

एक बात मैं आप से कहना चाहता हू कि पिछले सत्र मे भी इस बात को मैंने उठाया था । चौथी लोक सभा मे एक ऐसे अफसर का जिन्होंने समद की समिति के सामने गलत बयानी की थी, उन को सजा देने की जब बात आई तो आप का हृदय पिघलने लगा और उस को माफ करने के लिये तैयार हो गये

MR SPEAKER: That is not connected with it. That is not relevant to the issue

श्री मधु लिमये : (अजमेर) हजूर भी आप नहीं थे उस समय इसलिए आप क्या जानते हैं ? इसलिए एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को जिसने सदन कुछ कायम होने, बिना सुने (अन्तर्बाधा) आप उनको सुविधे, किसी बात कहने वाले को भी बिना सुने सजा नहीं दी जा सकती है। अगर आप इस प्रस्ताव को रखेंगे तो मैं इसका विरोध करूंगा, इसका उपर डिवीजन होगा क्योंकि यह सिद्धान्त का सवाल है।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): While what Shri Madhu Limaye has said is the correct proposition of law, in this case the particular offence has been committed in the presence of the Speaker. So, there is nothing for him to explain. There is no necessity for giving him an opportunity to explain his conduct.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव यहां पर लाया गया है मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं। मेरा निवेदन है कि उसने किन परिस्थितियों में चर्चा छेड़ी है उसको मालूम करना चाहिये। अब यह सवाल, इस देश की पार्लमेन्ट सजा देने जा रही है मेरा निवेदन है कि वह क्या कहना चाहता है, उसका पास किसने बनवाया वह भी हमारे सामने आना चाहिए। उस व्यक्ति को बुला जाये यह मेरा निवेदन है। यह किस पार्टी से सम्बन्धित है, किस विचारों का है यह भी मालूम किया जाये।

श्री एस० ए० डांगे (श्रीनगर) : मैं इस मामले में जो बातें कहना चाहता हूं एक बात यह है कि यह कहना ठीक नहीं है, ऐसा पहले भी होता रहा है। सवाल यह नहीं है कि उसने क्या लिखा था, उसे करना चाहिए था या नहीं बल्कि एक सवाल है, अब इसका भी मान्यता के लिए, इसकी इज्जत के लिए कोई सख्त ऐसी हरकत न करे जिससे इस हाउस के वकार में फर्क पड़े। मैं इसको विरोधी दलों का मसला नहीं बनाना चाहता हूं बल्कि इस पूरे एवान के वकार का मसला बनाना चाहता हूं। जब भी ऐसी बात हुई है इस सदन ने उसका जुडिशियल नोटिस लिया है और आपकी इस बाकये का जुडिशियल नोटिस लेना इस सदन का जुडिशियल नोटिस लेना है इसलिए आप इस बिना पर कि इस एवान में बुलाना चाहिए, क्रास-एग्जामिन करना चाहिए मैं समझता हूं इस बाकये को आप एन्करेज करेंगे।

Some misguided people, out of sheer curiosity for publicity will come or hurt.

हुर किन आदमी को एक नहीं दर्जनों वाकयात का मुकाबला करना पड़ेगा।

[شری ایس - اے - ڈانگے (سری نگر)]

میں اِس معاملے میں دو باتیں کہنا چاہتا ہوں - ایک بات یہ ہے کہ یہ بات صحیح نہیں ہے ، ایسا پہلے بھی ہوتا رہا ہے - سوال یہ نہیں ہے کہ اُس میں اُس نے کیا لکھا تھا ، اُسے کرنا چاہیئے تھا یا نہیں بلکہ ایک روایت ہے ، اِس ہاؤس کی عظمت کے لئے ، اِس کی عزت کے لئے کوئی شخص ایسی حرکت نہ کرے جس سے اِس ہاؤس کے وقار میں فرق پڑے - میں اِس کو دونوں دلوں کا معاملہ نہیں بنانا چاہتا ہوں بلکہ اِس پورے ایوان

[شری ایس - اے - شمم]

کے وقار کا مسئلہ بنانا چاہتا ہوں۔ جب بھی ایسی بات ہوتی ہے اِس سدن نے اُسکا جیوڈیشیل نوٹس لیا ہے اور آپ کا اِس واقعہ کا جیوڈیشیل نوٹس لینا اِس سدن کا جیوڈیشیل نوٹس لینا ہے اِس لئے آج اِس بات پر کہ اِس ایوان میں ہونا چاہیئے ، کراس ایگزامن کرنا چاہیئے ، میں سمجھتا ہوں اِس واقعے کو آپ ایکسپنج کردینگے ۔

Some misguided people, out of sheer curiosity for publicity will come or hurt.

ہر روز آپ کو ایک نہیں دوچیزوں واقعات کا مقابلہ کرنا پڑے گا ۔]

If you set a precedent this gentleman whom I do not know, will go scot-free and we will be encouraging such people in future to do such things. I am sure Shri Limaye and Shri Kachwai do not have this in mind We should not set up any such precedent.

MR. SPEAKER I am not allowing any further debate on this.

The question is·

"This House resolves that the person calling himself Tanaji Kamble who threw some leaflets from the Visitors' Gallery on the floor of the House at 12.35 P.M. today and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of this House

This House further resolves that he be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 5 P. M. on Thursday, the 26th July, 1973 and sent to the Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 1] 19.50 hrs.

AYES

Arvind Netam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhuvarahan, Shri G
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chutten Lal, Shri
Daga, Shri M. C.
Daschowdhury, Shri B K.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dixit, Shri G C
Dumada, Shri L. K
Ganesh, Shri K R.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde Shri Annasaheb
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Kailas, Dr.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh Dr
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Nimbalkar, Shri

NOES

Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Partap Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri T. A.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Shafee, Shri A.
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivanath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri D. P.

Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Guha, Shri Samar
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Kachwai, Hukam Chand
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar

MR. SPEAKER: The result* the division is: Ayes 74, Noes—11.

The motion was negatived.

19.49 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MINISTER

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): With your permission, Sir, on a point of personal explanation, I may be permitted to say a few words.

Mr. Piloo Mody, in the course of his speech this afternoon, said that I had raised some funds perhaps, Rs. 30 lakhs for my party and kept a part of it with me. The whole thing is false and baseless. I strongly repudiate it.

19.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 24, 1973/Sravana 2, 1895 (Saka).

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*The following Members also recorded their votes:
AYES: Shri M. Bheeshmadev.
NOES: Shri B. N. Reddy.

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